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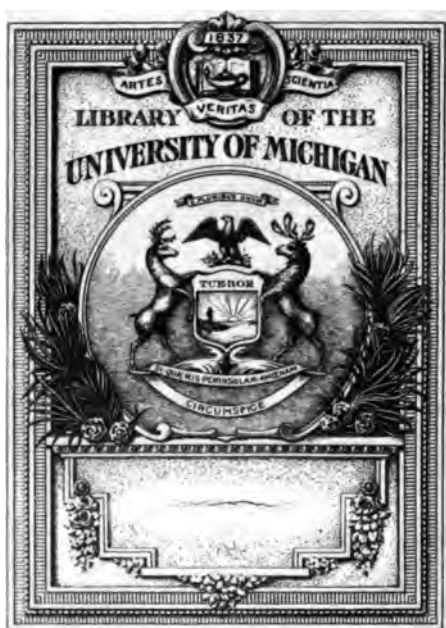
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E. W. Mitchell July 6th 1773.





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ATKINSON'S

EPITOME

Of the ART of

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EPITOME

OF THE

Art of NAVIGATION;

OR, A

Short, Easy, and Methodical Way to become
a compleat NAVIGATOR:

CONTAINING,

Practical Geometry, Plane and Spheric,
Superficial and Solid; with its USES in all
Kinds of Mensuration.

Trigonometry, Plane and Spheric, both Geometric,
Instrumental, and Logarithmic with its USES in
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In *Plane*, *Mercator's*, and *Great Circle Sailing*, *Geo-*
graphy, *Astronomy*, the Projection of the Sphere, &c.

The *Gregorian* or *New Calendar*; Description and Use of
the *Piane-Chart*, *Mercator's-Chart*, both Globes, Hemis-
pheres, and divers other Instruments

A New Form of keeping a *Sea-Reckoning*, or Account of
a Ship's Way.

A *Traverse Table*; a Table of *Meridional Parts*; a Table
of 10,000 *Logarithms*, and *Logarithmic Sines*, *Tangents*
and *Secants*, carefully corrected.

By JAMES ATKINSON, Senior,

The Whole revis'd and corrected, with the utmost Care,
By W. Mountaine, Teacher of the *Mathematics*, & F.R.S.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. MOUNT and T. PAGE, on *Tower-Hil*,
M,DCC,LXX.



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To all LOVERS and LEARNERS

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NAVIGATION.

THE General Approbation of this Book, *since its first Impression* in 1686, hath obliged me not only to publish my *Grateful Acknowledgment* thereof; but also excited my diligent Search into, and exact Survey of every Part of its *Structure*, to find out the *Defects*, to know all its *Deficiencies*, which I have so far laboured in, That in this Impression,

I have now *Rectified* what was amiss; *Altered* what was Disorderly; *Explained* what was Dark or Obscure; *Enlarged* where it was Scanty; *Added* where it was Wanting; And,

These *Rectifications*, *Alterations*, *Emendations*, and *Additions*, being in diverse Places, I thought it needless to *Enumerate* them particularly; for they are obvious to a diligent *Reader*, that will but compare the *Rules*, *Precepts*, and *Examples* of this with the former *Impressions*, in the plain and easy Method they are placed in, but which in general is thus;

I. *You have* Practical Geometry, explained by Definitions, Problems and Proportions; *In this Chapter is taught the making the most useful* Geometric Figures, *with the measuring all* Superficies and Solids; *Also the Application thereof in* Practical Measuring, Board, Glass, Plaistering, Painting, Paving, and Land; Timber and Stone; Gauging of Casks, and a Ship's Hold: *All being illustrated with* Rules, Proportions and Examples, *easy to the Understanding, and not burthensome to the Memory; and so stated that they may be performed both by* Arithmetic, and by the Line of Numbers on Gunter's-Scale, in 37 Problems.

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The first Chapter I advise the Learner to study well before he proceeds, it being preparative to the next, as indeed they are all depending on one another, as Links in a Chain.

II. Plane Trigonometry is next, in which are many useful Notes and Definitions, with the Axioms, and also the Cases depending on each Axiom, orderly set down in 8 Problems, containing 13 Cases.

And here I must advertise the Young Student that would work Trigonometry by the Logarithms, to consult Chapter 1. The Explanation and general Use of the Table of Logarithms, and Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, towards the latter End of the Book, in Page 294.

III. Then follows Plane Trigonometry, applied in Problems of Sailing by the Plane Sea-Chart, commonly called Plane Sailing.

And that nothing be wanting, I begin with the common Notes of the Julian Calendar (in this Edition transmuted for the Gregorian or New Calendar, or by the late Act of Parliament required) shewing how to find the Prime, or Dominical-Letter, Easter-Day, the Moon's-Age, Spring, and Time of Full-Sea, or High-Water, In 9 Problems.

Then proceeding to the Description and Use of the Plane Chart, in 5 Problems, before I come to the Cases of Sailing, which I divide into three Parts.

1. In a Right-angled Triangle, relating to the Course, in which are 6 Cases, commonly called the Cases of Plane Sailing.

2. In a Right-angled Triangle, relating to the Distance, commonly called a Traverse.

3. In an Oblique-Triangle, in which are 6 Cases, though there may be a Multitude of various Questions, which you have a Taste in Turning to Windward Sailing in Currents, in 21 Problems.

V. In Chapter 4th is Mercator's Sailing, the Understanding of which, 'tis necessary to know Wright's Projection, commonly known by the Name of Mercator's Chart, and shew the Uses of it, in the Problems of Sailing by it; which you will find in the same Chapter.

in 12 Problems: In the first 9 the Table of Meridional Parts, or the Meridional Line on Gunter's-Scale is used: And in Case that Table or Line be wanting, to supply their Room I have added Problems of Sailing by the Middle Latitude, which will nearly agree with Mercator's Sailing, a Thing of good Use, In 4 Problems.

V. Spheric Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Spheric Triangles Rectangular and Oblique, is next in Order; and it being so necessary you should understand how to make a Spheric Triangle, and also how to measure any of its Parts, before the framing and working Proportions therein, I have fully explained that Matter in the beginning of this Chapter, being in a Manner a New Invention, which I call Spheric Geometry; This you have in 21 Problems.

And in Spheric Trigonometry properly so called (the next in Order) you have all the Axioms and Cases, both in Rectangular and Obliquangular Triangles, explain'd with necessary Notes on each Case; as to know when a required Angle is Acute or Obtuse, and when a required Side, is more or less than a Quadrant, In 12 Problems, containing 28 Cases.

VI. The Description and Use of both Globes, is the next to be consider'd; in which I have plainly and familiarly explain'd and shew'd the Use of the most necessary Things belonging or relating to each of them, In 24 useful Problems.

To which is annexed a short Description and Use of the Hemispheres, projected on the Plane of the Ecliptic.

VII. Geography is the subject of this Chapter, which is the Application of Spheric Trigonometry in finding the True Distance of Places in the Variety of their Situation on the Globe of the Earth, In 4 Problems.

VIII. Great Circle Sailing comes next, which as it's the most accurate Way of Sailing, so it's the most difficult, and hardly possible for a Ship exactly to sail by; yet it's of great Advantage to keep conveniently near it; for which Purpose you'll find all that necessarily belongs or relates to it, both as to the Projective Part, and that both Stereographic and Gnomonic; as also in the Calculate Part, (which requires

the Application of both Spheric and Plane Trigonometry, fully made out; With an Intimation of shortning the Work, by shewing how to describe the Arch of a Great Circle on a Mercator's Chart; the Whole in 4 Problems.

IX. Next you have Spheric Trigonometry, applied in sundry Astronomic Problems useful in Navigation, wherein the Circles of the Sphere are described, and the necessary Terms of Art explained to the meanest Capacity, with Respect to the diurnal Motion; and that either,

1. According to the Ptolomaic System, wherein you have in a Right-Angle Spheric Triangle, all the Variety of Questions and Examples that relate to the Sun, with Respect to his Longitude, Declination, Right or Oblique Ascension, or Discension, Rising, Setting, Amplitude, Altitude at Azimuth, at the Hour of Six; Altitude and Hour of Day, when East or West; Hour, Azimuth, and Altitude when he is in the Equinoctial, In 24 Problems. Also,

In an Oblique Spheric Triangle, you have great Variety both with Respect to the Sun, or a Star, in many Questions and Examples relating to the Sun's Altitude, Azimuth, Hour of the Day, in any Place, at any Time of the Year, And relating to a Star, as to its Longitude, Latitude, Right Ascension, Rising, Setting, Amplitude, Azimuth, Hour of the Night, its Altitude on the Meridian, and Time of its coming to it, In 12 Problems.

2. According to the Pythagorean, or Copernic System, which is now generally receiv'd, as most agreeable to the observed experienc'd Motion of the Heavenly Bodies. Spheric Trigonometry is applied in variety of Questions and Examples relating to the Earth's Diurnal Motion about her own Axis, once in 24 Hours, whereby all the Appearances of the Sun and Fixed Stars are solved. Description of the Circles of the Sphere, and their Projection drawn Stereographically on the Plane of the Equator, In 9 Problems.

X. Then follow very easy Rules to find the Course, and how to rectify the same, by the use of the Compass, the Course thereby, both Arithmetically and Geometrically, with great Readiness.

Also here you have the way of Projecting the Sphere Orthographically, In 2 Problems, with many Examples.

XI. *An Observation, either of Sun or Star; what it is, how or with what, and when 'tis taken; with Rules to find the Latitude of the Place of Observation, and all the Varieties therein reduced into one Proposition, containing two General Cases, fully explained by many Examples.*

XII. *You have next the Use of all the foregoing Instructions summarily comprehended in a new Form of keeping a Sea Reckoning or Journal, wherein the Log-Book and Journal in Words at Length, and Tabular in Figures, are kept together in one Book; whereby the whole Proceedings, and every particular Transaction of any Voyage at all times may be seen and known, which will be no small Satisfaction to those concerned in Ships and Goods, nor a little Augmentation to the MARINER's Credit and Reputation.*

And that so useful and beneficial a Method may be practised by all who desire to keep a compleat and exact Reckoning, and so be enabled to render a good Account thereof, I have largely described the Form and Manner of it, with plain Rules and Directions how to Correct the Reckoning by the observed Latitude, and how to find what Latitude and Longitude the Ship is in every Day; with an Example of a Seven Days Journal; and how each Days sailing is managed, in taking it from the Log-Board casting it up, and bringing it into one Course and Distance; with framing the Dead Reckoning, and transferring it into the Journal; so that by this the Whole is made more intelligible.

Lastly, In the Tabular Part, you have first a Traverse Table; which tho' it stands in so little Room as two Pages, yet by it the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian may be found for any Distance under 10,000, and for every Quarter Point of the Compass.

Next to that, A Table of Meridional Parts to every 5 Minutes of Latitude, which together with the Table of Proportional Parts annexed, the Meridional Parts for each single Minute are found.

And

And next adjoining is a Table of 10,000 Logarithms.

After which you have a Triangular Cannon Logarithmic, or a Table of Artificial Sines, Tangents and Secants, to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant, which are corrected with more than ordinary Care, there being no Volume (when this Book was first published in 1686) extant that had Secants besides this: The Description and general Uses of these Tables are comprehended in 4 Chapters, containing 13 Propositions, and set just before the Tables, beginning at Page 294.

The Schemes or Figures are contained in 10 Copper-Plates, inserted in their proper Places, being orderly Numbered with proper References for the more easy turning unto, upon Occasion.

Thus have you a Summary of what's here treated; what my Labour and Pains have been herein, I leave you to judge who are most like to reap the Fruit and Profit (my Share being a very small Part thereof) tho' I dare aver, it's the Compleatest and most Portable Pile of Instructions (for a Young Learner of Navigation) now extant; it's the Method I have used for now 50 Years, finding it ever successful, even to the most indifferent Capacity, among the Hundreds I have Taught: Therefore if my Reader will be a Proficient herein, let him begin chearfully, procedually, and the End will crown his Endeavours with a considerable Success.

Let not Sloth persuade to give out at the meet Difficulty, but rather remember that Love, Labour and Constancy will overcome the greatest Difficulty.

That my Learner may so read as to understand as to be a Proficient, is the Desire of my wishesth the Young Student's Welfare, and th
ARTS.

JAMES AT

E P I T O M E

Of the Art of

N A V I G A T I O N.

CHAPTER I.

Practical Geometry explained by Definitions, Problems and Proportions.

GEOMETRY is that Science, whereby we explain the various Properties of Magnitude; that is, of Lines, Superficies, and Solids, whose Original is from the Motion of Points, Lines, and Surfaces.

Section I. *Of Linear Geometry, or the first Kind of Magnitude.*

Definitions. A Point is said to have no Parts and therefore cannot be divided, such we suppose the Point A.

1. *Plate 1. Fig. 1.*

2. A Line hath no Breadth or Thickness, only Length; it is made by the Motion of a Point, and (considered in itself) is either Regular or Irregular.

3. *Regular*, is either a Right-line or an Arc.

4. A *Right-line* is the shortest Distance between two Points as the Line BC. *Plate 1. Fig. 1.*

5. An *Arc* is not the shortest Distance between two Points, but bendeth evenly, as the Arc DE.

6. *Irregular*, as any crooked Line that bendeth unevenly, as FG. *Plate 1. Fig. 1.*

7. *Lines*, compared, are either parallel, or inclining; from whence proceed the following Problems.

Problem I. *To draw a Line parallel to a given Line.*

Definition. *Parallel Right-lines* are those which being infinitely produced (being in the same Superficies) will never meet, such are the Lines AB and CD. *Plate 1. Fig. 2.*

Example. AB the Line }
C is a Point } given.

Through this Point C, and parallel to the Line AB, a Line is required to be drawn.

1. Take

1. Take (with a pair of Compasses) the nearest distance between the given Point C, and the Line AB.

2. With that Distance and one Foot of the Compasses (placed any where in the Line AB,) draw (on the same Side with the Point C) an Arc D.

3. From C, draw a Line to touch the Arc D, and it's done; for the Line CD, is parallel to the Line AB, as was required.

Prob. II. *To bisect or divide a given Right-line into two equal Parts.*

Example. AB is a given Line. Plate 1. Fig. 3.

To find the Middle thereof is required?

1. **W**ITH any Distance, (greater than half the given Line AB) and one Foot of the Compasses on A described the Arc CD.

2. With the same Distance, and one Foot on B, cross the former Arc in C and D.

3. By C and D draw a Line which will cut AB in E, the middle; and if AE is equal to EB, it's done true; and E is then in the middle of the Line AB, as was required.

Prob. III. *To erect a Perpendicular from a Point in a given Line.*

Definitions. Inclining Lines are not equally Distant, but if produced, will meet on one Side, as the Lines AF and CD. Plate 1. Fig. 4.

2. The meeting of inclining Lines, (called an Angle) is either Direct or Oblique.

3. Direct-meeting of Lines, is when the Angles on each Side are equal, as EGF, and FGH; and this kind of meeting is called Perpendicular. Plate 1. Fig. 4.

Example AB is a Line given.

The Point A, one end of it, from whence to erect a Perpendicular is required. Plate 1. Fig. 5.

1. With any Distance, and one Foot in A, draw an Arc to cut the Line AB in D.

2. With the same Distance, and one Foot in D, draw to cut the former Arc in C.

3. With the same Distance, and one Foot in C, draw an Arc DE, to cut the Line AB in D.

4. By C and D, draw a Line to cut the Arc DE;

5. Then by A and E draw a Line and it's done; Line AE is perpendicular to AB as was required.

Problem IV. *To let fall a Perpendicular; from a given Point to a given Line.*

Example. AB is a Line given, C is a given Point, from whence to let fall a Perpendicular to the Line AB is required? *Plate 1. Fig. 6.*

1. Draw a Line (at pleasure) from C to AB, as is the Line CD.
2. By *Problem 2.* bisect the Line CD in E.
3. With the Distance EC, equal to ED, and one Foot in E, cross the Line AB in A.
4. By A and C draw a Line, and it's done; For AC is a Perpendicular let fall from the Point C to the Line AB, as was required.

Problem V. *To make a Plane Angle.*

Definition 1. The meeting of inclining Lines, is called an Angle, and the Lines so meeting are called Sides of that Angle, as AB and AC. *Plate 1. Fig. 7.*

2. An *Angle* is either a Right-Angle, or an Oblique Angle.
3. A *Right-Angle* is where two Lines are perpendicular to each other, as ED and DF. *Plate 1. Fig. 7.*

Note. A *Right-Angle* is just 90 Degrees.

4. An *Oblique-Angle*, is either an Acute less than 90 Degrees, as BAC, or Obtuse more than 90 Degrees, as GHI. *Figure 7.*

Note; An *Angle* is written with three Letters, the middle Letter signifieth the Angular Point as BAC signifieth the Angle A.

An *Angle* is measured by an *Arc*, whose Center is the Angular Point, and is drawn from one Side to the other of the Angle, as the measure of the Angle KLM is the Arc NO. *Plate 1. Fig. 7.*

What a Degree is you may see in *Problem 9. Definition 1.*

Example 1. At A in the Line AB, to make a Right-Angle, *Plate 1. Fig. 7.*

The Rule. Upon A (by *Problem 3.*) erect the Perpendicular AC, and it's done; For the Angle BAC is a Right-Angle.

Example 2. At A in the Line AB to make an Acute-Angle equal to 41 Degrees. *Plate 1. Fig. 8.*

1. Take (always) a Chord of 60 Degrees from your Scale, and with one Foot on A draw an Arc DE, to cut the Line AB in D.
2. Make the Arc DE, equal to the Chord of 41d. that is, take 41d. from the same Scale of Chords, and lay it on the Arc from D to E.

3. By A and E draw the Line AEC, and it's done; for the Angle BAC is an Acute Angle, containing 41 Degrees.

Example 3. At B in the Line BC, to make an Obtuse-Angle equal to 102 Degrees. *Plate 1. Fig. 8.*

1. As before (with one Foot on B) draw the Arc EF with a Chord of 60 Degrees, to cut BC in E.

2. On that Arc make EG equal to GF, and each equal to 51d. the half of 102d. that is, take 51d. from the same Scale of Chords, and lay it on the Arc from E to G, and from G to F.

3. By B and F draw the Line BFD, and it's done; for the Angle CBD is an Obtuse Angle, containing 102 degrees.

Section II. *Of Superficial Geometry, or the second Kind of Magnitude.*

Definition 1. A Superficies hath no Thickness, only Length and Breadth; 'tis made by the Motion of a Line, and is either plane, convex, or concave.

2. A plane Superficies, is a Figure flat, smooth, even, and made by the Motion of a Right-line; it's either simple or various.

3. A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simple} \\ \text{various} \end{array} \right\}$ Figure or Superficies is bounded by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one Line} \\ \text{Lines.} \end{array} \right.$

4. Figure bounded by one Line, is either a Circle, or an Ellipsis.

5. A Figure bounded by Lines, is either a Triangle, a Quadrangle, or a Multangle.

6. In every Superficies there are three Things to be noted.

1. The *Term*, which is that Line or Lines bounding it, as BCDEB. *Plate 1. Fig. 9.*

2. The *Center*, which is a Point in the middle of it; as A.

3. The *Area*, which is all the Space contained within the Term, as ABCDEBA. *Plate 1. Fig. 9.*

4. The kinds of Plane Figures are seven, a *Circle*, a *Triangle*, a *Quadrangle*, and a *Multangle* the most easy to make; the more difficult are the *Ellipsis*, *Parabola*, and *Hyperbola*; each affords divers *Problems*, of which we begin with the Circle.

Problem VI. To describe a Circle, having its Diameter given.

Definitions. 1. A *Circle* is a plane Figure bounded by one Line, called the *Periphery*; as ABCDEBA. *Plate 1. Fig. 9.*

2. The *Periphery* of a Circle is a Line encompassing it, so that it's equally distant from the Center, as BCDEB.

3. The *Center* of a Circle is a Point in the middle of it, from whence all Right-lines drawn to the Periphery are equal, and called *Radii*, each, or any one such Line being called *Radius*; as A.

4. The *Diameter* of a Circle, is any Right Line drawn thro' th Center to the Periphery; it bisebeth the Circle, and is the longest Right-line that can be drawn in it, as BAD is a Diameter.

Example. BD equal to 60 Inches is given; to make a Circle on or about it, is required? *Plate 1. Fig. 10.*

1. Bisebeth (by *Problem 2.*) the Line BD in A.

2. With the Distance AB equal to AD, and one Foot on A, describe the Periphery BCDEB, and it's done.

Problem VII. *To draw the Periphery of a Circle through any three Points, not in a Right-line.*

Example. B, C, and D, are three Points given, thro' them to draw the Periphery of a Circle is required? *Plate 1. Fig. 11.*

1. With any Distance (greater than half CB, or CD) and one Foot in C, draw the Arcs FG, HI.

2. With the same Distance, and one Foot in B, cross the first Arc in F and G.

3. Likewise (with the same Distance and) one Foot in D, cut the other Arcs in H and I.

4. By F and G, and H and I, draw Lines to cut each other in A which will be the Center.

5. With the Distance AB, equal to AC, equal to AD, and one Foot on A, draw the Periphery BCDB, and it's done.

Problem VIII. *To quarter a Circle, or in a Circle to draw two Diameters at Right-angles.*

Example. BCDEB the Periphery, and A the Center of the given Circle; in which to draw two Diameters at Right-angles is required. *Plate 1. Fig. 12.*

1. Through the Center A, draw the Diameter BAD.

2. Bisect (by *Problem 2.*) BAD, by drawing the Line CAE, and it's done; and if BC, CD, DE, and EB are equal to each other, it's done true, otherwise not.

Problem IX. *To find the Chord, Sine, Tangent, and Secant of an Arc of a Circle.*

Definitions. 1. If the Periphery of a Circle be divided into 360 equal Parts, they are Degrees; a Degree divided into 60 equal Parts, are Minutes; a Minute into 60 equal Parts, are Seconds, &c. *Plate 1. Fig. 13.*

2. The Arc of a Circle is any Part of the Periphery; as EB, or EBF; and is counted in Degrees, which are greater or less in Proportion to the Radius of the Circle.

3. *Radius* of a Circle is half its Diameter, or any Right-line drawn from the Center to the Periphery, as AB.

4. A *Chord-line* is drawn from one End of an Arc to the other; as EDF, or EB, are Chord-lines.

5. A *Sine-line* is half a *Chord-line* of double the Arc; as ED (being half the Chord EDF) is a Sine-line of the Arc BE, and DF is a Sine-line of the Arc BF.

6. *Versed-Sine-line* lies between the Sine-line and the Periphery, as DB is a Versed-Sine of the Arc BE equal to BF.

7. *Tan-*

7. *Tangents* touching the Periphery, and its Perpendicular to a Diameter in the touching Point, as BC is a Tangent Line of the Arc BE.

8. *Secant* cutteth the Periphery, being drawn from the Center 'till it meet the Tangent, as AC is a Secant of the Arc BE.

Example. The Chord, Sine, Tangent, and Secant of an Arc containing 45 deg. are required? *Plate 1. Fig. 13.*

1. With any Distance (and one Foot on A) describe the Periphery HIBG.

2. Quarter the Periphery (by *Problem 8.*) by drawing the two Diameters HAB and IAG; then is BG equal to GH, equal to HI, equal to IB, equal to 90 Degrees.

3. Divide (by *Problem 2.*) BI into two equal Parts in E, and then BE equal to EI, is equal to 45 Degrees.

4. Make BF equal to BE, and draw the Lines BE, and EDF, to cut the Diameter HAB in D.

5. At B (by *Problem 3.*) erect BC perpendicular to the Diameter HAB; or draw (by *Problem 1.*) BC parallel to the Diameter IAG.

6. By A and E draw a Line to cut BC in C, and it's done.

Then the Line BE is the Chord of 45 deg. the Line of EDF the Chord of 90 deg. the Line ED equal to DF, the Sine of 45 deg. DB the Versed Sine, BC the Tangent Line, and AC the Secant Line of the same Arc BE, equal to 45 Degrees.

This Problem is the Ground Work of the Line of Rumbs, Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants, &c. Set on Rulers called Scales or Plane Scales; as also of the Degrees on the Quadrant, Cross-Staff, and other mathematic Instruments.

But its chief Use is in a Right-Angled-Triangle, as shall be shewed in Trigonometry, when I come to explain the first Axiom in making any Side Radius, see *Chapter 2. Section 2. Page 35.*

Of Triangles, the 2d Kind of Plane Figures.

Definition 1. A Triangle is any three corner'd Figure, has three Sides and three Angles, as ABC; and in respect of its Angles, is either Rectangular or Obliquangular. *Plate 1. Fig. 1.*

2. A Right-Angle-Triangle hath one Right-Angle; in it is hath a Perpendicular erected, or let fall, as ABC.

3. Those Sides containing the Right-Angle are called Leg AB, and Leg BC. *Plate 1. Fig. 14.*

4. The Side opposite to the Right-Angle is called the Hypotenuse; as AC. *Plate 1. Fig. 14.*

Prob. X. *To make a Right Angle Triangle, the Hypothenufe, and one Angle given.*

Note 1. The three Angles of every Plane Triangle (together) are equal to 180 Degrees.

2. To make a Right Angle Triangle, two Things, (besides the Right Angle) and one a Side, must be given.

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hypothenufe AC 137 Feet} \\ \text{Angle BAC 34d. 30m.} \end{array} \right\}$ given

With them to make a Right Angle Triangle is required.

Plate 1. Fig. 15.

1. Make the Angle BAC equal to 34d. 30m. (by *Problem 5. Example 2.*) that is, take a Chord of 60d. and with one Foot on A, draw an Arc, and on that Arc, lay the Chord of 34d. 30m. drawing AB and AC, which includes the Angle BAC equal to 34d. 30m.

2. Make AC equal to 137 Feet; that is, from any Scale of equal Parts take 137, and lay it from A to C.

3. From C (by *Prob. 4.*) let fall the Perpendicular BC, to cut the Line AB in B, and it's done.

Prob. XI. *To make a Right Angle Triangle; the Hypothenufe and one Leg being given.*

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hypothenufe AB 411} \\ \text{Leg AB - - - - 342} \end{array} \right\}$ Perches given

With them to make a Right Angle Triangle is required.

Plate 1. Fig. 16.

1. Make AB equal to 342 Perches; that is, from any Scale of equal Parts, take 342, and lay it from A to B.

2. At B (by *Prob. 3.*) erect a Perpendicular BC.

3. With 411 Perches (that is, take 411 from the same Scale of equal Parts, the 342 were taken) and with one Foot in A, cut the Perpendicular in C.

4. From A to C draw a Line, and it's done.

Prob. XII. *To make a Right Angle Triangle; having one Leg and one Angle given.*

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Leg AB 415 Miles} \\ \text{Angle BAC 40d. 25m.} \end{array} \right\}$ given.

With them to make a Right Angle Triangle is required.

Plate 1. Fig. 17.

1. Make AB be equal to 415 Miles, that is, from any Scale
B of

of equal Parts, take 415, and lay it from A to B; and at B, (by *Prob. 3.*) in Page 12, erect a Perpendicular BC.

2. At A (by *Prob. 5. Example 2.*) in Page 13, make the Angle DAC equal to 40d. 25m. (which is thus, take a Chord of 60d. and with one Foot on A, draw an Arc, on which Arc lay the Chord of 40d. 25m.) by drawing the Line AC, and it's done.

Prob. XIII. To make a Right Angle Triangle, the Legs being given.

Example. The Leg $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AB \ 404 \\ BC \ 328 \end{array} \right\}$ Leagues given.

With them to make a Right Angle Triangle, is required. *Plate 1. Fig. 18.*

1. Make AB equal to 404 Leagues; and at B (by *Prob. 3.*) in Page 12, erect a Perpendicular BC.

2. Upon the Perpendicular make BC equal to 328 Leagues, and from A to C draw a Line, and it's done.

Of Oblique-angle Triangles.

Definition. 1. An Oblique Triangle hath all its Angles, Oblique and is either an Obtuse or an Acute Triangle.

2. An Obtuse Triangle hath one Obtuse Angle, that is, one Angle greater than 90d. as BCD. *Plate 1. Fig. 19.*

3. An Acute Triangle hath all its three Angles Acute; that is, each Angle is less than 90d. as EFG. *Plate 1. Fig. 19.*

Note; To make an Oblique Triangle, three Things, (and one of them a Side) must be given.

Prob. XIV. To make an Oblique Triangle, two Angles and a Side opposite one of them being given.

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BCD \ 114d. \ - \ - \ - \\ BDC \ 26d. \ 40m. \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Side BC } 352 \text{ Miles } \ - \ - \ - \end{array} \right\}$ given.

With them to make an Oblique Triangle is required. *Fig. 19.*

1. Make BC equal to 352 Miles; and at C (by *Example 3.*) in Pages 13 and 14, make the Angle BC to 114d. by drawing the Line CD; that is, take a 60d. and with one Foot on C; draw an Arc, on that the Chord of 114d. by taking it's half 57d. and laying on the Arc, by which draw the Line CD, thereby you conclude the Angle BCD 114 Degrees.

2. Add 114d. to 26d. 40m. it makes 140d. 40m. the Sum of the given Angles; which subtract from 180d. 00m. the Sum of the Three Angles.

Remainder is the Angle CBD - - - 39d. 20m.

3. At B (by *Prob. 5. Example 2.*) in Page 13 make the Angle CBD equal to 39d. 20m. by drawing the Line BD; that is with a Chord of 60d. and one Foot on B, draw an Arc, on that Arc lay the Chord of 39d. 20m. by which draw the Line BD, and it's done.

Prob. XV. To make an Oblique Triangle, having two Sides, and an Angle opposite to one of them given.

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Side } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BC \ 274 \\ BD \ 426 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Miles} \\ \text{Angle } BCD \ 108d. \ 30m. \end{array} \right\} \text{ given.}$

With them to make an Oblique Triangle is required. *Plate 1. Fig. 20.*

1. Make BC equal to 274 Miles, and at C (by *Problem 5. Example 3.*) in Pages 13 and 14, make the Angle BCD equal to 108d. 30m. by drawing the Line CD.

2. With 426 Miles, and one Foot in B, cut the Line CD in D, and by B and D, draw a Line and it's done.

Prob. XVI. To make an Oblique Triangle, two Sides, and the included Angle being given.

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Side } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BC \ - \ 327 \\ BD \ - \ 274 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Feet} \\ \text{Angle } BCD \ 101d. \ 30m. \end{array} \right\} \text{ given.}$

With them to make an Oblique Triangle is required. *Plate 1. Fig. 21.*

1. Make the Side BC equal to 327 Feet; and at B (by *Problem 5. Example 3.*) in Pages 13 and 14 make the Angle CBD equal to 101d. 30m. by drawing the Line BD.

2. Make BD equal to 274 Feet; and by C and D draw a Line, and it's done.

Prob. XVII. To make an Oblique Triangle, having the three Sides given.

Note. Any two Sides together, must be greater than the Third, to make a Triangle.

Example. The Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} BD \ 525 \\ BC \ 425 \\ CD \ 250 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Leagues given.}$

With them to make an Oblique Triangle is required. *Plate 1. Fig. 22.*

1. Make BD equal to 525 Leagues; then with 425 Leagues, and one Foot in B draw an Arc C.

B 2

2. With

2. With 250 Leagues, and one Foot in D, cut the Arc in C, and from C draw Lines to B and D, and it's done.

Sect. III. *Of Proportions for the ready measuring of Superficies and Solids.*

HAVING shewed how to make the most common and useful Geometrick Figures, I now proceed to their (and others) Mensuration, by exact and easy Rules.

To prevent the Book's swelling too great, I will not trouble you with Arithmetic Calculation, but present you with an Instrumental way of Operation, that's quick and true, easy and ready on *Gunter's-Scale*, an Instrument so very well known, it needs the less Description; only to avoid Repetitions take this excellent Rule.

A General Rule for Gunter's-Scale.

Extend the Compasses from the first Term (in Geometric Proportion) to the second: That Extent (if right laid) from the third, will reach to the fourth Term, or Thing required.

This Rule well minded, will make what follows appear easy, and save many Words and much Time; and therefore to explain it, take this Proportion.

As 2 is to 6; so is 5 to 15; which I shorten thus;

As 2 .. 6 :: 5 .. 15.

The Extent (on the Line of Numbers) from 2 unto 6, according to the said General Rule) will reach from 5 unto 15, the fourth Term or Thing required.

These Words may be spar'd by the short way of writing the Proportion and minding the Order of the Terms, as in the Problems following: But, for a full Explanation of the *Gunter*, and how to work any Proportion by it, see my Additions to Mr. WAKELEY's MARINER's COMPASS RECTIFIED, Page 181, &c.

Prob. XVIII. *The Diameter of a Circle given; to find its Periphery.*

The Rule. As $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$.. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 22 & - & - & - \\ 3.14159 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$:: Diameter .. Periphery.

Example. The Diameter 34 Inches: What's the Periphery?
Answ. Inches 106.8 Tenths of an Inch. For,

As $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$.. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 22 & - & - & - \\ 3.14159 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$:: 34 Inches .. 106.8 Tenths.

That is, the Extent of the Compasses (*on the Line of Numbers*) from 7 to 22, or from 1 to 3.14, &c. will reach from 34 Inches to 106.8 nearest : Observe the like in all the rest.

Prob. XIX. *By the Periphery to find the Diameter.*

The Rule. As $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 22 \text{ ---} \\ 3.14159 \\ 1. \end{array} \right\} \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 7 \text{ ---} \\ 1. \text{ ---} \\ 0.3183 \end{array} \right\} :: \text{Periph.} \dots \text{Diamet.}$

Example. The Periphery Inches 106.8 Tenths ; what is the Diameter? *Answ.* Inches 34. For as $22 \dots 7 :: \text{Inches } 106.8 \dots 34$ Inches the Diameter required.

Prob. XX. *The Diameter of a Circle given ; to find its Area, or Content.*

The Rule. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Find its Periphery by Prob. 18. Then say,} \\ 2. \text{ As } 1 \dots \frac{1}{2} \text{ Diameter} :: \frac{1}{2} \text{ Periphery} \dots \text{Area.} \end{array} \right.$

Example. The Diameter 14 Inches ; What is its Area? *Answ.* 154 Inches.

By Prob. 18. The Diameter being 14, the Periphery is 44 Inches, and by the Rule it is thus ;

As $1 \dots 7 :: 22 \dots 154$ Inches, the Area, or Content required ?

Prob. XXI. *By the Periphery to find the Area.*

The Rule. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Find the Diameter by Prob. 19. And then,} \\ 2. \text{ The Area is found by Prob. 20.} \end{array} \right.$

Example. The Periphery 22 Inches ; What is the Area? *Answ.* Inches 38.5 Tenths.

The Periphery 22 Inches, the Diameter is 7 Inches, by Prob. 19.

And by Prob. 20, it is thus, As $1 \dots 3.5 :: 11 : \text{Inches } 38.5$, the Area required.

Note, The Area is of the same Name with the Dimensions taken ; That is, if the Diameter, or Periphery be Inches, Feet, or Yards, &c. then the Area is Inches, Feet or Yards, &c.

Prob. XXII. *To reduce the Area, or Content of any Thing found in Inches, to Feet ; or into Beer, or Wine Gallons.*

1. *Rule* for Feet ; say $144 \dots 1 :: \text{Area in Inch.} \dots \text{Area in Feet.}$

2. *Rule* for $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 282 \\ 231 \end{array} \right\} \dots 1 :: \text{Area in Inch.} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Beer} \\ \text{Wine} \end{array} \right\} \text{Gallons.}$

This needs no Example ; and to avoid the first Rule, take the Dimensions in Foot-measure ; that is, 12 Inches, or a Foot

divided decimally; that is, into 100, 1000, 10000, &c. equal Parts, called the Line of *Foot-Measure*.

Prob. XXIII. *The Diameter, or Periphery of a Circle given, to find the Side of the inscrib'd Square, or the Chord of 90 Deg.*

The Rule, As $1 \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} .707 \\ .225 \end{array} \right\} :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Diamet.} \\ \text{Periph.} \end{array} \right\} \dots \text{Side of the inscribed Square, or Chord or } 90^{\circ} \text{ required.}$

Example. The Diameter of a Circle being 3 Feet and 4 Tenths; What is the Side of the inscribed Square, or the Chord of 90 Degrees; *Ans.* 2 Feet and 2.4038 Parts of 10000.

For; As $1 : 0.707 :: 3.4 : 2.4038$ the Chord of 90 Deg. or Side of the inscribed Square.

Prob. XXIV. *The Base and Perpendicular of a Triangle given; to find the Area.*

The Rule. As $1 \dots \frac{1}{2} \text{ Base} :: \text{Perpendicular} \dots \text{Area required.}$

Example. The Base 16 Inches, and the Perpendicular 12 Inches given; I demand the Area? *Ans.* 96 Inches.

For; As $1 \dots 8 :: 12 \dots 96$ the Area required.

Prob. XXV. *The Length and Breadth of a Parallelogram given; to find its Area.*

Definition 1. A Quadrangle hath four Angles, and four Sides, as ABCD; and is either a Parallelogram or a Trapezium; *Plate 1. Fig. 23.*

2. A Parallelogram hath its opposite Sides parallel and equal, as ABCD; and is either a Square, a Long-square, a Rhombus, or Rhomboides; the first two are Rectangled Parallelograms, the latter are Obliquangled Parallelograms.

3. A Square hath four equal Sides, and four equal Angles; as ABCD. *Fig. 23.*

4. A Long square, hath its two opposite Sides equal, and four equal Angles; as EFGH. *Fig. 24.*

5. A Rhombus, hath four equal Sides, and but two opposite Angles equal; as IKLM. *Fig. 25.*

6. A Rhomboides, hath only two opposite Sides, and two opposite Angles equal: as NOPQ. *Fig. 26.*

Note, The Breadth of the two last is not IM nor NQ; but the Perpendicular MN, and QR, and to measure all Parallelograms, observe this General Rule.

As $1 \dots \text{Breadth} :: \text{Length} \dots \text{Area required,}$

Example 1. A Square whose Length AB, and Breadth BC, each is Feet 2.5 Tenths; what is the Area? *Answ.* Feet 6.25 Parts of 100. For; as $1 \dots 2.5 :: 2.5 \dots 6.25$ Area. *Fig. 23.*

Example 2. A Long-square whose Length EH, is Feet 2.5, and Breadth EF is Feet 1.6: What's the Area? *Answ.* 4 Feet.

For; As $1 \dots 1.6 :: 2.5 \dots 4$ Feet the Area. *Plate 1. Fig. 24.*

Example 3. A Rhombus whose Length IK is Feet 2.5, and Breadth MN Feet 1.6: What is the Area? *Answ.* Feet 4. *Plate 1. Fig. 25.*

For; as $1 \dots 1.6 :: 2.5 \dots 4$ Feet the Area required.

Example 3. A Rhomboides whose Length NO, is Feet 25, and Breadth QR Feet 12. What is its Area? *Answ.* 300.

For; as $1 \dots 12 :: 25 \dots 300$ Feet the Area required.

Plate 1. Fig. 26.

Prob. XXVI. *The Diagonal, and two Perpendiculars of a Trapezium given; to find its Area.*

Definition 1. A Trapezium hath its opposite Sides, and its opposite Angles unequal; as ABCD. *Plate 1. Fig. 27.*

2. The Diagonal, is a Line drawn from its opposite Angles; as AC.

3. The two Perpendiculars, are let fall from the Angles to the Diagonal; as BE, and DF.

The Area of a Trapezium, is found by this Rule.

As $1 \dots \frac{1}{2}$ Diagonal :: Sum of the Perpendiculars .. Area req.

Example. The Diagonal AC 28 Feet: The Perpendicular BE 15 Feet; and DF 12 Feet? What's the Area? *Answ.* 378 Feet.

For; As $1 \dots 14 :: 27 \dots 378$ Feet the Area required.

Plate 1. Fig. 27.

Prob. XXVII. *The Length and Breadth of an Ellipsis called an Oval, given; to find the Area.*

The Rule. As 1 .. Breadth :: Length .. 4th Numb. Then say again.

As $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 \\ .78539 \end{array} \right\} :: 4\text{th Number} \dots \text{Area required.}$

Example. The Transverse Diameter of an Ellipsis 12 Feet, and Conjugate Diameter 8 Feet. What's the Area? *Answ.* Feet 75 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For; As $1 \dots 8 :: 12 \dots 96$ the Fourth Number.

Then, As $14 \dots 11 :: 96 \dots 75.4$ Feet the Area required.

Prob. XXVIII. *To find the Area of a Parabola.*

The Rule. As 1 .. Axis :: Double Ordinate .. 4th Nu
Then, say again, As $3 \dots 2 :: 4\text{th Number} \dots \text{Area requi}$

Example. The Axis of a Parabola 9 Feet, and the Ordinate 8 Feet. What's the Area? *Answ.* 48 Feet

For ;—As $1 \cdot 9 :: 8 \cdot 72$ the 4th Number.

And then ;—As $3 \cdot 2 :: 72 \cdot 48$ Feet the Area required.

Section IV. *Of Solids, the third Kind of Magnitude.*

Definition. A *Solid* hath Length, Breadth and Depth, and is bounded by one Superficies, is either a Sphere, or a Spheriod ; but bounded by more than one Superficies, is either a Prism ; a Pyramid, a Prismoid, or a Pyramidoid ; or compounded of the last, called a Spindle.

Prob. XXIX. *The Diameter of a Sphere given ; to find the Solid Content.*

Definition. A *Sphere* or *Globe*, is a Round Solid, whose Length, Breadth, and Depth, are a-like and equal ; being made by the Rotation, or moving of a Semi-circle about its Diameter ; whose Solid Content is found by this Rule.

As $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 21 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11 & - & - & - \\ .523599 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} :: \text{Cube of Diam.} \cdot \text{Cont. required}$

Example. A *Sphere* whose Diameter is Feet 2.42 Parts : What's the Solid Content ? *Answ.* Feet 7.43 Parts of 100.

For ;—As $1 \cdot 2.42 :: 2.42 \cdot 5.86 :: 5.86 \cdot 14.17$ the Cube of the Diameter ; Then, Feet

As $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 21 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11 & - & - \\ 0.524 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} :: 14.17 \cdot 7.43$ the Content required.

In such Cases as this, the readiest Way is to extend the Compasses from the first Term to the third Term ; and that being turned over three times from the second Term, will reach the Thing required.

As here, the Extent from 1 to Feet 2.42, the Diameter, turned three times from 0.524, &c. reacheth to 7 Feet and 43 Parts of 100, the Content required. For it's thus ;

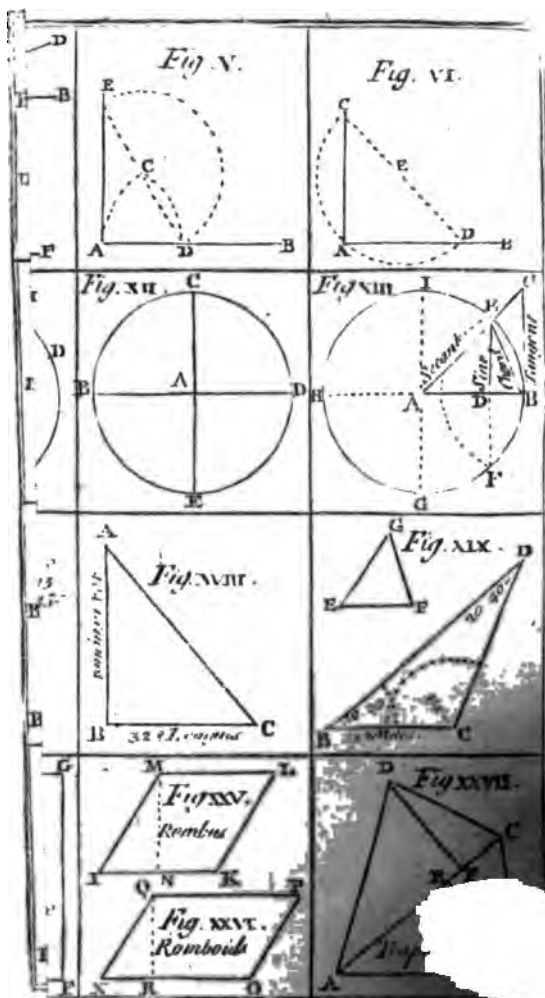
$1 \cdot 2.42 :: 0.524 \cdot 1.27 :: 1.27 \cdot 3.07 :: 3.07 \cdot 7.43$, that is,

The Extent from 1 to 2.22, (on the Line of Numbers) will reach from 0.524 to 1.47 ; and the same Extent will reach from 1.27 to 3.07 ; and the same Extent from 3.07 reacheth to 7 Feet and 43 Parts of 100.

Prob. XXX. *The Diameters of a Spheriod given ; to find the Solid Content.*

Definition. A *Spheriod* is an Oyal Solid, Longer than it's Broad or Deep ; being made by the Rotation of a Semi-Ellipsis about its Axis ; the Solid Content is found by this Rule.

Rule



Place the next after this



§. IV. *Practical Geometry.*

Rule. As 1 .. Square of Depth :: Length .. a 4th Num. then say,

as $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 21 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \dots \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11. \\ .524 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} :: 4\text{th Number} \dots \text{Content required.}$

Example. *A Spheriod*, whose
Length or Transverse Axis is Inches $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7.2 \\ 4.1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Tenths.

What's the Solid Content? *Answ.* Inches 63.4 Tenths.

For it's, As 1 .. Square 4.1 :: 7.2 .. 121; here the Extent from 1 to 4.1 is turned twice from 7.2, and it reacheth to 121. then say,

As $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 21 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \dots 121 :: \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11. \\ .524 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \dots \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{Inches } 63.4 \text{ tenths, the} \\ \text{Content required.} \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

Or thus; As 1 .. 4.1 :: 0.524 .. 2.15 :: 2.15 .. 8.81;

That is, the Extent on the Line of Numbers from 1 to 4.1 will reach from 0.524 to 2.15; and the same Extent from 2.15 to 8.81 Parts of 100.

Then; As 1 .. 8.81 :: 7.2 .. 63.4; that is, the Extent from 1 to 8.81, will reach from 7.2 to Inches 63.4 Tenths, the Solid Content required.

Prob. XXXI. *The Dimensions of a Prism given; to find the Solid Content.*

Definition 1. *A Prism*, is a strait Solid, whose two Bases or Ends are equal, parallel, a-like, and a-like situate.

2. *A Prism*, takes its Sir-Names from its Base; as a Round Prism, a Triangular, a Quadrangular, or a Multangular Prism, are all measured by this one General Rule.

As 1 .. Area of one Base :: Length .. Solid Content.

Example 1. A Round Prism, called by some a Cylinder, whose Diameter at each End is - - 21 } Inches.
And Length is - - - - - 30 }

What's the Solid Content? *Answ.* 10392 Inches.

A Cylinder's two Bases are two equal Circles, and therefore the Area of it's Base is found by *Prob. 30.* to be Inches 346.4 Tenths; Then it is,

As 1 .. 346.4 :: 30 .. 10392, Inches the Solid Content required.

Example 2. An Elliptic Prism, whose Bases are equal Ellipses

the
Transverse } Axis of each is $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 12. \\ 8. \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Inches given.
Conjugate }
Length of the Solid is - - - 30.

What's the Solid Content? *Answ.* Inches 2262.

For

For its Base being an Ellipsis, the Area by *Prob. 27*, is Inches 75.4, and then it is,
As $1 \cdots 75.4 :: 30 \cdots 2262$ Inches the Solid Content required.

Example 3. A Triangular Prism, whose Bases are equal Triangles, in each of which,

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Base} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Perpendicular} \end{array} \right\}$ is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16. \\ 12. \end{array} \right\}$ Inches given.

And the Length of the Solid is 20 Inches.

What's the Solid Content? *Answ.* Inches 1920.

The Area of the Base. (by *Prob. 24*) in Page 22, is 96 Inches; and then it is,

As $1 \cdots 96 :: 20 \cdots 1920$ Inches, Solid Content required.

Example 4. A Cube which is a Quadrangular Prism, of equal Length, Breadth and Depth, bounded by six equal Squares, each Side being Inches 12: What's the Solid Content? *Answ.* Inches 1728.

For, As $1 \cdots \text{Square of } 12 :: 12 \cdots 1728$: That is the Extent from 1 to 12, turned over 2 times from 12, reacheth to Inches 1728 the Solid Content required.

Example 5. A Parallelopipedon, or Quadrangular Prism, whose Bases are two equal Squares, of each, one

Side --- } is Feet $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.25 \\ 21.75 \end{array} \right\}$ Parts of 100 given;
Length --- }

What the Solid Content? *Answ.* Feet 3.39 Tenths.

For, As $1 \cdots \text{Square of } 1.25 :: 21.75 \cdots \text{Feet } 3.39$: That is, the Extent from 1 to 1.25, being turned two Times from 21.75 with reach to 3.39, the Solid Content required.

Example 6. A Parallelopipedon, or a Quadrangular Prism, whose Bases are two equal Long-squares in each,

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Breadth is ---} \\ \text{Depth is ---} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.6 \\ 2.5 \end{array} \right\}$ Feet given.
And Length of the Solid 15.5 }

What's the Solid Content? *Answ.* Feet 62.

For it is, As, $1 \cdots 1.6 :: 2.5 \cdots 4$ Feet, the Area of the Base.

Then, As $1 \cdots 4 :: 15.5 \cdots 62$ Feet, Solid Content required.

In like manner may the Solid Content of any Prism be found, let its Base be of what Form soever; for its Area may be found by *Prob. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, or 27*, and the Solid Content of the Prism, by the General Rule in *Problem the 31st*.

Prob.

Sect. IV.

Practical Geometry.

Prob. XXXII. *The Dimensions of a Pyramid given; to find the Solid Content.*

Definition 1. A *Pyramid* is a strait Solid, having only one Base, and the other End a Point, called the Vertex.

2. A *Pyramid*, takes its Sir-name from its Base, as a Round, an Elliptic, a Triangular, a Quadrangular, or a Multangular Pyramid; all are measured by this General Rule.

As 3 .. Area of the Base :: Length .. Solid Content.

Note; By Length understand a Perpendicular from the Vertex to the Base, and not the Length of the Pyramid on its Surface or outside from Vertex to Base.

Example. A Round Pyramid, called by some a Cone, whose

Diameter at Base - - - - - 21 } Inches given.
Perpendicular Length - - 30 }

What's the Solid Content? *Ans.* 3465 Inches.

For the Area of the Base is Inches $346 \frac{1}{10}$ by Prob. 20. And, Then; As 3 .. 346.5 :: 30 .. 3465 Inches, which is the Solid Content required.

The like do for any other Pyramid, which I pass over, having given six Examples in a Prism, and leave you to apply them here.

Prob. XXXIII. *The Dimensions of a Prismoid given; to find the Solid Content.*

Definition 1. A *Prismoid*, is a strait Solid having two unequal Bases or Ends, but are parallel, like, and a-like situate.

2. A *Prismoid*, is as various as a Prism, and is no other than the Frustrum of a Pyramid.

3. *Frustrum of a Pyramid*, is the lower Part of it, when the upper Part of it is cut off parallel to the Base; and all of them may be measured by this General Rule.

1. Multiply the Area of each Base together, and extract the Square Root of the Product.

2. Add the Area of each Base and that Square Root into one Sum: Then,

3. Say, as 3 .. that Sum :: Length .. Solid Content.

But for a *Square Prismoid*, take this particular Rule;

1. To the Square of each Side, add the Product of the Sides into one Sum; then,

Say, as 3 .. that Sum :: Length .. Solid Content.

And for a *Round Prismoid* this is the Rule.

1. Add

1. Add the Square of each Diameter, and the Product of the two Diameters into one Sum : And then,
 2. Say, as 3.82 .. that Sum :: Length .. Solid Content.
- Or more largely thus, As 3.8197, is to the aforesaid Sum; so is the Length to the Solid Content,

Example 1. *A Square Prismoid, (or the Frustrum of a Square Pyramid) whose*

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Greatest } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Side is Inches.} \\ \text{Least} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 9 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Inches given;} \\ \text{Perpendicular Length.} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 60 \\ \text{What's the Solid Content? } \textit{Answ.} \text{ 8820 Inches.} \end{array}$$

$$\text{For; As } 1 \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} : : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 9 \\ 15 \end{array} \right\} \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 225 \text{ Square.} \\ 81 \text{ Square.} \\ 135 \text{ Product.} \end{array} \right.$$

Sum of the two Squares and Product is - - 441 Inches ;

Then, as 3 .. 441 :: 60 .. 8820 Inches, the Solid Content required?

Example 2. *A Round Prismoid (or a Frustrum of a Cone) . whose*

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Greatest } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Diameter is} \\ \text{Least} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ 0.9 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Feet given;} \\ \text{Perpendicular Length is } 60.0 \\ \text{What's the Solid Content? } \textit{Answ.} \text{ Feet 69.25.} \end{array}$$

$$\text{For; As } 1 \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.9 \end{array} \right\} : : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.5 \end{array} \right\} \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.25 \text{ Square.} \\ 0.81 \text{ Square.} \\ 1.35 \text{ Product.} \end{array} \right.$$

Sum of the two Squares and Product - - 4.41 Feet.

Then as 3.82 .. 4.41 :: 60 .. 69.25 Feet, the Solid Content.

Example 3. *An Elliptic Prismoid, or the Frustrum of an Elliptic Cone, whose*

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Greatest Diameter at Top, Inches } 7.5 \\ \text{Least Diameter at Top - - - - } 5. \\ \text{Greatest Diameter at Bottom - - } 8.7 \\ \text{Least Diameter at Bottom - - - } 5.8 \\ \text{Perpendicular Length - - Inches } 47.0 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Tenths given,}$$

What's

What's the Solid Content? *Answ.* 1617.4 Inches. For,

As 1 .. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5. \\ 58. \end{array} \right\} : : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.5 \\ 8.7 \end{array} \right\} .. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 37.5 \text{ Area of Top Long Squar.} \\ 50.46 \text{ Area of bottom Ditto.} \end{array} \right.$

As 1 .. 37.5 : : 50.46 .. 1892.25 whose Square Root is 43.5

Area at Top - - - 37.5
Area at Bottom - - 50.46

Sum is - - 131.46

Then; As 3.82 .. 131.46 : : 47 .. 1617.4 Inches the Solid Content required.

If the Bases of the aforefaid Prismoid had been long Squares the Work is the same, except only in the last Proportion; and having the same Dimensions, its Solid Content is Inches 2060, very near, for it is thus,

As 3 .. 131.46 : : 47 .. 2059.5 Inches the Solid Content.

Prob. XXXIV. *The Dimensions of a Pyramidoid given; to find its Solid Content.*

Definition 1. A *Pyramidoid* is not a strait Solid, it hath only one Base, and ends in a Point called the Vertex, but the outside from Base to Vertex, is convex, either Spheroidic, Parabolic, or Hyperbolic, &c.

2. A *Pyramidoid*, takes its Sir-name from its Base and outside; as a Spheroidic, Parabolic, or Hyperbolic, Round *Pyramidoid*; and so of the rest, as in a *Pyramid*; all may be measured by this one General Rule;

As 1.5 .. Area of the Base : : Length .. Solid Content, when a Spheroidic, *Pyramidoid*; but if

Parabolic } The first Term is { 2.
Hyperbolic } { 2.4

Example. A Round *Pyramidoid*, called by some a *Conoid*, whose Diameter at the Base - - - 21 } Inches.
Perpendicular Length - - - 30 }

What's the Solid Content, if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Spheroidic?} \\ \text{Parabolic?} \\ \text{Hyperbolic?} \end{array} \right\}$ *Answ.* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6930 \\ 5197.5 \\ 4331.2 \end{array} \right.$

The Area of the Base is Inches 346.4 Tenths, by *Prob.* 20.

And then it's,

As $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ 2. \\ 2.4 \end{array} \right\} .. 346.4 : : 30 .. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6930 \text{ Spheroidic} \\ 5197.5 \text{ Parabolic} \\ 4331.2 \text{ Hyperbolic} \end{array} \right.$ Solid Cont. in Inches.

Note, The above Rule (there being no exact one) for the Hyperbolic *Conoid* is only an Approximation, which however gives the Solid Content very near the Truth. More

More Examples I think here needless, having given so many in a Prism, and the Rule for this and that being so much alike.

Prob. XXXV. *The Dimensions of a Frustum of a Parabolic Pyramidoid given; to find the Solid Content.*

Definition. *Frustum*, is the lowest Part of a Pyramidoid, cut parallel to it's Base.

A General Rule.

Multiply the Square of the least Diameter by the perpendicular Length, divide that Product by the difference of the Squares of the Diameters, and call the Quotient your first Number; add this first Number to the perpendicular Length of the Frustum and call the Sum your second Number. Multiply this second Number by the Square of the greater Diameter, and from the Product, subtract the Product of your first Number by the Square of the lesser Diameter, then shall $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Remainder be the Solid Content required.

Example. The Frustum of a Round Parabolic Pyramidoid, (or the Frustum of a Parabolic Conoid) whose

Diameter at Top	-	-	-	-	4	} Inches given.
Diameter at Bottom	-	-	-	-	6	
Perpendicular Length	-	-	-	-	48	

What's its Solid Content? *Answ.* 998 Inches.

For; According to the above Rule the first Number will be found to be 38.4, which added to 48 the Length of the Frustum gives 86.4 for the second Number, which multiplied by the Square of the greater Diameter 36, gives 3110.4 from which subtract the Product of the first Number by the Square of the lesser Diameter which is 614.4, and there remains 2496, two fifths of this is 998 the Content required.

Sec. V. *The Application of the rule, in measuring Board, Glass, Plastering, Painting, Paving, and Land, Timber and Stone, Gauging of Cask, and a Ship's Hold.*

1. **B**Oard or Plank, Glass, and flat Stone, are measured by the Foot Square, or Superficial Foot, containing 144 Square Inches, or 12 Times 12; so that to know how many Square Feet are contained in the Area, or Content of any Surfaces taken in Inches, the Proportion is this:

As 144 :: 1 :: Content in Inches :: Content in Feet.

But the easiest Way, is to have the Foot of 12 Inches divided decimally into 100 Parts, called Foot Measure; and by such a Foot,

Foot, to take the Dimensions of the Thing you would measure, or know the Content of, in Feet.

Then consider, if the Thing to be measured be a Circle, Triangle, Square, Long-square, &c. the Rule proper for such a Figure (in *Section 3.* of this *Chapter*) directs to find the Area, That is,

If the Thing to be measured by a Circle, then *Prob. 20.* or 21 sheweth how to find it's Area; if it's a Triangle, then *Prob. 24* gives a Rule to find the Area; if a Parallelogram *Prob. 25* hath a Rule to find its Area, whether it be a Square, a Long-square, a Rhombus, or Rhomboide; now Floors and Ceilings of Houses are generally Squares, or Long-squares; also Boards, Planks and flat Stones, are (commonly) Square or Long-squares; If a Trapezium, then *Prob. 26.* sheweth how to measure it; if it be an Ellipsis, *Prob. 27.* hath a Rule for its measuring, and such are oval Tables; and if the Thing to be measured be a Parabola, then *Prob. 28.* sheweth how to find its Area.

2. *Plastering, Painting, and Paving,* is measured by the Yard Square, containing nine Square Feet; and therefore after you have found the Content in Feet; the Proportion is this,

As 9 .. 1 :: Content in Feet .. the Content in Yards.

3. Timber is measured by the Cubic Foot, containing 1728 Solid Inches; And when the Content of any Solid Body is known in Cubic Inches, to reduce them into Cubic Feet, which is the Timber, or Stone Foot, the Proportion is this,

As 1728 .. 1 :: Cubic Inches .. Solid Feet.

But measuring the Dimensions of a Solid, by the aforesaid Decimal Foot, the Rules proper for it (in *Se^{ct}. 3.* of this *Chap.*) as a Sphere, Prism, &c. Finds the Solid Content in Feet.

That is, if it be a Sphere, then *Prob. 29.* hath a Rule to find its Solid Content, such are Bullets, and Granadoes used in great Guns, Mortars or Bumbs.

If a Spheriod, then *Prob. 30.* sheweth the measuring of it, and such are Things in Shape like an Egg, whose Ends are equal.

If a Prism, then *Prob. 31.* directs its Measurement, and by this all strait Pieces of Timber or Stone, whose Ends are alike and equal, are measured.

If a Pyramid, then *Prob. 32* shews the measuring it, and such are Spire Steeples, and all strait Solids ending in a Point at one End.

If a Prismoid, then *Prob. 33* sheweth its measuring, and such is all Taper Timber, whether Round or Square.

If a Pyramidoid, then *Prob. 34* sheweth the measuring of it and such is the Half of all Casks, if they were continued to the Bung by the Head, till they end in a Point.

If a Frustrum of a Pyrabolic Pyramidiod, then *Prob. 35* serves to measure it, and such are close Casks, if cut in Halves through the Bung, and parallel to each Head; so that by this Problem is taught the Way of finding the half Content of a Cask, whose Double is the whole Solid Content: But a more particular Rule for Gauging a Cask, followeth in the next Problem.

4. Land is measured by the Rod or Pole, containeth in Length Feet $16\frac{1}{2}$, and a Square Rod is Feet $272\frac{1}{2}$, an Acre of Land containing 160 Square Rods

Now the readiest way to cast up the Content of Land in Acres, is to take the Dimensions by a four Pole Chain, decimally divided (that is, into 100 Links) then the Rule (in *Sect. 3.* of this Chap.) proper to the Form of it, (whether a Triangle, Square, Long-Square, Rhombus, Rhomboide, or Trapezium,) finds the Content in Square Chains, which are turned to Acres thus;

As $10 \dots 1 ::$ Square Chains $\dots$ Content in Acres.

5. *Gauging* is by the Gallon, and that either Beer, containing 282 Cubic Inches, or Wine 231: Then to reduce Cubic Inches into Gallons of either Kind, the Rule is;

As $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 282 \\ 231 \end{array} \right\} \dots 1 ::$ Cubic Inches $\dots$ Gallons of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beer.} \\ \text{Wine.} \end{array} \right.$

So that the Dimensions of any Solid Body taken in Inches, the proper Rule for that Body, finds its Content in Inches, and the Rule above finds the Gallons of Beer, or Wine it will hold.

Prob. XXXVI. 6. To Gauge a Cask, taken as the middle Frustrum of a Spheroid.

The Rule. 1. Add twice the Square of the Bung-Diameter, and once the Square of the Head, into one Sum. Then say,

2. As $3.82 \dots$ that Sum $::$ Length $\dots$ Solid Content of the Cask in Inches; and then the Gallons of Beer, or Wine, are found by the foregoing Rule. Or thus,

1. Say, As $1 \dots 0.7 ::$ Difference of Head and Bung $\dots$ a Fourth Number.

2. That 4th Number add to the Head Diameter, the Sum is a Mean Diameter: Then say,

As $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18.95 \\ 17.15 \end{array} \right\} \dots$ Sq. Mean Diam. $::$ Length $\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beer} \\ \text{Wine} \end{array} \right\}$ Gallons.

Example. A Cask whose Bung Diameter is 23.

Head Diameter - - - - - 19.9 } Inches given.

Length of the Cask - - - - - 27.4 }

What's the Content thereof in Beer, or Wine Gallons?

Answer.

Answer. Beer Gallons 36.99, or Wine Gallons 45.5.

As $1 \dots 0.7 :: 3.1 \dots 2.17$, which added to 19.9; makes the Mean Diameter to be 22.07. Then,

As $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18.95 \\ 17.15 \end{array} \right\} \dots \text{Square } 22.07 :: 27.4 \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36.99 \text{ Beer} \\ 45.5 \text{ Wine} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Gallons.}$

That is; the Extent (upon Gunter's Line) from the First Term to the Second, twice turned over from the Third, gives the Gallons required.

Problem XXXVII. 7. *To measure a Ship; that is, to find her Tunnage.*

The Rule. 1. Say, as $1 \dots \text{Breadth} :: \text{Half Breadth} \dots \text{Fourth Number.}$

2. Then; As $94 \dots 4^{\text{th}} \text{ Number} :: \text{Length} \dots \text{Tuns required.}$

Example. A Ship 75 Feet by the Keel, and 23 Feet by the Beam: What's her Tunnage? *Answ.* 211 Tuns.

For, As $1 \dots 23 :: 11.5 \dots 264.5$, the 4th Number.

Then, as $94 \dots 264.5 :: 75 \dots 211$ Tuns required.

8. *To measure Bales or Cases, or to give the Tunnage of them; they are Prisms, and their Dimensions taken by the Decimal Foot, the Content in Cubic Feet is found by Problem 31. And then say,*

As $66 \dots 1 :: \text{Cubic Feet} \dots \text{Tuns required.}$

Or thus, As $66 \dots \text{Area Base} :: \text{Length} \dots \text{Tuns required.}$

Example. A Bale whose $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Breadth} \\ \text{Depth} \\ \text{Length} \end{array} \right\}$ is Feet $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.2 \\ 2.6 \\ 5.7 \end{array} \right\}$ given.

What's the Content in Tuns? *Answ.* 0.943 Parts. For

As $1 \dots 4.2 :: 2.6 \dots 10.92$ Area of its Base: Then,

As $66 \dots 10.92 :: 5.7 \dots \text{Tuns, } 0.943$ Parts required.

Note, That 66 Feet is the Content of a Case that incloseth two English Butts, so that this Rule includes the Cantlings of the Cask, which is better than $\frac{1}{4}$ Part; therefore allowing the Cantlings or Vacancy to be 26 Feet, the remaining 40 Feet is to be counted for a Tun: And,

Then will the foresaid Bale contain Tun 1.556 Parts. For, The Rule is, As $40 \dots \text{Area Base} :: \text{Length} \dots \text{Tuns req.}$

As $40 \dots \text{Area Base } 10.92 :: \text{Length } 5.7 \dots \text{Tun } 1.556$ Parts.

So much for Geometry; Trigonometry is next in order to be learned.

 Chap. II. *Containing the Doctrine of Plane-Triangles.*

T*rigonometry*, is that part of *Geometry*, which treats more particularly about the measuring of *Triangles*, wherein having three Things given, either all Sides, or Sides and Angles, or Angles only in *Spherics*; a 4th (Side or Angle) may be found; and is either *Plane* or *Spheric*; It's the former we begin with.

Section I. *Of Things necessary to be understood, relating to Plane Trigonometry.*

1. **A Triangle**, is any Three corner'd Figure; it consisteth of Six Things, Three Sides and Three Angles, and is either Plane or Spheric.

2. A plane Triangle is projected on a Plane or Flat Superficies, and therefore its Sides are Right-lines; but the Sides of a Spheric Triangle, are Arcs of the Sphere, of which more in the Chapter of Spheric Trigonometry.

3. An *Angle* is the meeting of any two Lines, making a Corner; and is either a Right-angle, containing just 90 deg. or Oblique, more than 90 deg. called an Obtuse-Angle, or less than 90 deg. called an Acute-angle.

4. When two Lines crossing one another, make the Angles on every Side equal, then those Angles are Right, and the Lines are perpendicular to each other.

5. A *Degree*, is the 360 Part of the Periphery of any Circle; the half 180 is a Semicircle and the 4th Part, 90, is called a Quadrant; Also a Degree containing 60 Min. and a Min. 60 Seconds, &c. as in Prob. IX. Dehn. 1. of Geometry, in Page 15.

6. By Complement of any Number of Degrees, understand what those Degrees want of 90.

7. A Triangle, is either Right-angled, having one Right-angle; or Oblique, having no Right-angle.

8. In a Right-Angle-Triangle, the Side opposite to the Right-angle, is called the Hypothenuſe, and the two Sides containing the Right-angle, are called Legs.

9. In all Plane Triangles, the Sum of the three Angles is 180 Degrees.

10. The Angles (of a Plane-Triangle) being given, the Proportion of the Sides only can be determined; therefore,

11. In

11. In a Right-Angle-Triangle, two things given (one of them a Side) are sufficient to find a Third : But,

12. In *Oblique-Triangles* three things, and one of them a Side, must be given to find a Fourth.

13. Three Letters signify an Angle; as BAC signify the Angle A; And two Letters a Side, AB signify the Side AB, &c.

14. Given Things, whether Sides or Angles, are marked with a *Dash*, thus (') and required Things; with a *Cypher*, thus (°.)

15. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'d.} \\ \text{'m.} \end{array} \right\}$ after any Number signifies $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Degrees,} \\ \text{Minutes,} \end{array} \right\}$ thus

25d. is 25 Degrees, and 31m. is 31 Minutes.

S.	} stands for	Sine.
S. c.		Sine Complement, or Co-Sine.
T.		Tangent.
T. c.		Tangent-Complement, or Co-Tan.
Sec.		Secant.
Sec. c.		Secant-Complement, or Co-Secant.
Co. Ar.		Complement Arithmetic.
..		is to, or to the
::		so is; As thus, 2 .. 4 :: 3 .. 6.

That is, As 2 is to 4, so is 3 to 6.

16. There are seven Cases in Right-Angle-Triangles, and six in Oblique. Their Solutions follow; but first of Right-Angle-Triangles.

Section II. *The first Axiom, and the seven Cases of Plane Right-Angle-Triangles depending thereon.*

Axiom 1. IN all Plane Right-Angle-Triangles, if one of the Sides be made Radius, the other two will be either Sines, Tangents, or Secants; That is,

1. If the Hypothenuse be Radius, each Leg is the Sine of its opposite Angle, See *Plate 2. Fig. 1.* marked for the first Axiom.

2. If one Leg be Radius, the Hypothenuse is a Secant, and the other Leg is a Tangent of the Angle opposite to this Leg. See *Plate 2. Fig. 2.* titled for the first Axiom.

Note 1. To find a Side, any Side may be Radius, saying thus; As the Word on the Side given, is to the Side given;

So is the Word on the Side required, to the Side required.

Note 2. To find an Angle, one of the given Sides must be Radius: Then say,

As one given Side, is to the Word on it;

So is the other given Side, to the Word on it.

Observe to begin with the Side made Radius.

And what Proportion the Side (made Radius) hath to Radius, the same hath the other Sides, to the Sines, Tangents, or Secants by them represented; and the contrary: And,

These two Notes (to the diligent Reader) are sufficient to frame any Proportion by the first Axiom, making any Side of a Right-Angled-Triangle the Radius.

Problem I. Case 1. *The Angles, and Hypothenuse given; to find either of the Legs.*

Examp. In the Right-Angle-Triangle ABC, *Plate 2. Fig. 1.*
The { Hypoth. AC 121 Leag. } given .. Leg { AB } required.
 { Angle BAC 54d. 30m. }

This Triangle is made by *Prob. 10. of Geometry*, in Page 17.

If you make the Hypothenuse AC Radius, the Proportion (by *Axiom 1. and Note 1.*) is thus,

As Radius, is to the Hypothenuse AC; so is the Sine of the Angle BAC, to the Leg BC. Or thus briefly;
Radius .. Hypoth. AC :: S. BAC. .. Leg BC.
S. 90d. - - - 121 Leag. 54d. 30m.

9.910686.

2.082785

Leag.

11.993471 | 98.51 Parts.

To work Proportions by Logarithms, observe this
General Rule: Add the Logarithm of the Second and Third Terms together; and from that Sum subtract the Logarithm of the first Term, the Remainder is the Logarithm of the fourth Term, or Number sought.

As in the foregoing Proportion, the Sum of the Logarithms of the second and third Terms added together is 11.993471, from which it is easy to subtract the Logarithm of the first Term (being Radius) by cancelling (cutting off, or leaving out) the first Figure to the Left-hand, and then it is 11.993471, which brings forth 98.51; that is, Leagues 98.51 Parts of 100 for the Leg BC, the fourth Term, or Side required.

By Gunter's Scale, thus,

Radius .. AC : : S. BAC .. BC. That is,
S. 90d. .. 121 Leag. : : S. 54d. 30m. .. Leag. 98.5 Tenths.

That is to say, the Extent from Sine 90d. (on the Line of Sines) to 121 Leagues (on the Line of Numbers) will reach from Sine

Sine 54d. 30m. (on the same Sines) to Leagues 98.5 Tenths, (on the Line of Numbers) for the Leg BC, nearly as above.

Observe the like in all that follows, except in those Proportions wherein is the Word Secant, which is wrought only by the Logarithms.

The three several Proportions, making each Side Radius, to find the Leg BC, are these which follow.

Radius .. S. BAC }
 Sec. BAC .. T. BAC } :: Hypotenuse AC .. Leg BC.
 Sec. ACB .. Radius }
 Likewise to find the Leg AB, they are these following:
 Radius .. S. ACB }
 Sec. BAC .. Radius } :: Hypotenuse AC .. Leg AB.
 Sec. ACB .. T. ACB }

Notes; When Radius is not the first Term in the Proportion, then take the Complement-Arithmetic of the Logarithm of the first Term; (which how to find, is shew'd in Chap. 1. Sect. 2. Proportion 9. of the Use of the Table of Sines, Tangents and Secants, in Page 300.) This Comp. Arith. or Co. Ar. add to the Logar. of the Second and Third Terms, and from the Characteristic of their Sum subtract 20 or 20, the remaining Figures is the Logarithm of the Fourth Term sought; as may be seen in the following Proportion in Problem II.

Prob. II. Case 2 and 3. *The Angles and one Leg given; to find the Hypotenuse, and the other Leg.*

Example. In the Right-Angle-Triangle ABC. *Plate 2. Fig. 2.*
 The { Angle ACB 35d. 30m. } given: { Hyp. AC } req.
 { Leg BC 98 Leagues } { Leg AB }

This Triangle is made by *Prob. 12. of Geometry, P. 17 & 18.*

1. To find the Hypotenuse AC, make it Radius, and the Proportion (by *Axiom 1. and Note 1.*) is thus,

As the Sine of the Angle BAC, is to the Leg BC; so is Radius, to the Hypotenuse AC. Or thus,
 S. BAC .. Leg BC :: Radius .. Hypotenuse AC,

54d. 30m. 98 Leg. —————
 10.000000
 1.991226
 Co. Ar. 0.089314
 —————
 12.080540 (Leag. 120 7½

By Gunter's Scale, thus ;

S. BAC .. Leg BC. :: Radius .. Hypothenufe AC. That is,
S. $54^{\circ} 30'$.. 98 L. :: S. 90d. .. Leagues 120.4 Tenth,

That is, the Extent from Sine of $54^{\circ} 30m$. (on the Line of Sines) to 98 Leagues, (on the Line of Numbers) will reach from Sine of 90d. to Leag. 120.4 Tenth, the Hypothenufe required.

The three several Proportions, making each Side Radius, to find the Hypothenufe, are these following.

S. BAC .. Radius
T. BAC .. Sec. BAC } :: Leg BC .. Hypothenufe AC.
Radius .. Sec. ACB }

And to find the Leg AB, they are these ;

S. BAC .. S. ACB }
T. BAC .. Radius } :: Leg BC .. Leg AB.
Radius .. T. ACB }

Note ; In working by *Gunter*, when a Tangent is mentioned, the Radius then is the Tangent of 45° . as in the two last Proportions, it is,

As T. BAC .. Radius :: Leg BC .. Leg AB. Which is,
T. $54^{\circ} 30m$.. T. 45° :: 98 Leag. .. Leag. 69.9 Tenth.

That is, the Extent from $54^{\circ} 30m$. to 45° . (on the Line of Tangents) will reach from 98 Leagues, to Leagues 69.9 Tenth on the Line of Numbers, for the Leg AB.

As Rad. .. T. ACB :: Leg BC .. Leg AB. Which is,
T. 45° .. T. $35^{\circ} 30'$:: 98 Leag. .. Leag. 69.9 Tenth.

That is, the Extent from T. 45° . to T. $35^{\circ} 30m$. will reach from 98 Leagues, to Leagues 69.9 Tenth, as before.

Prob. III. Case 4 and 5. The Hypathenufe and one Leg given, to find the Angles and the other Leg.

Example. In the Right-Angle-Triangle ABC, Plate 2. Fig. 3. The { Hyp. AC 121 } Leagues given { ACB or BAC }
The { Leg. AB 69 } { and Leg BC } req.

This Triangle is made by Prob. II. of Geometry, Page 17.

1. To find the Angles.

If you make the Hypothenufe AC Radius, the Proportion (by Axiom 1. and Note 2.) is thus ;

As the Hypothenufe AC, is to Radius ; so is the Leg AB, to the Sine of the Angle ACB. Or thus,

Hypot. AC .. Rad. :: Leg AB .. S. ACB.

121 Leag. .. 90d. :: 69 Leag. .. S. $34^{\circ} 46m$. Which

Subtract from - - - - - 90d. com.

Remainder is the Angle BAC - $55^{\circ} 14m$. by the 9th of Sect. I. of this Chapter in Page 34. And

And if the Leg AB is Radius, then the Proportion (by *Axiom* 1. and *Note* 2.) is thus.

As the Leg AB, is to Radius; so is the Hypothenufe AC, to the Secant of the Angle BAC. Or thus,

AB 69 Leag. .. Radius :: AC 121 Leag. .. Sec. BAC 55d. 14m.

Note; This Proportion is not wrought on the Gunter because of the Word *Secant* in the 4th Term; but being wrought by the *Tables* (as before directed) will produce the Angle BAC 55d. 14m. as above; which subtracted from 90d. gives 34d. 46m. for the Angle ACB, as before.

2. The Leg BC may be found by the 1st or 2d Case several Ways: As thus,

Radius .. AC :: S. BAC	} .. BC Leagues 99.4 Tenth.
S. ACB .. AB :: S. BAC	
Sec. BAC .. AC :: T. BAC	
Radius .. AB :: T. BAC	
Sec. ACB .. AC :: Radius	
T. ACB .. AB :: Radius	

Problem IV. Case 6 and 7. *The Leg given; to find the Angles, and Hypothenufe.*

Example. In the Right-angle, Triangle ABC. Plate 2. Fig. 4.
The Leg { AB 98 } Leag. given: { Angle BAC or ACB } req.
 { BC 69 } { and Hypothenufe AC }

This Triangle is made by *Problem* 13. of *Geometry*.

1. Make the Leg AB Radius, and the Proportion (by *Axiom* 1. and *Note* 2.) is thus,

As the Leg AB, is to Radius; so is the Leg BC, to the Tangent of the Angle BAC. Or thus,

Leg AB .. Leg BC :: Radius .. T. BAC,
98 Leag. .. 69 Leag. :: T. 45d. .. T. 35d. 09m. which
Subtract from - - - - - 90d. 00m.

The Remainder is - - - - - 54d. 51m. the Angle ACB by the 9th of *Section* I, of this *Chapter*, in *Page* 35.

And if the Leg BC be made Radius, the Proportion is thus;
Leg BC .. Leg AB :: Radius .. T. ACB.

69 Leag. .. 98 Leag. :: T. 45d. .. T. 54d. 51m. as before,

Which being subtracted from 90, leaveth 35d. 09m. for the Angle BAC. Either of these Proportions is sufficient to find both Angles.

2. The Hypothenuſe AC may be found (by the 2d Caſe) ſeveral ways.

Fiſt, Making the Hypothenuſe AC Radius ; thus,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. BAC \dots BC \\ S. ACB \dots AB \end{array} \right\} :: \text{Radius} \dots \text{Hypothenuſe AC.}$$

Secondly, Making the Leg AB Radius, thus,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Radius} \dots AB \\ T. BAC \dots BC \end{array} \right\} :: \text{Sec. BAC} \dots \text{Hypothenuſe AC.}$$

Thirdly, Making the Leg BC Radius, thus,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Radius} \dots BC \\ T. ACB \dots AB \end{array} \right\} :: \text{Sec. ACB} \dots \text{Hypothenuſe AC.}$$

Theſe ſix Propoſitions, if the Learner works them, he'll find them all produce Leagues 119.8 for the Hypothenuſe AC.

Notes ; The 5th and 7th Caſes may be perform'd by the 47th Propoſition of the *Fiſt Book of Euclid's Elements*, which proves the Square of the Hypothenuſe, is equal to the Sum of the Squares of the two Legs ; Therefore,

1. By common Arithmetic, extracting the Square Root; the Rules are theſe,

Fiſt, In the fifth Caſe to find a Leg; when the Hypothenuſe, and one Leg is given ; Thus,

The Square Root of the Difference of the Squares of the Hypothenuſe and Leg, is the other Leg.

Secondly, In the 7th Caſe to find the Hypothenuſe, when both the Legs are given ; Thus,

The Square Root of the Sum of the Squares of both Legs, is the Hypothenuſe.

2. By Logarithms in theſe two Rules following.

Fiſt Rule, When the Hypothenuſe, and one Leg is given, to find the other Leg ; Thus,

Half the Sum of the Logarithms of the Sum, and Difference of the Hypothenuſe, and given Leg ; is the Logarithm of the Leg required.

Second Rule, When both Legs are given, to find the Hypothenuſe, it is thus,

From the double Logarithm of the greater Leg, ſubtract the Logarithm of the leſſer Leg ; the abſolute Number anſwering to it, add to the leſſer Leg ; half the Sum of the Logarithms of that Sum, and leſſer Leg, is the Logarithm of the Hypothenuſe required.

Example

Sect. II. *Plane Trigonometry Rectangular.*

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Example 1. The *Hypotenuse* AC 121 Leagues, and the *Leg* AB 69 Leagues: What is the *Leg* BC by the *Square Root*?

<i>Hypotenuse</i> AC	121	And <i>Leg</i> AB	69
	121		69
	121		621
	242		474
	121		4761
	121		4761

Square of AC is - - - - - 14641

Square of AB is - - - - - 4761

Diff. of the Squares is - - - - - 9880 (99.39 is the *Leg* BC.

189	1780
	1701
	1983
	7900
	5949
	19869
	195100
	178821

Remainder is - - - - - 16279
So that the *Leg* BC is Leagues 99.39 Parts of 100.

By Logarithms, thus.

The *Hypotenuse* AC - - - 121 Leagues.

The given *Leg* AB - - - 69 Leagues.

Sum of AC and AB - - - 190 its *Logarithm* is 2.278754

Difference of AC and AB - - 52 its *Logarithm* is 1.716003

The Sum of the *Logarithms* is - - - - - 3.994757

The half Sum of these *Logarithms* - - - - - 1.997378

Whose absolute Number is 99.39; that is, Leagues - 99.39
Parts of 100 is the *Leg* BC, as before.

Example 2. The *Leg* AB is 98 Miles, and the *Leg* BC 69 Miles given: What is the *Hypotenuse* AC? by the *Square Root*.
The

The Leg AB	- - - 98	And Leg BC	- - - 69
	98		69
	784		621
	882		414
Square of AB is	- - - 9604	Square of BC	- - 4761
Square of BC is	- - - 4761		
Sum of the Squares is	- - 14365	that is 119 Leagues $\frac{5}{8}$	
	I	is the Hypotenuse AC.	
	21(043		
	21		
	229)2265		
	2061		
	2388(20400		
	19104		
Remainder is	- - - - - 1296		

By Logarithms, thus,

The greater Leg AB 98, its Logarithm is	- - 1.991226
Multiply its Logarithm by	- - - - - 2
The double Logarithm of the Leg AB is	- - 3.982452
The lesser Leg BC 69 Miles, its Logarithm is	- - 1.838849
Absolute Number 139.2 answering the Logarithm is	- 2.143603
Sum is	- - 208.2 its Logarithm is
	- - 2.318481
The lesser Leg BC 69 Miles, its Logarithm is	- - 1.838849
The Sum of the two last Logarithms is	- - 4.157330
The half is the Logarithm of AC 119 $\frac{5}{8}$ required	2.078665

Section III. Three other Axioms, with the six Cases of Oblique Plane Triangles thereunto belonging.

Axiom 2. IN all Plane Triangles, the Sides are in such Proportion one to another, as are the Sines of their opposite Angles, That is,

1. As the Sine of any one Angle, is to its opposite Side; so is the Sine of any other Angle, to its opposite Side.

2. As a Side, is to the Sine of its opposite Angle; so is any other Side to the Sine of its opposite Angle.

Note;

Note; To find a Side, begin with an Angle; but to find an Angle, begin with a Side.

From this *Axiom* are drawn the Proportions for the First, Second, and Third Cases following.

Prob. V. Case 1. *Of Obliquangles, Two Angles, and one Side given; to find either of the other Sides.*

Example. In the Oblique Triangle BDC. *Plate 2. Fig. 5.*
 The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{BDC } 101^{\circ} 25' \text{m.} \\ \text{CBD } 44^{\circ} 42' \text{m.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ given : Side } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CD} \\ \text{BD} \end{array} \right\} \text{ and } \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{CD} \\ \text{BD} \end{array}} \right\} \text{ req.} \\ \text{Side - - BC } 76 \text{ Yards} \end{array} \right\}$

This Triangle is made by *Problem 14. of Geometry*, in Pages 18 and 19.

1. The Proportion according to the Second Axiom for finding the Side CD, is this;

As the Sine of the Angle BDC, is to the Side BC; so is the Sine of the Angle CBD, to the required Side CD. Or thus,

S. BDC .. Side BC :: S. CBD .. Side CD required.
 S. $101^{\circ} 25' \text{m.}$.. 76 Yards :: S. $44^{\circ} 42' \text{m.}$.. Yards 54.53 hund.
 180d. 00m.

S. $78^{\circ} 35' \text{m.}$

Note; The Sine of $101^{\circ} 25' \text{m.}$ is found by subtracting it from 180d. according to Chapter 1. *Section 2. Proposition 8. Of the Use of the Tables of Sines, Tangents, &c.* in Page 301.

2. To find the Side BD, the Proportion is,

S. BDC .. Side BC :: S. CBD .. Side BD.
 S. $101^{\circ} 25' \text{m.}$.. 76 Yards :: S. $33^{\circ} 53' \text{m.}$.. Yards 43.23 hund.
 180d. 00m.

S. $78^{\circ} 35' \text{m.}$

Problem VI. Case 2 and 3. *Of Obliquangles.*

Two Sides, and an Angle opposite to one of them given; to find the other opposite Angle, and the third Side.

Note; The given Angle Obtuse, the Angle sought is Acute.

But when the given Angle is Acute, and opposite to the lesser given Side then the required Angle is doubtful, whether Acute or Obtuse, and ought to be determined before the Operation.

Example. In the Oblique Triangle BCD, *Plate 2. Fig. 6.*

Side

Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} BC \ 106 \\ BD \ 65 \end{array} \right\}$ Yards } given : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle BDC Obtuse,} \\ \text{and the} \\ \text{Side CD} \end{array} \right\}$ req.

Angle BCD 31d. 49m. }
This Triangle is made by *Prob. 15. of Geometry*, in Page 19.

1. For the Angle BDC the Proportion is,

As the Side BD, is to the Sine of the Angle BCD; so is the Side BC, to the Sine of the Angle BDC required. Or thus,
Side BD .. S. BCD :: Side BC .. S. BDC.

65 Yards .. S. 31d. 49m. :: 106 Yards .. S. 59d. 17m, which
Subtract from - - - - - 180d. 00m.

Remainder is the Angle BDC, - - 120d. 43m.

Note; The Proportion produceth 59d. 17m. for the required Angle: But being Obtuse, you must take it's Supplement to 180d. viz. 120d. 43m. as above is done.

2. Find the third Angle by the 9th of Sect. I. of this Chapter, in Page 34. then you may find the Side CD by the first Case.

This Case hath been omitted by most, the Reason (I suppose) is the doubtfulness of the Required Angle; but if determined (before) to be either Acute or Obtuse, the third Side is limited, and then may be a Case as well as any other; and the Proportions may be,

S. BCD .. Side BD :: S. CBD .. Side CD.

S. 31d. 49m. .. 65 Yards :: S. 27d. 28m. .. Yds. 56.88. Or,
S. BDC .. Side BC :: S. CBD .. Side CD.

S. 120d. 43m. .. 106 Yds. :: S. 27d. 28m. .. Yds. 56.88 Tenths as before.

Axiom 3. In all Plane Triangles; as the Sum of two Sides, is to their Difference; so is the Tangent of the Half-Sum of their two opposite Angles, to the Tangent of the half-Difference of the said two opposite and unknown Angles. Then,

Add the half Difference of the Angles to their half Sum, finds the greater Angle; and subtract the half Difference from the half Sum, finds the lesser Angle.

Prob. VII. Case 4 and 5. Two Sides and their contained Angle given; to find either of the other Angles, and the third Side.

Example. In the Oblique Triangle BCD, *Plate 2. Fig. 7.*

Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} BC \ 109 \\ BD \ 76 \end{array} \right\}$ Leag. } given : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BDC \text{ or} \\ BCD \text{ and} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Side CD} \end{array} \right\}$ req.

Angle CBD 101d. 30m. }
This Triangle is made by *Prob. 16. of Geometry*, in Page 19.

1. For

S. 30d. 58m. .. 76 Leag. :: S. 101d. 30m. .. Leag. 144.7 Tenth.

This

This *Axiom* finds an Angle at one Operation, yet not being applicable to the instrumental way of working Proportions, you have this fourth *Axiom* in other Terms; which finds an Angle at two Proportions, and may be wrought both Instrumentally and Logarithmically.

Axiom 4. Useful when three Sides of a Triangle are given; to find an Angle.

As the longest Side, is to the Sum of the two shortest; so is the Difference of the two shortest, to the Difference of the Segments of the Base or longest Side

Note; Let fall a *Perpendicular* (from the Angle opposite) to the longest Side, which divideth it into two Segments; and the Oblique Triangle into two Right-Angled-Triangles.

As in the aforefaid Triangle BCD. Plate 2. Fig. 8.

Let fall the *Perpendicular* DA, which makes the Segments of the Base to be BA and AC, and the two Right-Angled-Triangles BAD and CAD, and the Difference of the Segments BE.

1. To find BE the Difference of the Segments of the Base.

Shortest Sides	- - - - -	{	BD	- - -	85 Feet
			CD	- - -	50 Feet
Added, is the Sum of the two shortest Sides	- - -				135 Feet
Subtracted, is their Difference	- - - - -				35 Feet

Then, as the Side BC, is to the Sum of BD and CD; so is the Difference of BD and CD, to BE the Difference of the Segments BA and AC. Or thus.

Side BC .. Sum BD & CD :: Diff. BD & CD .. BE the Diff. of Seg.
 105 Ft. .. 135 Feet :: 35 Feet .. 45 Feet.

The Side BC 105 Feet.

Diff. Segments BE	45	Feet	
Added, is - -	150		} the half is { 75 BA the greater } Seg. 30 AC the lesser } ment.
Subtracted is -	60		

2. The Angles BCD or CBD, may be found by the 4th Case of Right-Angled-Triangles, in Page 38. Thus.

Hypot. BD .. Radius :: Leg AB .. S. ADB.

85 Feet .. S. 90d. :: 75 Feet .. S. 61d. 56m.

Which subtracted from - - - 90d. 00m.

Remainder is the Angle CBD - 28d. 04m. as before.

Thus much for Plane Triangles; and to compleat Trigonometry, Spheric should be next. But I think the Application of this before the Doctrine of Spheric, most conducive to the

Learner's

Learner's Advantage: Therefore will descend to the necessary Uses of Plane Trigonometry in Plane and Mercator's Sailing, which will make way for Spheric Trigonometry.

CHAP. III. *Plane Trigonometry applied in Problems of Sailing by the Plane Sea-Chart, commonly called Plane-Sailing.*

AND that nothing may be wanting for the Accomplishment of Navigation, we will begin now with the *Gregorian Calendar*, and then the use of the Plane Chart, before we apply Plane Trigonometry to Plane-Sailing.

Section I. The common Notes of the *Gregorian Calendar*, or New-Style, to find the Prime, Epact, Dominical Letter, Easter Day, the Moon's Age, Southings, and Time of High-water.

Problem I. To find the Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun, and Roman Indiction.

Definition 1. THE Golden Number or Prime, is a Cycle or Revolution of 19 Years; in which Space of Time (it has been supposed) the Sun and Moon finish all their Variety of Aspects; by this we find the Epact, and consequently whatever thereon depends.

2. The Cycle of the Sun, maketh its Revolution in 28 Years; in which Time all the Variety of Dominical Letters, and Leap-Years expire, and the 29th Year this Cycle begins again; which Number assists in finding the Dominical Letter for any Year, past, present, or to come.

3. *Roman Indiction* consisteth of 15 Years; for once in 15 Years the subdu'd Nations were to pay Tribute to the Romans; a Thing now out of Use with us.

The Rule out of Mr. Street's Memorial Verses on the Ecclesiastic and Civil Calendar.

When 1, 9, 3, to the Year hath added been;
Divide by 19, 28, 15.

Example. I would know the Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun, and Roman Indiction for the Year 1772.

The

The Operation.

The Year 1772	-	-	-	-	1772	-	-	-	-	1772					
Add	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	3	
Sum is	1773	-	-	-	1781	-	-	-	-	1775					
	19)	-	-	(93	28)	-	-	(63	15)	-	-	-	-	(118	
				57				84					125		
				(19)				(17)					(5)		
				(6)											
For the Year 1772						{ Golden Number Cycle of the Sun Roman Indiction }					is	{ 6 17 5			

Problem II. *To find the Epact until the Year 1799 inclusive.*

Definition. The Epact is 11 Days the Year of the Moon lacketh of the Sun's Year: the Lunar being 354 Days, and the Solar Year, 365 Days.

Note 1. The Epact never exceedeth 29, alters every Year 11, and is used to find the Moon's Age, and *Easter-Day*.

Note 2. When the Golden Number is 1, the Epact is 0, constantly; when 2, then 11, &c.

The RULE is,

1. Find the Golden Number, by *Prob. 1*.

2. Subtract 1 from the Golden Number, what rests multiply by 11; reject thirties, the Remainder is the Epact.

Example. For the Year 1772, I demand the Epact?

To the Year 1772 add 1, and the Sum is 1773; which divide by 19, the Quotient is 93, and the Remainder is 6; so that the Golden Number is 6; subtract 1, there rests 5, which multiply by 11, gives 55; from this Product subtract 30, the Remainder 25 is the Epact.

Problem III. *To find the Bissextiles, or Leap Years.*

The Old or Julian Leap-Years, is every fourth Year, and so called from its leaping a Day more that Year, than in the common Year; for in the common Year any fixed Day of the Month changeth successively the Day of the Week, but in the Leap-Year, it leaps over one Day. These Leap-Years (in the New-Style) are continued exactly in the same Order and Succession as heretofore; the Centuries in the next Paragraph taken Notice of, only excepted.

Besides

Besides which, there is another kind of Leap-Year to be observed in the *Gregorian Account*, viz. The Year 2000, 2400, 800, and every Fourth Hundredth Year in this Succession are to be esteemed Leap-Years, and all other even Hundreds, which by *Old Style* are accounted Leap-Years, are in the present not so accounted for Leap-Years.

Note. The common Year hath 365 Days in it, but Leap-Year of both Kinds 366, and then *February* hath 29 Days, which in common Years hath but 28 Days.

Rule 1. For the *Julian* common Leap-Years.

Divide the Year by 4, what's left shall be,

For Leap-Year 0; for past, 1, 2, or 3.

Example 1. The Year 1772; is it a Common Year, or Leap-Year?

$4 \overline{)1772} (0 = \text{the Remainder; or it is Leap-Year.}$

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Example 2. The Year 1779; is it a Common Year, or Leap-Year?

$4 \overline{)1779} (3 = \text{Remainder; is therefore the 3d after Leap-Year.}$

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Rule 2. For the *Gregorian* Leap-Years.

As every Fourth Hundredth Year (beginning from the Year 1000) is Leap-Year, and all the other even Hundreds, Common Years; cut off two Cyphers towards the Right-hand, and divide the other Figures by 4, the Remainder, if 0, points out Leap-Year; but if 1, 2, or 3, signifies it to be a common Year, and the 1st, 2d, or 3d Year after the Centennial Leap-Year.

Example 1st. The Year 1800, is it a common Year, or Leap-Year?

$4 \overline{)1800} (2 = \text{Remainder; is therefore a common Year, and 2d Year after Centennial Leap-Year.}$

4
Example 2. The Year 2000, is it a Leap-Year, or a Common Year?

$4 \overline{)2000} (0 = \text{Remainder; is therefore Centennial Leap-Year.}$
5

Problem IV. To find the *Dominical Letter* until the Year 1793 inclusive.

Definition 1. The Week Days in Calendars, or Almanacks, are expressed by the first seven Letters of the Alphabet; the Letter A, constantly answering to the first Day in the Year; that Letter then that stands against the first Sunday in the Year is called the *Dominical Letter*.

D

The

The Rule. Divide the Year, and 4th thereof by 7 ;
What's left, subtract from 7, the Letter's given.

Note 1. When it's Leap-Year, there are two Dominical Letters, one serves to the Close of *February*, the other from thence to the Year's End ; 'tis the latter that this Rule finds.

2. The Dominical Letter goeth backward in a Common Year one Letter, but in Leap-Year two Letters.

3. As said before, the Years 1800, 1900, 2100, &c. are Leap-Years according to the *Julian*, but common Years according to the *Gregorian Calendar*, therefore will have but one Letter instead of two, and consequently the Order of the Dominical Letters will then be changed.

Examp. For the Year 1772, I demand the Dominical Letter!

The Operation.

The given Year is (by *Prob.* 3.) Leap-Year - - - 1772
It's fourth Part is - - - - - 443

The Sum is - - - - - 2215
7)2215(315 Quotient, and Remainder is 3; which
(3 subtract from 7, rest 4 for the Dominical
Letter; that is, D, But being Leap-Year,

E is the other Dominical Letter, and serves from the beginning thereof to the close of *February*.

Problem V. By the 19 *Epaets*, to find Easter Limit from the beginning of March, inclusive.

Definitions. 1. Easter-Limit is the 14th Day of the Paschal New-Moon (or the New-Moon nearest the Vernal Equinox) after the first of *March*.

2. The Vernal Equinox, by the *Gregorian Calendar*, is fixed on the 21st of *March*.

The RULE.

Find the *Epaet* by *Problem* 2.

If that be less than 24, subtract it from 44; but if more than 24, subtract it from 74, the Remainder will be Easter-Limit, or the Day of the Paschal Full-Moon, from the first of *March* inclusive. If the *Epaet* be just 24, the Limit is 49; but if the *Epaet* be 25, and the Golden Number greater than 11, the Limit is 48.

Example. I demand Easter-Limit, for the Year 1772.

The

The Operation.

The Epact for the Year 1772 (by Problem 2.) is - 25
 Which subtracted from - - - - - 74

Remainder is Easter-Limit, from the 1st of *March* 49 Days,
 or the 18th Day of *April*, for the Year 1772.

Problem VI. *To find Easter-Day for any Year.*

Definition. Easter-Day is next Sunday after Easter-Limit, or Day of the Paschal Full Moon, and is never before the 22d Day of *March*, nor after the 25th Day of *April*.

The RULE.

1. Find the *Dominical Letter* by Problem 4.
2. And *Easter Limit* by the last Problem.
3. The Letter more by 4, from Limit take:
 What's left from nearest Sevens shall *Easter* make.

Example. For the Year 1772, I demand *Easter-Day*.

The Operation.

Dominical Letter (by Prob. 4.) is D, or - - - - - 4
 To it add - - - - - 4
 The Sum is - - - - - 8
 Which subtract from *Easter Limit* (found by Prob. 5.) 49
 Remainder is - - - - - 41
 Which subtract from the nearest Sevens - - - - - 42
 Remainder is - - - - - 1
 Which added to *Easter Limit* 49, Sum is 50, from which subtract *March* 31 Days, remains 19, so that *Easter Day* is the 19th Day of *April* for the Year 1772.

Problem VII. *To find the Moon's Age.*

Definition. The Moon's Age is, how many Days are past since the Day of her Change, which Age never exceeds 30 Days.

The RULE.

1. Find the Epact by Problem the 2d.
3. To the Epact add the Day of the Month, and the Number of the Month; the Sum, if it exceed not 30, is her Age, but if it doth, subtract 30 as oft as you can, and the Remainder is her Age. *Note,* The Numbers of the Months are these,

January, February, March, April, May, June,

0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4,
July, August, September, October, November, December.

5, 6, 8, 8, 10, 10.
Example. The 21st of *May* 1772, I demand the Moon's Age?

D 2

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The Operation.

The Epact (by Prob. 2.) for the Year 1772, is - 25
 To it add the Day of the Month - - - - - 21
 And the Month *May's* Number - - - - - 3
 The Sum is - - - - - 49 Days.
 Which being more than 30 by - - - - - 19 Days,
 is the Moon's Age required.

Problem VIII. *To find the Moon's Southing.*

Definition. The *Moon's Southing*, is the Time of her coming to, or upon the Meridian; which, from the New Moon to her Full, is after Noon; but from the Full to the Change is before Noon.

The Rule. 1. Find the Moon's Age by the last *Problem*.

2. Multiply her Age by 4, and divide the Product by 5; the Quotient is Hours, and the Remainder is so many times 12 Minutes of an Hour, and both together is her Southing.

Example. The 21st of *May*, 1772, I demand the Moon's Southing?

The Operation.

The Moon's Age (by *Prob. 7.*) is - - - - - 19 Days
 Multiply by - - - - - 4
 The Product is - - - - - 76

That divided by 5, the Quotient is fifteen Hours, and the Remainder is 1, which makes 12 Minutes; so that the Moon's Southing is 3 Hours 12 Minutes in the Morning, on the 22d of *May*.

Note. When the Moon's Age exceeds 15 Days, use the Day preceding the given one, and the Southing will then fall upon the Day required. In the above Example, the Southing will be *May 21*, at 24 min. past 2 in the Morning.

Problem IX. *To find the Time of Full Sea, or High Water, at any Place.*

The Rule. 1. Find the Moon's Southing by the last *Problem*.

2. To the Southing, add the Point of the Compass making Full Sea, (on the Full and Change Day) for the Place proposed; that Sum is the Time of Full Sea, or High Water.

Note. The Point of the Compass making Full Sea on the Full and Change Days, may be found (in the *Tide-Table*) in the *Mariner's Calendar*.

Example. The 21st of *May*, 1772, I demand the Time of High Water at *London*.

The

Sect. II. *The Use of the Plane Chart.*

53.

The Operation. The Moon's Southing (by *Prob. 8.*) for the 21st of May, 1772, is - - - - 2h. : 24m. before Noon.

To it add *London* SW. and NE. - 3h. : 00m.

Sum is the time of High Water *May 21.* 5h. : 24m. that is, 24m. past 5 in the Morning.

Sect. II. *The Use of the Plane Chart, or Plot.*

IT is requisite to understand the Plane-Chart before the Cases of Plane-Sailing; for it conduces much to the Knowledge thereof; and for the better understanding of it, mind the following

Definitions. 1. The *Plane Chart* supposeth the Earth and Sea to make one flat Superficies, or Long-square; in which the Meridians are parallel, and the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude equal in all Places; which is only true in the Equator.

2. The Equator is a Line drawn East and West, and is 90 Degrees distant from each Pole: From it Latitude beginneth, and on it Longitude is counted.

3. The Poles are two opposite Points; one called the North Pole, the other the South Pole; and lie North and South from each other; at them is the greatest Latitude 90 Degrees.

4. The Meridians are Lines (in this Chart) parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the Equator, and lie North and South; on which are counted the Degrees of Latitude.

5. Parallels of Latitude, are Lines parallel to the Equator, and lie East and West.

6. Latitude is the Breadth, or Distance of any Parallel of Latitude from the Equator; from whence 'tis counted both Ways to each Pole, ending in 90 Degrees, the greatest Latitude.

7. North Latitude, is on that Side of the Equator towards the North Pole, and South Latitude towards the South Pole.

8. Difference of Latitude is the Breadth, or nearest Distance of any two Parallels of Latitude; and sheweth how far one Place lies to the Northward or Southward of the other; it never exceedeth 180 Degrees.

9. Longitude (in the Plane Chart) is reckoned on any Parallel of Latitude, and increaseth to the Eastward, till it ends in 360 Degrees, the greatest Longitude.

10. Difference of Longitude, Meridian Distance, and Departure from the Meridian, signify (in the Plane Chart) one and the same thing, and is the nearest Distance of any two Meridians; it sheweth how far one Place is to the Eastward, or Westward of another.

The Use of the Plane Chart.

Prob. 1. *To find the Latitude of any Place in the Chart.*

Rule 1. Take the nearest Distance of the Place to any Parallel or East and West Line.

2. Lay that Distance on the graduated Meridian, setting one Foot of the Compasses in the said Parallel, and turning the other Foot the same Way, the proposed Place lieth from it; the last Foot sheweth the Latitude required.

Examp. What Latitude doth the *Lizard* in *England* lie in?

1. Take the nearest Distance from the *Lizard* to any Parallel, or East and West Line.

2. Lay that Distance (on the graduated Meridian) from the said Parallel, and the moveable Foot sheweth 49d. 57m. the Latitude of the *Lizard*; and it is North Latitude, because Northward of the Equator; do so for any other Place.

Prob. 2. *To find the Course, or Bearing of one Place from another,*

The R U L E is,

1. Lay a Ruler on the two Places given, and take the nearest Distance from the Center of any Compass to the Ruler's Edge.

2. Slide the Compasses, (being at that Distance) with one Foot close to the Ruler, and the other Foot perpendicular to it; in so doing, the perpendicular Foot points (among the Rumb-lines) the Course, or Bearing of the proposed Places, from one another.

Example. I demand the Course from the *Lizard* in *England*, to the Island *Barbadoes*.

1. Laying a Ruler's Edge on the *Lizard* and *Barbadoes*, take the nearest Distance from the Center of a Compass to the Edge of the Ruler.

2. Slide the Compasses along by the Ruler, keeping one Foot perpendicular to it, and it sheweth (among the Rumbs) the Course to be SW. half W. nearest from the *Lizard* to the Island *Barbadoes*; the opposite Point (viz.) NE. half E. is the Course from the Island *Barbadoes* to the *Lizard*.

Problem III. *To find the Distance of one Place from another,*

The Rule. Extend the Compasses from one Place to another.

Measure

Sect. II. *The Use of the Plane Chart.*

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Measure that Distance on a Scale of Leagues, or on the graduated Meridian; the first sheweth the Distance in Leagues; the latter in Degrees. This is so easy, that it needs no Example.

Problem IV. *To find the Departure, or Meridional Distance between any two Places in the Chart.*

The Rule. 1. Take the nearest Distance from one of the given Places, to any Meridian.

2. The Compasses being kept at that Distance, move them perpendicular along that Meridian, till you bring both Feet of the Compasses into the Parallel of the other Place; there stay the Compasses.

3. The Distance from the perpendicular Foot, to the other proposed Place, being measured on the graduated Meridian, or on the Scale of Leagues, giveth the *Meridional Distance* required.

Example. I demand the Meridional Distance between the *Lizard* and *Cape Finisterre*.

1. Take the nearest Distance from the *Lizard* to a Meridian, and slide the Compasses with one Foot on it, and the other perpendicular, till both Feet come to the Parallel of *Cape Finisterre*.

2. Then the Distance from the perpendicular Foot, to *Cape Finisterre*, being measured on the Meridian, is three Degrees 18 Minutes, or 66 Leagues, which is the Meridional Distance, and sheweth *Cape Finisterre* is 66 Leagues to the Westward of the Meridian of the *Lizard*, and consequently the *Lizard* lies 66 Leagues to the Eastward of the Meridian of *Cape Finisterre*.

Problem V. *The Latitude a Ship is in, and her Meridional Distance given, to find in the Chart where the Ship is.*

The Rule. 1. Lay off the Meridional Distance (according to its Nature, whether to the Eastward or Westward) from the Place it's counted from; and then the nearest Distance from that, to any Meridian, must be kept in one Pair of Compasses.

2. With another Pair of Compasses, take the nearest Distance of the Latitude, from any Parallel, or East and West Line.

3. Then move both Pair of Compasses perpendicular, one on the Meridian, the other on the Parallel, till both Perpendicular Feet meet, and there is the Point in the Chart representing the Place the Ship is in.

SECT. III. *Plane Trigonometry applied in Plane Sailing.*

Definition 1. **N**avigation is the guiding or directing a ship (through the Ocean) from one Place to another; it is divided into two Generals. Domestic and Remote.

2. *Domestic*, or Home Navigation, is coasting, or sailing along Shore, in which the *Mariner's Compass*, and *Lead*, are the chief Instruments.

3. *Remote*, (which more properly bears the Name of Navigation) is the conducting a Ship to any Port, and the finding what Latitude and Longitude she is in, at any Time; in the Practice of which, the Mariners have these Helps, the Compass, the Log, and the Latitude.

4. The Compass, is a Circle divided into four Quadrants, Quarters, or principal Points; East, West, North, and South; each Quarter into eight equal Parts, being in all 32 Rumbs, or Points, as in *Fig. 16. of Plate 2.* So that steering by the Compass (well made and duly rectified) is known how, or which way the Ship sails, to a small matter.

5. The Log-line, (truly marked, or some other good way) is the Instrument whereby the Mariners measure the Ship's Distance sailed, in Minutes, Miles, or Leagues, every Hour, Watch, or Day.

Note, Each Knot in the Log-line ought to be 50 Feet from each other, and not 42 Feet, or 7 Fathom; an Error too frequent among the *English Navigators*, and long since refuted by *Mr. Norwood* in his *Seaman's Practice*, and several others since that Time.

Also the Half-minute Glass, used with the Log-line, ought to be truly 30 Seconds of Time, and not 25 or 26 Seconds, as chiefly made now, which are so called.

6. The third Help is, the Knowledge of the Latitude from whence he sails, to which he is bound, and where the Ship is at any Time; this is attained by Cœlestial Observation (at Sea, with a Quadrant or Forestaff) taking the Sun or Star's Meridian Altitude.

Now, any two of these three Things exactly known, the Navigator comes to know at any Time, where he is, how far he hath run, and how far he hath yet to run, which way, or upon what Point of the Compass he is to steer; and all this by Trigonometry, in three Kinds, *viz.*

Plane-Sailing, *Wright's-Sailing*, and *Great Circle-Sailing*, as shall be shewed in Order: And first of *Plane-Sailing*, in which take these five General Rules following.

Rule

Rule 1. That 20 Leagues being equal to 60 Miles, or Minutes, is also equal to one Degree of Latitude.

But note, One of these Miles or Minutes containeth 6000 Feet, and is greater than a statute or common Mile, which is but 5000 Feet; of which about 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles make a Degree; whereas in the Practice of Navigation, 60 are counted to a Degree on the Meridian, or any great Circle.

2. General Rule. To find the Difference of Latitude, when the Latitudes of two Places are given.

The La- { both } North { or both } South { subtract } finds
titudes { one } { the other } { add }
the Difference of Latitude.

3. General Rule. To find the Latitude the Ship is in, when the Latitude sailed from, and the Difference of Latitude is given; for this are the two following Cases.

C A S E I.

In { North } Latitude sailing to the { North- } ward, the Lat-
{ South } { South- }
tude increaseth, add.

C A S E II.

In { North } Latitude sailing to the { South- } ward, the Lat-
{ South } { North- }
tude decreaseth, subtract.

And here *Note,* When the Latitude decreaseth, and the Difference of Latitude is greater than the Latitude sailed from, the Ship hath crossed the Equator, and changed her Latitude, either from North into South, or South into North.

4. General Rule. The Sum of the three Angles of every Plane Triangle is equal to 16 Points of the Compass: For,

1 Point }
8 } of the Compass is equal to { 11d. 15m.
16 } Points { 90 }
32 } { 180 } Degrees.
 { 360 }

5. General Rule. If a Ship sails East or West, she keeps in the same Latitude; and if a Ship sails North or South, she keeps in the same Longitude.

Note, Plane-Sailing is divided into three Parts, viz.

1. In a Right Angle-Triangle, relating to a single Course, in which are six Cases.

2. In

2. In a Right-Angle-Triangle, relating to several Courses, called a Traverse.

3. In an Oblique Triangle, in which are but four Cases, tho' a Multitude of various Questions.

The first Part of Plane-Sailing is contained in the Six Problems, or Cases following.

Prob. or Case 1. Course and Distance sailed given; to find the Difference of Latitude, and the Departure from the Meridian.

Example. Admit a Ship runs 496 Minutes SW. by W. from the *Lizard* in 49d. 57m. North Latitude; I demand the Latitude she is in, and how far she is departed from the Meridian?

Observe, That in all Problems of Navigation, make the upper End of the Book or Slate, to be the North; then the Right-hand is the East, the Left-hand the West, and the lower End is the South. Then,

To delineate this Problem by the Plane-Scale.

1. Draw the Meridian AB (*Plate 2. Fig. 9.*) towards the Right-hand, when the Course is Westerly; but when Easterly, towards the Left-hand; and put A at the upper End when the Course is Southerly, but at the lower End when it's Northerly.

2. With a Chord of 60 Degrees, and one Foot on A, describe an Arc; on that Arc lay 5 Rumbs (because SW. by W. is 5 Points from the South) taken from the Scale of Rumbs, and by it draw the Line AC.

3. From any Scale of equal Parts, take the Distance run 496 Minutes, and lay it from A to C; then A represents the Place sailed from, C the Place the Ship is to come to.

4. From C let fall the Perpendicular CB, to cut the Meridian in B, and it's done: then the Measure of AB, and BC, on the same Scale of equal Parts, that AC was taken from, will shew how much the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian is, by the Plane Scale.

These Directions, with the following Explanation, being well considered, will shew how to delineate, and answer any of the Six Cases of Plane-Sailing by the Plane-Scale; therefore I omit the Delineations in the five following Cases, having given sufficient Directions to make any Rectangle-Plane Triangle in Problems 10, 11, 12, and 13 of Practical Geometry, and such are all the Cases in this Part of Plane-Sailing.

This

This Right-Angle-Triangle ABC, (*Plate 2. Fig. 9.*) may be made by Prob. 10, of Geometry; in which *Note*,

1. The Hypotenuse AC represents (the Point of the Compass the Ship hath steered and) the Ship's Distance run.
2. The Leg AB, (the Meridian, that is, the North or South Direction of the Compass) the Difference of Latitude.
3. The Leg BC, (the East or West Direction of the Compass, and a Parallel of Latitude) the Departure from the Meridian.
4. The Angle ACB, (the Angle of the Ship's Course).
5. The Angle ABC, (the Angle of the Complement of the Ship's Course).

Note, The Angle which the Point of the Compass (steered by, or upon) maketh with the Meridian, or North, and South Point of the Compass, is called the Angle of the Ship's Course, and the Angle it maketh with the East or West Point, is the Complement of the Course.

The Course, in this Example being SW, by W. is 5 Points from the South, or Meridian, and makes 56d. 15m. The Complement of the Course is 3 Points; that is 33d. 45m. as may be seen in the Table, intituled, A Table of the Angles which every Rumb (or Point of the Compass) maketh with the Meridian, at the End of this Book.

The Things thus explained, the Proportion (by *Chapter 2. Section 2. Axiom 1. and Case 1. of Plane Right-Angles-Triangles* in Pages 36 and 37.) is as follows.

For the Difference of Latitude, these three Proportions, viz.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Radius} \\ \text{Sec. Course} \\ \text{Sec. c. Course} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{Radius} \\ \text{Sec. Course} \\ \text{Sec. c. Course} \end{array}} \right\} \text{.. Distance} :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S. c. Course} \\ \text{Radius} \\ \text{T. c. Course} \end{array} \right\} \text{.. Diff. Lat.}$$

All these three Proportions may be wrought by the Logarithms, but I only work the first.

By Gunter's Scale.

Radius .. Distance :: S. c. Course .. Difference of Latitude.
 S. 8 Points .. 496 Min. :: S. 3 Points .. Min. 275.6 Tenths.
 Latitude sailed from, is - - - - - 49d. 57m. North
 The Diff. of Latitude, Min. 275.6 or - 04d. 36m. Southerly.

Subtract, giveth Latitude the Ship is in, 45d. 21m. North.

For

For the Departure, these three Proportions, viz,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Radius} \\ \text{Sec. Course} \\ \text{Sec. c. Course} \end{array} \right\} \text{.. Distance} : : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S. Course} \\ \text{T. Course} \\ \text{Radius} \end{array} \right\} \text{.. Departure.}$$

The first of these by Gunter's Scale.

Radius .. Distance : : S. Course .. Depart. from the Meridian.
S. 8 Points .. 496 Min. : : S. 5 Points .. Minutes 412.4 Tenths.

So that the Departure from the Meridian is Minutes 412.4 Tenths, which makes 6d. 52m. Meridian Distance West.

Problem, or Case 2. Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance run, and the Departure from the Meridian.

Example. If a Ship runneth SE, by E. from 1d. 45m. North Latitude, and then, (by Observation) is in 2d. 50m. South Latitude. What is her Distance and Departure? *Plate 2. Fig. 10.*

This Triangle ABC may be made by *Prob. 12. of Geometry.*

In this *Example*, having Latitude the Ship sailed from, and Latitude she is in by Observation, there are the Latitudes of two Places given; and by the second General Rule, in Page 58, the Difference of Latitude is found, as followeth:

Latitude sailed from - - - - - 1d. 45m. North
Latitude by Observation, is - - - - - 2d. 50m. South

The Difference of Latitude, is - - - - - 4d. 35m, or 275 Minutes, found by multiplying by 60, the Minutes in a Degree,

1st. For the Distance, the Proportions may be this;

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{S. c. Course} \text{.. Diff. Lat.} : : \text{Radius} \text{.. Distance.} \\ \text{S. 3 Points} \text{.. 275 Min.} : : \text{S. 8 Points} \text{.. 495 Minutes,} \end{array}$$

2d. For the Departure, this;

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{S. c. Course} \text{.. Diff. Lat.} : : \text{S. Course} \text{.. Departure.} \\ \text{S. 3 Points} \text{.. 275 Min.} : : \text{S. 5 Points} \text{.. 411.6 Minutes; Or 6d,} \\ \text{52m. Easting; that is, the Ship is so much to the Eastward of the} \\ \text{Meridian of the Place she sailed from.} \end{array}$$

Problem, or Case 3. Course and Departure from the Meridian given; to find the Distance and Difference of Latitude.

Examp. If a Ship sails NE. by E. from a Port in 3d. 15m. South Latitude, until she depart the first Meridian 412 Min. I demand her Distance, and what Latitude she is in? *Plate 2. Fig. 11.*
This Triangle may be made by *Prob. 12. of Geometry.*

1st, For

1st, For the Distance, the Proportion is this :

S. Course .. Departure :: Radius .. Distance.
 S. 5 Points .. 412 Min. :: S. 8 Points .. Min. 495.5 Tenths.

2d, For the Difference of Latitude, this ;

S. Course .. Departure :: S. c. Course .. Diff. Latitude.
 S. 5 Points .. 412 Min. :: S. 3 Points .. 275 Minutes, which
 being reduced, is 4 Degrees 35 Minutes Northing, by which
 find the Latitude the Ship is in, as hereunder.

Latitude sailed from, is - - - - 3d. 15m. South.
 Difference of Latitude, is 275.3 Min. or - 4d. 35m. North.

Subtract, giveth the Latitude the Ship is in 1d. 20m. North
 having cross'd the Equator.

Problem, or Case 4. *Distance and Difference of Latitude given ;
 to find the Course, and Departure.*

Example. Suppose a Ship sails 496 Min. between the South and
 the West, from a Port in 2d. 48m. South Latitude ; and then by
 Observation is in 7d. 23m. South Latitude : What Course hath
 she steered, and what Departure hath she made ? *Plate 2. Fig. 12.*
 This Triangle may be made by *Prob. 11. of Geometry.*

By the two Latitudes mentioned in this *Example*, find the Dif-
 ference of Latitude, as followeth,

Latitude sailed from, is - - - - 2d. 48m. South.
 Latitude by Observation, is - - - - 7d. 23m. South.

Subtract, gives the Diff. of Latitude 4d. 35m. or 275M.

1st, For the Course, the Proportion is,

Distance .. Radius :: Diff. Lat. : S. c. Course.
 496 Min. .. S. 90d. :: 275 Min. .. S. 33d. 40m.

Which subtract from 90d. the Remainder 56d. 20m. is the
 Course, which makes 3 Points nearest ; SW. by W. is then the
 Ship's Course.

2d. The Proportion for the Departure is,

Radius .. Distance :: S. Course .. Departure.
 S. 90d. .. 496 Min. :: S. 56d. 20m. .. 412 Minutes.

Problem, or Case 5. *Distance and Departure given ; to find the
 Course and Difference of Latitude.*

Examp. - Admit a Ship sails 496 Minutes between the North
 and the West, from the Island *Bermudas*, in Latitude 32d. 25m.
 North, until her Departure is 412 Minutes ; what Course
 hath

hath she steered? And what Latitude is she in? *Plate 2. Fig. 13.*
This Triangle may be made by *Prob. 11*, of Geometry.

1st, For the Course, take this Proportion.

Distance .. Radius :: Departure .. S. Course.

496 min. .. S. 90d. :: 412 min. .. S. 56d. 10m. N. Westerly.

That is, 5 Points, which makes the Course to be N. W. by W.

2d, For the Difference of Latitude.

Radius .. Distance :: S. c. Course .. Difference of Latitude.

S. 90d. .. 496 min. :: S. 33d. 50m. .. 276.1 min. or 4d. 36m.
d. m.

Latitude sailed from - - - - - 30 : 25 North.

Difference of Latitude 276 Minutes, or - 4 : 36 Northerly.

Latitude the Ship is in - - - - - 37 : 01 North.

*Problem, or Case 6. Difference of Latitude and Departure given;
to find the Course, and Distance.*

Examp. If a Ship's Southing be 275 Minutes, and her Easting
412 Minutes, What is her Course and Distance? *Plate 2. Fig. 14.*
This Triangle may be made by *Prob. 13*. of Geometry.

1st, For the Course, take this Proportion.

Diff. Lat. .. Departure :: Radius .. T. Course.

275 Min. .. 412 Min. :: T. 45d. .. T. 56d. 17m. South-
Easterly, or 5 Points, which makes the Course to be SE. by E.
nearest.

2d, For the Distance, this Proportion.

S. Course .. Departure :: Radius .. Distance.

S. 56d. 17m. .. 412 Min. :: S. 90d. .. 495.3 Min.

The six preceding Problems are the common Cases of Plane-
Sailing; which the Learner ought to be well acquainted with;
and for that End I here add six more for Practice, whose An-
swers may be found by the foregoing Rules.

*Question 1. A Ship in 2d. 10m. South Latitude, sails N. by E.
89 Leagues: What Latitude is she in; and what is her Departure?*

Answer. Latitude 2d. 12m. North, and Departure Leagues 17
and 36 Parts of a Hundred.

*Question 2. A Ship sails SSW. from a Port in 41d. 30m. North
Latitude; and then by Observation, the said Ship is in 36d. 57m.
North Latitude: I demand the Distance run, and Departure?*

Answer. Distance run 98 Leagues 5 Tenths, Departure
Leagues 37.7 Tenths.

*Question 3. A Ship sails SSW. half W. from 2d. 30m. South
Latitude;*

Latitude, until the Departure be 59 Leagues: I demand her Distance Run, and the Latitude she is in?

Ans. Distance Run 125.2 Leagues, Latitude 8d. 01m. South.

Quest. 4. If a Ship sailed 360m. South Westward, from 21d. 59m. South Latitude, until (by Observation) she be in 24d. 49m. South Latitude: What is her Course and Departure?

Ans. Course is SW. by W. half W. and Departure from the Meridian is 317.3 Minutes.

Question 5. Suppose a Ship saileth 354 min. North Eastward, from 2d. 9m. South Latitude, until her Departure be 150 min. What is her Course and Latitude she is in?

Ans. Course is NNE. a quarter East nearest, and Latitude the Ship is in, is 3d. 12m. North.

Quest. 6. Sailing between the North and the West, from a Port in 1d. 59m. South Latitude, and then arriving at another Port in 4d. 8m. North Latitude, which is 209m. to the Westward of the first Port: I demand the Course, and Distance from the first Port to the second.

Ans. Course is NNW. half W. and Distance of the Ports is 422.3 min. or 140.7 Leagues.

So much for the first Part of *Plane Sailing*, *Traverse* is next in order,

Sect. IV. *Plane-Sailing, the second Part; shewing how to resolve a Traverse, or bring several Courses into one.*

HAVING learn'd those necessary *Problems* concerning a single Course, the next in order is a *Compound Course*, commonly called a *Traverse*; in order to the right Understanding whereof, observe the following Definitions.

1. A *Traverse*, is when a Ship (meeting with a contrary Wind) saileth on several Courses in 24 Hours.

2. To *resolve a Traverse*, is to reduce or bring several Courses into one; the Courses are known by the Compass, and the Distance by the Log, which in common Voyages is heav'd once in two Hours, but in Ships of War, or to the *East-Indies*, every Hour.

3. The *Log*, is a Piece of Wood about seven Inches long, in Form like a Flounder, with the Head cut off, and so fastened to a small Chard (or Line called the *Log-line*) at one End, with a much Lead at the other, that when it is put into the Sea, it swim upright, or endwise.

4. The *Log-line*, is divided into equal Spaces, & by something fastened to it, at every 50 Feet Distanc

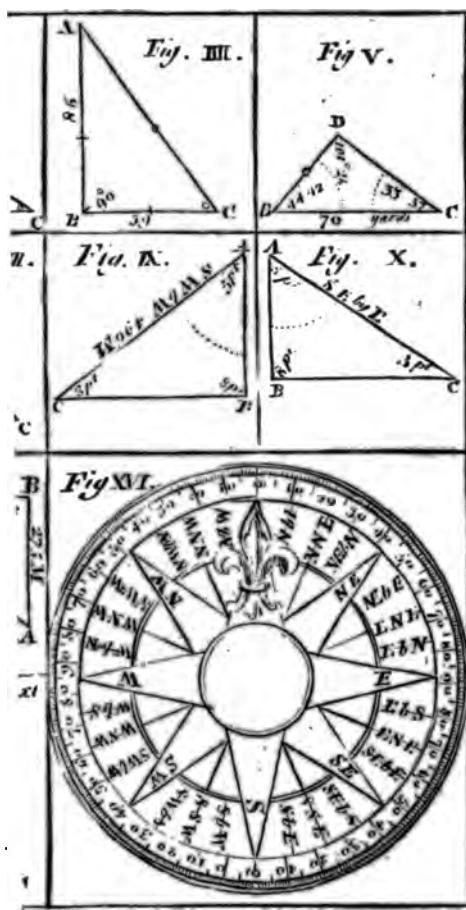
Now the *Log-line* being wound on a *Reel*, and the *Log* put into the Sea; if the *Log-line* be veered out so fast as the Ship sails, then look how many *Knots* are veered out in half a Minute's Time; and so many Miles or Minutes doth the Ship run in one Hour.

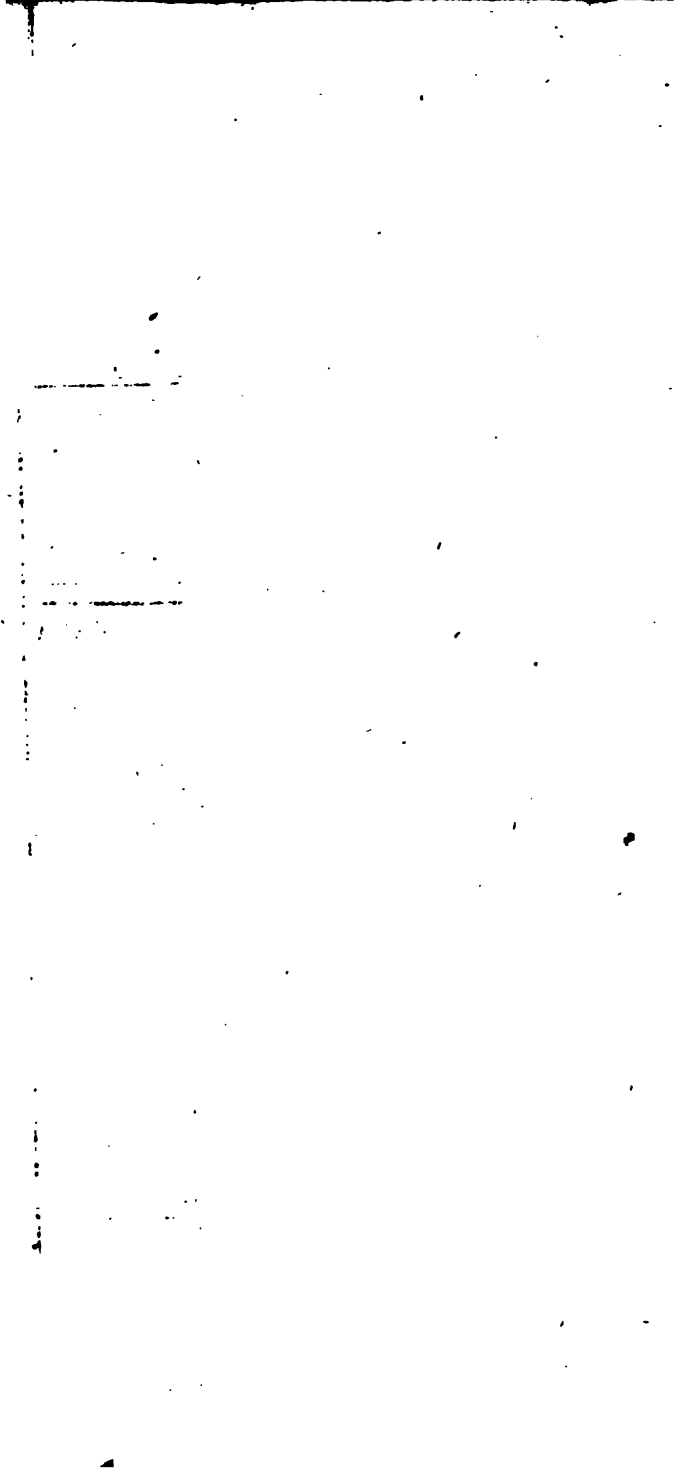
5. One of these Miles contains 6000 Feet, and is greater than a *Statute* or *common* Mile, that being but 5000 Feet; of which about $69\frac{1}{4}$ (on the Meridian, or any great Circle) make a Degree; but in the Practice of *Navigation*, 60 Miles or Minutes are counted for a Degree, therefore I call them Minutes.

6. In the *Steerage*, or some convenient Place of the Ship hangeth a *Table* called the *Log-Board*, divided into 5 Columns; wherein are written the *Hours of the Day*, *Courses steered*, *Knots*, &c. veered out; and lastly the *Winds*; as in the Table following.

<i>The Form of the Log-Board.</i>				
<i>Hours of the Day.</i>	<i>Courses or Points.</i>	<i>Knots.</i>	<i>Fathom of 5 Feet.</i>	<i>Winds.</i>
H.	C.	K.	F.	
2	SW. by S.	7	5	WNW.
4		7	5	W. by N.
6	S.	8	6	WSW.
8		8	5	
10	NW. by N $\frac{1}{2}$ W	4	8	WSW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
12		5	4	
2		5	6	
4	SW.	7	6	WNW.
6		8	5	
8	SE.	4	4	SW. by S.
10	SW	4	5	SSE.
12	ESE.	5	3	S.

Notiz





Note, The Column for Courses is made sometimes just before the Column for the Winds, and then the three narrow Columns stand together.

7. The Day begins and ends at Noon; that is, from Noon to Noon is the Length of the Day.

8. Every Day at Noon the Log-board ought to be copied into a Log-Book ruled like the Log-board: Then must be cast up how much the Ship hath sailed on each Course.

9. If the Ship sails by a Wind, it's usual to allow one Point for Leeward Way; so that when the Ship is close hauled, and lieth 5 Points and a half from the Wind, yet her Course corrected is 6 Points and a half from the Wind.

10. The several Courses (being corrected) and Distances, are to be brought into one Course and Distance; which is called *Resolving a Traverse*, and to lay it down by Scale and Compasses, take the four following Rules, which give the Points that are between the Course last made, and that laid down, next to be called the Angle between both Courses.

Rule 1. Two Meridians and two Parallels; the lesser Course subtracted from the greater, gives the Angle between both Courses.

Rule 2. Two Meridians, and one Parallel; add both Courses together.

Rule 3. One Meridian, and two Parallels; subtract the Sum of both Courses from 16 Points.

Rule 4. One Meridian, and two Parallels; add 8 Points, the lesser Course, and the Complement of the greater together; the Sum is the said Angle.

Note 1. North and South are called Meridians, and East and West are called Parallels.

2. By Complement of the greater Course, understand how much it wants of 8 Points.

3. To know the Meridians, and Parallels, the first and second Courses are compared together, the second and third, and the third and fourth, &c.

Example. A Ship bound to a certain Port, meeting with contrary Winds, sails first S.E. by S. 67 Minutes; then S.E. by E. 53; then W.S.W. 45; then N.E. by N. 74; then W. 57; and then S. by E. 83 Minutes; I demand the Difference of Latitude, Departure from the Meridian, and direct Course, and Distance from the first Place departed? Plate 2. Fig. 15.

1. Set down the several Courses and Distances, with the Points from the Meridian, &c. as in the following Table.

Number	Courses	Diff. in Min.	Points from the Meridian.	Points for Laying down.	Diff. Latitude in Minutes.		Departure in Minutes.	
					North.	South.	East.	West.
1	SE by S.	67	3	3		55.7	37.2	
2	SE by E.	53	5	14		29.4	44.1	
3	WSW.	45	6	5		17.2		41.6
4	NE by N.	74	3	3	61.5		41.1	
5	West.	57	8	5				57.0
6	S by E.	83	1	7		81.4	16.2	
Sum'd up - - - -					61.5	183.7	138.6	98.6
Subtract - - - -						61.5	98.6	
Difference of Latitude - -						122.2	40.0	Depart.

2. In the fifth Column put the Points for laying down, which are found by the four Rules foregoing; the first Course always is the same with the Points from the Meridian: For the second Course, it's 14 Points, found by comparing the first and second Courses together, in which is one Meridian and one Parallel; and by the 4th Rule it makes 14 Points, for laying down: Again, comparing the second and third Courses, it's one Meridian and two Parallels, which by the third Rule makes 5 Points for laying down: Again, the third and fourth Courses compared, it's two Meridians and two Parallels; which, by the first Rule makes 3 Points for laying down; and so for the rest, as in the foregoing Table.

3. By these Points for laying down, it's easy to delineate the Traverse; as you see in Plate 2. Fig. 15. which is thus;

First, Draw the Meridian AB, and on A draw an Arc, with the Chord of 60 Degrees, on which Arc lay 2 Points; by it draw a SE. by S. Line, laying thereon (from A) 67 Minutes the Distance run SE. by S.

Secondly, With a Chord of 60 Degrees, and one Foot at the End of the SE. by S. Line, draw an Arc, (always towards the Point of the Compass directed by the Course) on which lay 14 Points: That is, take 7 Rumbs from the Scale of Rumbs, and lay

lay it twice on the said Arc; through that Point, and from the End of the SE. by S. Line, draw a SE. by E. Line, making it 53 Minutes Long, so the second Course is finished.

Thirdly, At the End of the SE. by E. Line, in like Manner with the Chord of 60 Degrees, draw an Arc; and thereon lay 5 Points, by which and the end of the SE. by E. Line draw the WSW. Line 45 Minutes long.

Fourthly, After the same Manner draw the NE. by N. Line 74 Minutes long: Then the W. Line, 57 Minutes long; and then the S. by E. Line, 83 Minutes long, ending in C, the Place where the Ship now is.

Lastly, Draw a Line from C to A (the Place the Ship departed from) and from C let fall the Perpendicular BC; then is AC the Ship's Distance from the Place of Departure, AB her Difference of Latitude, and BC her Departure from her first Meridian, each being measured on the same Scale the other Lines were taken from, will shew how much they are severally, and the Angle BAC measured on the Scale of Chords or Rumbs, shews her Course.

4. Then by Prob. 1. Sect. 3. of this Chap. find the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian, for those Courses and Distances severally; that is, by the first Case of *Plane-Sailing*; having the Course and Distance run given; to find the Difference of Latitude, and the Departure from the Meridian; and that for each given Course; which Place in their proper Columns, thus; If the Course be North Easterly, put the Difference of Latitude in the North Column under (*North*) and the Departure in the East Column, under (*East*) if the Course be South Easterly, then put the Difference of Latitude in the South Column, and the Departure in the East Column; if South Westerly, then in the South and West Columns; and if North Westerly, then in the North and West Columns.

As for Example. The first Course in the foregoing Traverse is SE. by S. that is South Easterly; the Difference of Latitude, Minutes 55.7; place in the South Column; and the Departure, Minutes 37.2, put in the East Column, as in the Table foregoing: The like observe for all the rest.

Note, When the Course is due E.W.N. or S. then place the Distance sailed in the East, West, North or South Columns; as here the Fifth Course is W. the Distance 57 Minutes is place in the West Column, as you see in the Table preceding.

5. Having found the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian for each Course, and placed them in their proper Columns; add up the North, South, East, and West Columns severally, and subtract the North and South Columns, the one from the other, that is, the less from the greater, for the Difference of Latitude; in like Manner, the East and West Columns for the Departure: As in the foregoing Table, the Sum of the North Column 61.5, subtract from the Sum of the South Column 183.7, the Remainder 122.2 is the Difference of Latitude Southerly: And the Sum of the West Column 98.6, subtracted from the Sum of the East Column 138.6, the Remainder 40.0, is the Departure from the Meridian Easterly.

6. Then having found the Difference of Latitude, and Departure from the Meridian, the Course and Distance may be found by Problem 6, Section 3. of this Chap. And in this Example, the Difference of Latitude being Minutes 122.2 Southerly, and the Departure Minutes 40.0 Easterly, the Course will be South 18d. 7m. Easterly; that is S. by E. three-quarters E. almost, and the Distance Minutes 128.6, which was required.

After this manner you may work any Traverse; and for the Learner's Practice, I subjoin the following Examples.

Examp. 2. Suppose in 24 Hours a Ship saileth as follows, SW. by S. 30 Minutes, S. 33, NNW. half W. 32, SW. 39, SE. 9, and ESE. 11 Minutes: What is her Difference of Latitude, Departure from the Meridian, direct Course and Distance?

Ans. Difference of Latitude Minutes 67.9 Southerly, Departure Minutes 42.8 Westerly, Course is South 32d. 13m. Westerly, or SW. by S. nearest, Distance Minutes 80.15m.

Examp. 3. If a Ship saileth (by the Log Board) in 24 Hours as follows, NNE. 83 Min. SW. 74. E. by S. 92. NNW. 126. S. by W. 47. and NE. by N. 78 Minutes: What is her Difference of Latitude, Departure, direct Course and Distance run.

Ans. Difference of Latitude Minutes 141.7 Northerly, Departure Minutes 55.6 Easterly, Course is North 21d. 25m. Easterly, or NNE. nearest Distance Minutes 152.3.

Examp. 4. If a Ship saileth W. by S. 87 Min. N. 46. SSE. 75. E. 83. NW. by W. 79. NE. by E. 57. and NW. by N. 64 Min. I demand her Difference of Latitude, Departure, direct Course, and Distance run?

Ans.

Ans. The Difference of Latitude Minutes 88.6 Northerly, Departure Minutes 27.5 Westerly, Course North 17d. 15m. Westerly, or N. by W. half W. nearest, Distance 92.68 Minutes.

Examp. 5. A Ship saileth as follows, NNE. 55 Min. NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 96. S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 57. WSW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 89. NE. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 100. SW. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 54. and N. by E. 50 Min. What is her Difference of Latitude, Departure, direct Course and Distance run?

Ans. Difference of Latitude Min. 131.8 Northerly, Departure Minutes 92.1 Westerly, Course 34d. 56m. North Westerly, or NW. by N. nearest, Distance 160.7 Minutes.

Examp. 6. A Ship in 46d. 24m. South Latitude, saileth by the Log-board in 24 Hours SE. 8 Min. SW. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 6. NE. by E. 5. WNW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 9. NW. 4. ESE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 3. S. by E. 7. NNE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 4. and E. 7 Min. What is her Difference of Latitude, Departure, direct Course, Distance run, and Latitude she is in?

Ans. Difference of Latitude min. 4.62 Southerly, Departure min. 6.17 Easterly, Course is S. 53d. 10m. Easterly, or SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Distance Run min. 7.71, and Latitude in 46d. 29m. South.

Examp. 7. Admit a Ship in 1d. 30m. North Latitude, sails NNE. 6 Min. SE. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5. NE. by E. half E. 4. WNW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8. SW. by S. half W. 7. NW. by N. 4. ENE. 5. SW. 7. and SE. by E. 5 Min. I demand her Difference of Latitude, Departure, direct Course, Distance Run, and what Latitude she is in?

Ans. Difference of Latitude Minutes 2.40 Southerly, Departure min. 1.59 Westerly, Course is South 33d. 31m. Westerly, or SW. by S. Distance Minutes 2.88. and Latitude she is in 1d. 28m. North.

Thus much for the second Part of *Plane-Sailing*, called a *Traverse*, we go on to the Use of an *Oblique Triangle* in *Plane-Sailing*.

Sect. V. *Plane-Sailing the third Part, or the Doctrine of Oblique Plane Triangles applied in Problems of Sailing by the Plane Chart.*

ALtho' this Part of Plane-Sailing is the least useful, and most difficult; yet for the Learner's Amusement I will add the following Problems.

Prob. I. *Suppose two Ports lie North and South, and a Ship sails from the Northermost SE. 68 Min. another from the Southermost sails NE. by N. till she meets the first Ship; I demand the Distance of these Ports, and the second Ship's Distance run?*

In the Oblique Triangle ADE, Plate 3. Fig. 1.

Let A represent the Northermost }
D the Southermost - - } Port.

The Side { AE the first - - }
DE the second - - } Ship's Course and Distance,

E the Place where the two Ships meet.

Here are two Angles and an opposite Side given, and therefore by Chap. 2. Sect. 3. Prob. 5. Case 1. of *Oblique-Angles*, in Page 43.

1. For the Side AD, the Distance of the two Ports, the Proportion by *Axiom* the 2d is,

S. ADE :: Side AE :: S. AED :: Side AD.

S. 3 Points :: 68 Min. :: S. 9 Points :: Min. 120.

Note; When an Angle exceeds 8 Points, subtract it from 16; as here, 9 Points being subtracted from 16, the Remainder 7 Points, is to be used instead of it.

2. For the Side DE, the second Ship's Distance, the Proportion by the said *Axiom*, is,

S. ADE :: Side AE :: S. DAE :: Side DE.

S. 3 Points :: 68 Min. :: S. 4 Points :: 86.55 Tenths.

Prob. II. *Suppose two Ports lie NE. and SW. and a Ship sails from the Southermost ESE. 45 Min. another from the Northermost runs 72 Min. and then meets the first Ship; I demand the Course steer'd by the last, and the Distance of the Ports?*

In the Oblique Triangle, ADE, Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Let A represent the Southermost }
D the Northermost - - - } Port.

The

The Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AE the first} \\ \text{DE the second} \end{array} \right\}$ Ship's Course and Distance.

E the Place where the Ships meet.

Here are two Sides and one Angle opposite given; and by Chap. 2. Sect. 3. Prob. 6. Case 2 and 3, of Oblique Angles in Pages 43 and 44.

1. For the Angle ADE the second Ship's Course, the Proportion by *Axiom* the 2d is,

Side DE .. S. DAE :: Side AE .. S. ADE.

72 Min. .. S. 67d. 30m. :: 45 Min. .. S. 35d. 15m. which subtract from SW. 45d. makes the Course 9d. 45m. South Westerly, or S. three-quarters West.

2. For the Side AD, the Distance of the two Ports, the Proportion by the said *Axiom*, is,

S. DAE .. Side DE :: S. AED .. Side AD.

S. 67d. 30m. .. 72 Min. :: S. 77d. 15m. .. 76.01 Minute.

Prob. III. Two Ships sail from a certain Road, one sails SSE. 50 Minutes, the other SSW. 35 Minutes, I demand their Bearing and Distance?

In the Oblique Triangle ADE. Plate 3. Fig. 3.
Let A represent the Road.

The Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AD the first} \\ \text{AE the second} \\ \text{DE the Bearing and Distance of the two Ships.} \end{array} \right\}$ Ship's Course and Distance.

Here are two Sides, and one Angle between them given; and by Chap. 2. Sect. 3. Prob. 7. Case 4 and 5. of Oblique Angles, in Page 44.

1. For the Angles AED, and ADE, by *Axiom* the third.

Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AD 50 Min.} \\ \text{AE 35 Min.} \end{array} \right\}$ From the three Angles - - - 180d. 00m.
Subtract the Angle DAE - - - 45d. 00m.

Sum Sides - 85 Min. Sum of AED, and ADE - 135d. 00m.

Diff. Sides - 15 Min. The $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum of AED, and ADE 67d. 37m.

Sum Sides .. Diff. Sides :: T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Angles .. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Angles

85 Minutes .. 15 Min. :: T. 67d. 30m. .. T. 23d. 05m.

The half Diff. of the Angles 23d. 05m.

Added, gives the greater Angle 90d. 35m. = AED.

Subtracted gives the lesser Angle 44d. 25m. = ADE.

which added to SSE. 22d. 30m. is South Easterly 66d. 55m. and North Westerly 66d. 55m. that is ESE, and W.

The Bearing of the two Ships.

E 4

2. For the Side DE, their Distance, the Proportion by the 2d Axiom.

S. ADE .. Side AE .. S. DAE .. Side DE. required,
S. 44d. 25m. .. 35 Min. .. S. 45d. 00m. .. Min. 35-56 Hund.

Prob. IV. Suppose a Ship sails N. E. 50 Leagues, then South Easterly 85 Leagues; and then forced back by foul Weather 105 Leagues to the Place from whence she first sailed: I demand her second Course, and her last Course back?

In the Oblique Triangle ADE, Plate 3. Fig. 4.

Let A represent the Place sailed from at first

D } the { second Place, and Side DE the 2d Course and Dist.
E } the { third Place, and Side EA the 3d Course and Dist.

Here are three Sides given; and by Chap. 2. Sect. 3. Prob. 8. Case 6. of *Oblique Angles*, in Pages 45 and 46.

1. For FE the Difference of the Segments AB and BE; the Proportion according to the 4th Axiom, is,

Leagues,
Side { DE 85 S. AE .. Sum DE & DA :: diff. DE & DA .. FE diff Seg.
 { DA 50 105 Leag. .. 135 Leagues :: 35 Leagues .. 45 Leag.
Sum - - 135 45 FE Difference of the Segments AB, and BE.
Diff. - - 35 150 } the half is { 75 BE the greater Segment,
 60 { 30 AB the lesser Segment.

Side AE - - 105 Leagues.

2. For the Angles DAE and AED, the Proportion by the first Axiom, is,

Hypothenuse AD .. Radius :: Leg AB .. S. c. DAB or DAE,
50 Leagues .. S. 90d. :: 30 Leag. .. S. 36d. 52m.
Subtract from - - - - - 90d. 00m.

Remeth the Angle DAE - - - 53d. 08m. which being added to the NE. makes N. Easterly 98d. 08m. or South Easterly 81d. 52m. so that the Course from E to A, is W. by N. a quarter W. back to the Place first sailed from. And again;

Hypothenuse DE .. Radius :: Leg. BE .. S. c. BED, or AED,
85 Leagues .. S. 90d. :: 75 Leag. .. S. 61d. 55m.
Subtract from - - - - - 90d. 00m.

Remeth the Angle AED - - - 28d. 05m.

Which

Which subtract from the South Easterly 81d. 52m. leaveth 53d. 47m, or SE. three-quarters E. nearest, for the second Ship's Course from D to E.

These are the Kinds of Questions relating to Oblique Triangles, tho' Multitudes may be proposed, of which here followeth a Taste, to exercise the Young Learner; all of them to be resolved by the foregoing Methods.

Prob. V. Suppose a Merchant-man in 45d. 30m. North Latitude falls into the Hands of Pyrates, who take away his Sea Compass; after which he saileth as directly as he can 67 Leagues between the South and West, and at the End of the two Days meets a Ship of War, who also had been the Day before in 45d. 30m. North Latitude, and had sailed thence SE. by S. 39 Leagues; now the Merchant-man left these Pyrates lying too and fro where they robbed him, and the Man of War being desirous to find them; I demand what Course he must shape to speak with them?

Ans. North 61d. 3m. Easterly, or NE. by E. half E. the Man of War must steer to find the Pyrates.

For this Problem is an Oblique Triangle; two Sides and one Angle opposite given, to find the Angle opposite to the other Side; which Triangle is thus made.

1. Describe a Circle with the Chord of 60 Degrees, and quarter it, on whose Diameter set N.E.S.W. and A. at the Center; but (always) N. at the upper Part, and E. at the Right-hand of the Circle.

2. Then lay 3 Points from S. towards E. on the Circle, and draw the SE. by S. Line, (AD) 39 Leagues in length.

3. With 67 Leagues, and one Foot on D, cross with the other the Line WAE (produced to the Eastward) in C, the Place where the Ship fell in with the Pyrates.

4. Then draw a Line from C to D, and it's done: For A and C are both in the Latitude of 45d. 30m. the Side AD represents the Man of War's Course and Distance, and the Side CD the Merchant-man's after he lost his Compass, so that the Angle ACD being measured on the Scale of Chords, will shew her Course from the West, towards the South, the Complement of the opposite Point thereof is the Man of War's Course North Easterly, to find the Pyrates.

Problem

Problem VI. *Coasting along Shore, I saw two Capes of Land; the first did (by the Compass) bear N. the second WNW. then I stood away NW. by N. 9 Minutes, until the first bore from me E. by S. and the second S. by E. the Bearing and Distance of them is required?*

Ans. South 37d. 58m. Westerly, or SW. by S. half W. and NE. by N. half E. nearest, Distance Minutes 6.221 Parts of a Thousand.

Note, In all Questions of this Nature, you must, as preparative Work, find the Distance of each Cape from the Ship, either at first setting, or at last setting; which is evident by the Projection, thus;

1. Having drawn a Circle, quarter'd it, and placed the Letters N, S, E, W, and A; as directed in the last Problem, produce AN up higher, because the first Cape's Bearing is North.

2. Lay 6 Points from N, towards W, and draw the WNW. Line, for the second Cape's Bearing.

3. Lay 3 Points from N, towards W, and draw the NW. by N. Line 9 Minutes long, from A to D, the Ship's Course and Distance.

4. Then lay 7 Point S, from S, towards E, and laying a Scale on it and A, draw an E. by S. Line from D, Parallel to the Edge of the Scale, to cut the North Line in B, the first Cape.

5. In like manner, lay one Point from S, towards E, and lay a Scale on it, and A, draw a S. by E. Line from D, Parallel to the Edge of the Scale, to cut the WNW. Line in C, the second Cape.

6. Draw a Line from B to C, and it is done. For the Line BC represents the Bearing and Distance of the two Capes, from each other, which being measured on the same Scale the Side AD was taken from, will shew their Distance asunder. And the Angle ABC, measured on the Scale of Chords or Rumbs, will shew their Bearing, which is South Westerly, and North Easterly.

But to find these Things by Trigonometry, it's necessary to find the Sides AB and AC; or else the Sides DB and DC; which is done in two Oblique Triangles ABD, and ACD, in each, all the Angles, and one Side are given, to find a Side.

And Note, A represents the Place of the Ship at first seeing the Capes, and D the Place at last Sight, or setting them.

So that, when the Sides AB and AC, or DB and DC, are found, then is there either the Oblique Triangle BAC, or BDC to

to work in ; then BC (the Side common to both Triangles) with its adjacent Angles may be found, by which their Bearings and Distances from each other are discovered ; And in each Triangle there are two Sides and one Angle between them given, to find the other Angles, and third Side ; which is to be wrought as the third Problem of this Section.

Prob. VII. *Suppose a Ship sailing NW. two Islands appear in Sight, one bears WNW. the other N. from the Ship, and when the Ship hath sailed 6 Minutes further, the first bears W. by S. and the other NE. Their Bearing and Distance is required.*

Ans. South 58d. 49m. Westerly, or SW. by W. a quarter W. and NE. by E. a quarter E. Distance is Minutes 9.7 Tenths, found out as before, in the last Problem.

Prob. VIII. *Three Ships sail from one Port, the first sails SW. by W. the second W. by S. half W. and the third NW. by W. 8 Min. then the first bears from the third S. by W. the second bears from the third SSE. The first and second Ship's Distance sailed, and their Bearing and Distance from each other is required?*

Ans. First Ship's Distance Minutes 10.45, second Distance Minutes 4.644, their Bearing North 37d. 15m. Easterly or N.E. by N. a quarter E. and SW. by S. a quarter W. Distance Minutes 6.719. This also is wrought by the Direction of the 6th Problem.

Prob. IX. *Admit sailing along Shore, I see two Headlands, the Eastermost bears NNE. and the Westermost NW. off me, at the same time an Island bears S. then after I sailed W. 8 Minutes, the first did bear NE. by E. half E. the second NNE. and the Island ESE. from me: The Bearing and Distance of these Places from each other is required?*

Ans. The Headlands bear North 88d. 48m. Westerly, or East and West nearest, Distance Minutes 7.934. The Eastermost Head-land bears from the Island, North 14d. 29m. East, or N. by E. a quarter E. and S. by W. a quarter W. Distance Minutes 9.995, and the Westermost Headland bears from the Island, North 32d. 14m. West, or NW. by N. and SE. by S. Distance Minutes 10.6 Tenths.

This is of the same Nature with the 6th Problem, only here are three Things to be found as preparative, viz. the Distance of each Headland, and the Island from the Ship, and consequently to find each of their Bearings and Distances, in the three several Triangles, nine distinct Statings and Operations are required.

The next four Problems are used in turning to Windward.

Problem X. *Suppose the Wind South, and a Ship is bound to a Port 400 Leagues directly to Windward, and makes her Way good within $6\frac{1}{2}$ Points of the Wind. I demand her Distance sailed upon each Tack, to gain the said Port?*

Ans. 822.9 Leagues, is the Ship's Distance sailed on each Tack. It is projected by the Plane-Scale, thus;

1. Describe a Circle with a Chord of 60 Degrees, quarter it, and place N.E.S.W. and A, as directed in Problem 5.

2. Lay 400 Leagues on the Meridian, from A (Southerly) to B, the Place the Ship is bound unto.

3. From S. lay $6\frac{1}{2}$ Points towards E, and by it from A, draw the E.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Line AC.

4. Also lay $6\frac{1}{2}$ Points from S. towards W. and laying a Scale on it and A, draw a WSW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Line from B, parallel to the edge of the Scale, to cut the ESE, $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Line in C, the Place where the Ship tack'd, and it's done.

For, A represents the Place the Ship sailed from, B the Port 400 Leagues directly to Windward, AC equal to CB, the Ship's Distance sailed on each Tack; which being measured on the same Scale AB was taken from will shew how much it is.

But to work it by Trigonometry, in the Oblique Triangle ABC, all the Angles and one Side AB being given, the other Sides AC and CB are found, as in the first Problem of this Section: And because two Angles are equal, the Sides opposite to them are also equal; therefore one Proportion finds AC equal to CB.

Prob. XI. *The Wind SW. and a Ship plying to Windward, (making one or many Boards) hath run 900 Leagues; that is, 450 with the Larboard Tack aboard, and 450 with her Starboard Tack aboard, is got 300 Leagues directly to Windward: I demand how near the Wind she makes her Way?*

Ans. 70d. 32m. or 6 Points and a quarter from the Wind, which is thus delineated by the Plane-Scale.

I, A

1. A Circle being described, quarter'd, and letter'd, as hath been directed in the former Problems; then lay 4 Points, from S, towards W, and by it and A, draw a (SW.) Line 300 Leagues long, from A to B.

2. With 450 Leagues (taken from the same Scale AB was taken from) and one Foot on A, make an Arc; also with the same, and one Foot on B, cross the former Arc in C.

3. From C, draw Lines to A and B, and it's done: For the Angle BAC, equal to the Angle ABC, measured on any Scale of Chords, sheweth how near the Wind the Ship makes her Way.

But by Trigonometry, thus ; In the Triangle ABC, all three Sides are given, to find the Angles which may be done by the Fourth Problem of this Section : But, because the Sides AC and BC are equal, therefore let fall a Perpendicular from C to the SW. Line AB, as AD, which cuts AB in the Middle, making AD 150 Leagues equal to BD, and so reduces the Oblique Triangle ABC in two equal Right-angled-Triangles, ADC and BDC ; whose Sides, and Angles in each Triangle are equal to one another ; so that one Proportion serveth to answer the Question.

For in the Right-angled-Triangle ADC, there is given the Hypotenuse AC 450 Leagues, and Leg AD 150 Leagues; to find the Angle CAD which is equal to the Angle CBD (the Ship's Course from the Wind) which is done by Note 2. of Axiom 1. of *Plane Trigonometry*, thus,

Hypot. AC .. Radius :: Leg AD .. S. ACD=BCD.
 450 Leag. .. S. 90d. :: 150 Leag. .. S. 19d. 28m.
 Which subtract from - - - - - 90d. 00m.

Remainder is the Angle $CAD = ABC$ 70d. 32m. or 6½pts. the Ship's Course from the Wind SW; that is, her Course is SSE. ¼ E. with her Starboard Tacks aboard, and NW. by W. ¼ W. with her Larboard.

Prob. XII. *Admit a Ship bound to a Port that lieth SW. by S. 484 Leagues Distance, the Wind S. by E. and makes her Way good within 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Points of the Wind: I demand how far she must sail upon each Tack, to gain the Port?*

Answ. 689.8 Leagues on her Larboard Tack, and 326.3 Leagues on her Starboard Tack, to arrive at the Port, which is thus demonstrated by the Plane Scale.

1. The

1. The Circle describ'd, quarter'd, &c. as formerly, lay one Point from S, towards E, and by it and A draw a S. by E. Line AB, representing the Wind.

2. From S, towards W, lay 3 Points, and by it and A, draw a SW. by S. Line 484 Leagues long, from A to C.

3. From the Wind (S. by E.) lay $6\frac{1}{4}$ Points towards W, and by it and A, draw a (SW. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.) Line AD.

4. Likewise lay $6\frac{1}{4}$ Points from the Wind (S. by E.) towards E, on which Point and A, lay a Scale; then from C draw an (E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.) Line to cut the Wind, (S. by E.) Line in B, and the SW. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. Line in D, and it's done: For AD, and DC. represents the Ship's Distance sail'd on each Tack, which being measured on the same Scale AC was taken from, will shew how much the Distance sail'd on each Tack is.

By Trigonometry it's thus; In the Oblique Triangle ACD, all the Angles and one Side is given, to find the other two Sides, which is done by the first Problem of this Section, in Page 70.

As S. ADC :: Side AC :: S. ACD :: Side AD.

S. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Points :: 484 leag. :: S. $10\frac{1}{4}$ Points :: 689.8 Leagues, is the Ship's Distance sail'd on her Larboard Tack.

As S. ADC :: Side AC :: S. CAD :: Side CD.

S. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Points :: 484 leag. :: S. $2\frac{1}{4}$ Points :: 326.3 Leagues, is the Ship's Distance sail'd on the Starboard Tack.

Prob. XIII. *If two Ports lie SW. by S. and NE. by N. Distance 484 Minutes, the Wind S. by E. and a Ship sails from the Northernmost Port, close upon a Wind 695 Minutes, with her Larboard Tack aboard, and 332 with her Starboard Tack aboard, and then arrives at the Southernmost Port: I demand how near the Wind she makes her Way good upon each Tack.*

Answ. 70d. 32m. on one Tack, and 70d. 31m. on the other; which is $6\frac{1}{4}$ Points from the Wind; that is SW. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. with her Larboard Tack, and E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. with her Starboard Tack.

Which is thus demonstrated by the *Plane Scale*.

1. Describe a Circle with a Chord of 60 Degrees, quarter it, &c. as formerly, then lay three Points from S, towards W, and by it and A, draw a SW. by S. Line 484 Minutes long, from A to B.

2. Lay

2. Lay 1 Point from S, towards E, and by it and A, draw the S. by E. Line AC.

3. With 695 Minutes (taken from the same Scale AB was taken from) and one Foot on A, make an Arc; also with 332 Minutes, and one Foot on B, cross the former Arc in D.

4. From D, draw Lines to A and B, and continue the Line BD, 'till it cuts the S. by E. Line AC in C, and it's done: For the Angles DAC, and ACD measured on the Scale of Chords or Rumbs; will shew how near the Wind the Ship makes her Way good on each Tack.

By Trigonometry, it's thus; in the Oblique Triangle ABD, all the three Sides are given, to find the Angles; that is, the Side AD 695 Minutes, Side AB 484, and Side BD 332; to find the Angles BAD, and BDA; which is done by the Fourth Problem of this Section, in Pages 72 and 73.

The next Problems are concerning Currents.

Prob. XIV. *Suppose a Current sets NNE. 7 Minutes in a certain Time, and a Ship sails SSW. (by the Log) 9 Minutes in the same Time: What is her true Course and Distance?*

Ans. SSW. is the Ship's true Course and Distance 2 Minutes: which is evident by the Plane Scale, thus:

1. Having done as formerly directed, in making a Circle, &c. Lay 2 Points from S, towards W, and by it and A draw a SSW. Line, 9 Minutes long, from A to B.

2. With 7 Minutes (taken from the same Scale AB was taken from) and one Foot on B, cross the Line AB in C, so that BC may be NNE. and it's done: For AC measured on the same Scale, sheweth the Ship's true Distance: Or thus,

From the Ship's supposed Distance - SSW. 9 Min. AB.
Subtract the Current's Motion - NNE. 7 Min. BC.

Remains the Ship's true Distance - SSW. 2 Min. AC.

The like is done for the two next following Problems.

Prob. XV. *If a Current sets E. 4 Min. an Hour, and a Ship sails E. (by the Log.) 5 Minutes in an Hour: The Ship's true Course and Distance is required?*

Ans. The Ship's true Course is East, Distance 9 Minutes.

Prob.

Prob. XVI. *A Current setting WSW. 90 Minutes in a known time, and a Ship saileth ENE. (by the Log.) 60 Minutes in the same Time: What is her true Course and Distance.*

Answ. WSW. 30 Minutes, so that she is fallen a Stern.

Prob. XVII. *Suppose a Current setteth E. 2 Minutes an Hour, and a Ship sails S. 6 Minutes an Hour. What's her true Course and Distance?*

Answ. South 18d. 26m. Easterly, or S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. is the Ship's true Course, Distance, Minutes $6\frac{62\frac{1}{2}}{1000}$.

By the *Plane Scale*, it's thus demonstrated.

1. After a Circle is described, &c. as formerly, then lay 6 Minutes on the Meridian from A to B.

2. Draw BC parallel to WAE, and thereon lay 2 Minutes, from B (towards the Right-hand) to C.

3. Then draw a Line from A to C, and it's done; for the Angle BAC is the Ship's true Course, and the Side AD her true Distance.

By *Trigonometry* it's thus; The Triangle ABC is a Right-Angled-Triangle, in which both Legs are given, the Leg AB 6 Minutes, the Ship's supposed Distance, and the Leg BC 2 Minutes, the Currents Motion, to find the Angle BAC the Ship's true Course, and the Hypothenuse AC her true Distance; which is done by Axiom the First, and Note 1, and 2, of Plane Trigonometry, in Page 36.

In like Manner, *Problem 18* and *19*, are performed.

Prob. XVIII. *If a Ship sails (five Days together) by the Log, SW. 725 Minutes, in a Current that setteth (in the same time) SE. 280 Minutes: What's the true Course and Distance?*

Answ. South 23d. 53m. Westerly, or SSW. is the Ship's true Course, Distance 777.2 Minutes.

Prob. XIX. *Admit a Ship sails W. 730 Minutes, thwart a Current setting to the Southward; and then by Observation, findeth the Difference of Latitude is 4d. or 240 Minutes. I demand her true Course and Distance?*

Answ. South 71d. 48m. Westerly, or WSW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. is the Ship's true Course, Distance, 768.5 Minutes.

Problem

Problem XX. *If a Ship sails S. by E. 36 Minutes in a Current, and then arrives at a Port which lieth from the Place she departed from SE. by S. Distance 45 Minutes; I demand the Current's Motion both in Quality and Quantity; that is, How it setteth, and how fast?*

Answer. The Current setteth South 57d. 21m. East; or ESE. is the Drift of the Current as to Quality, and Minutes 24.9 Tenths is its Drift as to Quantity; and is demonstrated by the Plane Scale after this manner;

1. As before, having described a Circle, &c. Lay one Point from S towards E, and by it and A, draw a S. by E. Line 36 Minutes long, from A to B;

2. Lay three Points from S towards E, and by it and A, draw a SE. by S. Line 54 Minutes long, from A to C.

3. Then draw a Line from B to C, and it's done: For the Angle ACB measured (on the Scale) sheweth the Current's Motion as to its Quality, which Way from the SE. by S. and the Side BC measured (on the Scale) sheweth the Current's Motion, as to its Quantity, how much, or how fast.

But by *Plane Trigonometry*, 'tis thus,

In the Oblique Triangle ABC, there are given two Sides, and an included Angle; that is, the Side AC 54 Minutes, the Side AB 36 Minutes, and the Angle BAC two Points, equal to 22d. 30m. to find the Angles ABC, ACB, and the Side, BC; which is wrought by *Axiom* the third, and is like the third *Problem* of this Section.

Problem XXI. *Suppose a Ship sails from a certain Cape, or Headland, and (by the Log) in 24 Hours, runneth SSW. 49 Minutes, in a Current setting between the N. and the W. and then the Cape did bear ENE. from the Ship, and by Observation, the Difference of Latitude was 30 Minutes; I demand the Current's Motion; that is, upon what Point of the Compass, and how fast?*

Ans. The Current sets North 74d. 7m. West, or WNW. half W. nearest, and at the Rate of Minutes 2.325 an Hour, and is thus demonstrated by the Plane Scale.

1. After the Circle is described, quartered, &c. lay two Points from S towards W, and by it and A draw a SSW. Line 49 Minutes long, from A to B.

2. Lay six Points from S towards W, and by it and A, draw a WSW. and ENE. Line AC.

F

3. Lay

3. Lay 30 Minutes (on the Meridian) from A to D, and from D draw a West Line Parallel to AW, to cut the WSW. Line in C.

4. Then Draw a Line from B to C, and it's done: For the Angle ABC being measured on the Scale, sheweth the Current's Motion from SSW. and the Side BC being measured sheweth how much the Current set the Ship.

By *Plane Trigonometry*, it's thus;

1. In the Right Angle Triangle ADC, there is given the Leg AD 30 Minutes, Angle DAC six Points, and Angle ACD two Points; to find the Hypothenuse AC, which is done by *Axiom the first of Plane Trigonometry*.

2. Then in the Oblique Triangle ABC, there is given the Side AB 49 Minutes, the Side AC found before, and the included Angle BAC 4 Points, equal to 45d. to find the Angle ABC, (the Current's Motion from SSW.) and the Side BC, its Motion how much, which is solved by *Axiom the 3d*, as was the last *Problem*.

Let this suffice for the *First Part of Navigation*, commonly called *Plane-Sailing*, though many more Problems might be invented. *Wright's Sailing* is next in order.

CHAPTER IV.

The Second Part of NAVIGATION, or the Doctrine of Plane Right-Angle-Triangles, applied in Problems of Mr. Wright's Sailing (commonly called) MERCATOR'S SAILING.

IT's necessary to describe Mr. *Wright's Chart*, and shew the Uses thereof, before the Problems of Sailing by it, which, by this Method, will be easier understood.

Section I. *The Description and Use of Mr. Wright's Chart.*

THIS Projection supposeth the Earth and Sea to make one round Body or Globe: In order to the right understanding of which, observe the following Definitions.

1. Upon this Earthly Globe are imagined two opposite Points, one called the North Pole, the other the South Pole; as P and I, *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

2. In the Middle between those two Poles, or equally distant from each, is drawn a Circle round the Globe, called the *Equator*;

tor; from which Latitude taketh its beginning, and in which Longitude is reckoned; as *Æ A Q*.

3. Any Circle drawn through both Poles, is called a Meridian, as *PMI, PNI, &c.* answerable thereunto is any North or South Line drawn in the Chart.

4. Those Circles which are parallel to the Equator, are called Parallels of Latitude; as *alt, Zlt, &c.* and are represented in the Chart by the East and West Lines.

5. *Latitude* of a Place, is the (nearest) Distance of any Parallel passing over it from the Equator; from thence counted both Ways to each Pole, ending in 90 Degrees, the greatest Latitude.

6. *North Latitude*, is on that Side of the Equator towards the North Pole, and *South Latitude* on the other Side of the Equator, towards the South Pole.

7. *Difference of Latitude*, is the (nearest) Distance between any two Parallels, and sheweth how far one Place is to the Northward or Southward of another, it never exceeds 180 Degrees.

8. *Longitude*, is reckoned in the Equator, round which (by some) it's counted increasing to the Eastward, 'till it ends (where it first began) in 360 Degrees, the greatest Longitude: Others (as Mr. *Wakely*, in his *Mariner's Compass Rectified*, and also now in the *Mariner's New Calendar*) reckon it from one Meridian, both Easterly and Westerly, till both Accounts meet at 180 Degrees in the opposite Meridian, as in both the aforesaid Books, Longitude with the English begins at the Meridian of *London*, and from thence is counted Easterly, East Longitude 180 Degrees; and Westerly, West Longitude 180 Degrees, at which both Longitudes end.

9. *Difference of Longitude*, is that Distance or Portion of the Equator contained between the Meridians of any two Places, and sheweth (in the Equator) how far the Meridian of one Place is to the Eastward or Westward of the Meridian of another, and never exceeds 180 Degrees.

From these Definitions, or Principles, there must necessarily follow these *Theorems*.

1. *The Distance of any two Meridians*, in any Parallel of Latitude, is less than their Distance in the Equator, because all Meridians on the Globe meet in the Poles.

2. The Degrees of Longitude diminish towards each Pole; and the nearer the Pole, the less they are, because the Meridians approach nearer to one another, the farther you sail from the Equator, towards either Pole.

3. The Degrees of Latitude are equal in all Places or Parts of the Globe.

4. The Plane Chart, which counteth the Degrees (as well of Longitude as of Latitude) in all Places, to be equal, is notoriously false.

5. Mr. *Wright's* Projection (commonly known by the Name of *Mercator's Chart*) wherein (though the Degrees of Longitude are equal, having the Meridians parallel to one another) the Degrees of Latitude are enlarged towards each Pole, in the same Proportion as the Degrees of Longitude diminish on the Globe, will in all respects agree with the Globe, and is a true Way of Sailing.

These *Definitions* and *Theorems* duly considered, there needs no further Description of this Chart, it having only this Difference from the Plane Chart before described in Chap. 3. Sect. 2. Page 53, that the Equator is divided and numbered in Degrees, as the graduated Meridian is in the other; the Uses are as follow.

Problem I. *To find the Latitude of any Place in the Chart?*

This was taught before (in the Use of the *Plane Chart*) in Page 54, and needs no further Rule or Example.

Problem II. *To find the Longitude of any Place in the Chart?*

The Rule. 1. Take the nearest Distance from the proposed Place, to any Meridian.

2. Move the Compasses (being kept at that Distance with one Foot on the Meridian) 'till both Feet come to the Equator, and the Foot which stood on the proposed Place sheweth its Longitude required?

Example. *I demand the Longitude of the Lizard in England?*

Answ. 9d. 42m. according to the old Way of computing the Longitude from the Meridian of *Pico Teneriffa*; but 5d. 14m. West Longitude, counting East and West Longitude from the Meridian of *London*, according to the *Mariner's Compass Relieved*.

Note;

Note; Some Charts begin Longitude at the *Lizard*, counting from thence Eastward and Westward, 180 Degrees.

Problem III. *To find the Course or Bearing of any two Places in the Chart.*

This is done as before, in the Use of the Plane Chart, in Page 55, and needs no Example.

Problem IV. *To find the Distance of any two Places in the Chart.*

In this Problem are four Cases; the two Places may be situated under one Meridian, under the Equator, or in one Parallel, or they may differ both in Latitude and Longitude.

Case 1. *Two Places under one Meridian (that is, differing only in Latitude) being given, to find their Distance.*

The Rule. Find the Difference of Latitude between the two given Places, and 'tis the Distance required.

How to find the Difference of Latitude between the two Places, has been taught in Chap. III. Sect. III. of *Plane-Sailing*, in Page 58.

Case 2. *Two Places in the Equator given, to find their Distance.*

The Rule. Find the Difference of Longitude between them, and 'tis the Distance required.

How to find the Difference of Longitude, will be shewed in the next Section; in Page 89.

Case 3. *Two Places in one Parallel (that is, differing only in Longitude) being given, to find their Distance.*

The Rule. 1. Take the Distance between the given Places in the Compasses.

2. Lay that Distance on the graduated Meridian, so that one Foot may be as many Degrees above the Parallel of the given Places, as the other below it, there stay the Compasses.

3. Count the Degrees between the Feet of the Compasses, and 'tis the Distance required.

Example. *I demand the Distance from the Lizard in England, to Pengwin Island on the Coast of Newfoundland, both being nearly in the Latitude of 50d. 00m. North.*

Here, The Distance from the *Lizard* to *Penguin* Island applied to the Meridian as directed, will reach from 31d. 30m. to 62d. 00m. the latter being as much above 50d. 00m. as the former is below it; and the Degrees intercepted are 30½, or 610 Leagues, which is the Distance required.

Take the Length of the Degree in the given Latitude, as here from 49d. 30m. to 50d. 30m. turn that over in a straight Line, from the *Lizard* to *Penguin* Island, and it's 30½ Times; which shews the Distance 30d. 30m. as before.

Case 4. *Two Places differing in Latitude and Longitude, being given, to find their Distance.*

The Rule. 1. Take their Difference of Latitude from the Equator.

2. Lay a Ruler on both given Places, apply that Distance so to the Ruler's Edge, that when one Foot is placed close to the Ruler, and the other turned about, it may just touch some East and West Line, crossed by the said Ruler's Edge, there stay the Compasses.

Then the Distance (by the Ruler's Edge) from the Place where the Compasses rested, to that Place where the Ruler crosseth the aforesaid East and West Line, measured on the Equator, giveth the Distance required.

Example.

I demand the Distance from the Lizard, to the Island Barbadoes?

The *Lizard's* Latitude is - 49d. 57m. } by Problem 1.
And *Barbadoes* Latitude is - 12d. 58m. }

Their Difference of Latitude 36d. 59m.

Then take their Difference of Latitude 36d. 59m. from the Equator, and laying a Ruler on both Places, apply one Foot of the Compasses so to the Ruler's Edge, that turning the other about, it may touch an East and West Line, crossed by the Ruler; then the Distance (by the Ruler's Edge) from the Place where the Compasses rested, to the Place where the Ruler crossed the aforesaid East and West Line, measured on the Equator, is 57d. 45m. or 1155 Leagues, the Distance required.

And here observe; the Meridian Line and Line of equal Parts next one to another on the *Gunter's* Scale, the first represents the Meridian Line, and Degrees of Latitude in a *Mercator's* Chart; the latter the Equator-Line, and the Degrees of Longitude.

Thus

Thus much for the Use of *Mercator's-Chart*, Problems of sailing thereby are next ; but first some preparatory Problems in *Geography*.

Section II. Some necessary Geographic Problems useful in Mercator's-Sailing.

THESE Problems properly belong to *Geography*, but are necessary in sailing by Mr. *Wright's* (commonly called *Mercator's*) Chart, and for that Reason are placed here.

Note, That all the Places mentioned in this Book, their Latitudes and Longitudes were taken from a Chart, intituled, *A new and exact Chart, containing the Sea Coast of Europe, Africa, and America ; from England to Cape Bona Esperance, and from Newfoundland to the Straits of Magellen, according to Mr. Edward Wright's Projection, and published by J. Mount, and T. Page, on Tower-Hill.*

This Chart has been new-made, and lately corrected, wherein the Longitude of Places is reckoned from the Meridian of *London*, agreeing with the *Mariner's Compass Rectified* ; As for the Disagreement that may be found between it and Tables of Latitude and Longitude in other Books, 'tis not to be regarded ; because the Tables themselves considerably differ one from another, the Longitude being taken from different Meridians, or differently counted, as may appear by the following Problems.

Problem I. The Latitudes of two Places given ; to find their Difference of Latitude.

Rule 1. If the two Places are upon the same Side of the Equator, that is, both in North Latitude ; or both in South Latitude ; subtract the less Latitude from the greater, the Remainder is the Difference of Latitude.

Rule 2. If one Place be on one Side of the Equator, and the other Place on the other Side ; that is, one Place in North Latitude, the other in South ; add the two Latitudes together, and the Sum is the Difference of Latitude.

Observe 1. If a Ship sails from a great North Latitude to a less, she sails Southerly ; and if a Ship sails from a less North Latitude to a greater, she sails Northerly, which is called *raise the Pole*.

2. If a Ship sails from a great South Latitude to a less, she sails Northerly; but if she sails from a less South Latitude to a greater, she sails Southerly.

3. When a Ship crosses the Equator, and sails from North Latitude into South, the Difference of Latitude is Southerly; or if she sails from South Latitude into North, she sails Northerly.

Example 1. *I demand the Difference of Latitude between the Lizard, and Island Barbadoes.*

The Lizard } Latitude { - - - 49d. 57m. } North.
I. Barbadoes } - - - 12d. 58m. }

Their Diff. of Latitude by Subtraction is 36d. 59m. equal to 2219 Minutes.

Example 2. *To find the Difference of Latitude between the Island Barbadoes and Island St. Helena Nova.*

Island { Barbadoes } in Latitude { - - 12d. 58m. North.
St. Helena } - - 16d. 00m. South.

Their Diff. of Latitude or Distance by adding, is 28d. 58m. equal to 1738 Minutes.

Problem II. *The Latitude of one Place, and the Difference of Latitude between that and another Place being given, to find the Latitude of the latter Place, or Latitude the Ship is in?*

The RULE.

The Latitude, and Difference of Latitude given, being of One } Name their { Sum } is the Latitude required.
a contrary } { Diff. }

Or thus, in two Rules.

Rule 1. In { North } Lat. sailing to the { North- } ward, add
South } the Difference of Latitude to the given Latitude, the Sum is the
Latitude required, of the same Name.

Rule 2. In { North } Lat. sailing to the { South- } ward,
South } subtract the less from the greater, the remainder is the required
Latitude of the same Name with the greater.

Example

Example 1. Sailing from the *Island Barbadoes* North Eastward, until the Difference of Latitude be 372 Leagues; What Latitude is the Ship in?

I. *Barbadoes*, Latitude is - - - - 12d. 58m. North.
The Difference of Lat. 372 Leag. or 18d. 36m. Northerly.

Add, is the Latitude the Ship is in - 31d. 34m. North.

Example 2. From the *Lizard*, a Ship sails South Westward, until the Difference of Latitude be 137 Leagues; What Latitude is the Ship in?

The *Lizard* Latitude is - - - - 49d. 57m. North.
The Difference of Lat. 137 Leag. or 6d. 51m. Southerly.

The Lat. the Ship is in by Sub. is - 43d. 06m. North.

Example 3. From *St. Helena-Nova* a Ship sails North Westward, until the Difference of Latitude be 419 Leagues; What Latitude is the Ship in?

I. *St. Helena*, Latitude is - - - - 16d. 00m. South.
The Difference of Lat. 419 Leag. or 20d. 57m. Northerly.

Latitude the Ship is in - - - - 4d. 57m. North.

Problem III. *The Longitude of the two Places given; to find their Difference of Longitude.*

1. According to the old Way of counting the Longitude, the Rule is thus,

Subtract the less Longitude from the greater, the Remainder (if less than 180 Degrees) is the Difference of Longitude; but if the Remainder be more than 180 Degrees, subtract it from 360 Degrees, the last Remainder is the Difference of Longitude.

2. According to the new Way of counting the Longitude, in the *Mariner's Compass Rectified*, the Rule is thus;

If both Longitudes be East, or both West, subtract the less from the greater, the Remainder is the Difference of Longitude; but if one be East, and the other West, add them together, and the Sum (if it exceed not 180 Degrees) is the Difference of Longitude; and when the Sum doth exceed 180 Degrees, subtract it from 360 Degrees, the Remainder is the Difference of Longitude required.

Example

Example 1. *I demand the Difference of Longitude, between the Lizard and Island Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands?*

	d. m.
According to the old Account, Long. of	{ Lizard is - 9 42
	{ I. Teneriff - 0 00
Their Difference of Longitude by Subtracting is	- - 9 42
According to the <i>Mar. Compass</i> , Lon. of	{ Lizard is - 5 14W.
	{ I. Teneriff 16 28W.
Their Difference of Longitude by Subtraction is	- 11 14W.

Their Difference of Longitude between those two Places, are very different in several Books, therefore all in this Book are taken from the *Chart* aforesaid, or from the *Mariner's Compass Rectified*.

Example 2. *What's the Difference of Longitude between the Lizard, and I. Barbadoes?*

By the <i>Mariner's Compass</i> Longit. of	{ Lizard is - 5d. 14m. W.
	{ I. Barbadoes 58d. 50m. W.
Subtract, is the Difference of Longitude	- - 53d. 36m.
equal to 3216 Minutes.	

Problem IV. *To know when the Difference of Longitude between any two Places is Easterly or Westerly.*

1. **A** According to the old Way of counting the Longitude, the Rule is thus:

If the Remainder (first found) be less than 180 Degrees, and you are bound to that Place, which hath (of the two) the greater Longitude, then is the Difference of Longitude Easterly; but if you are to sail to the less, it's Westerly: And when the first Remainder is more than 180 Degrees, it's just the Contrary.

2. According to the *Mariner's Compass Rectified*, The Rule is thus;

When the Longitude of the two Places are both East or both West, and you are to sail to the greater Longitude; then the Difference of Longitude is (according to the Name of the Longitude) East or West: But if bound to the less Longitude, then is the Difference of Longitude contrary, that is, West in East Longitude, and East in West Longitude: And if one Place lies in East Longitude, and t'other in West, the Difference of Longitude between them, is according to the Name of that Longitude you are bound unto, that is, East, if to East Longitude; and West, if to West Longitude.

Problem

Problem V. *The Longitude of one Place, and the Difference of Longitude between that and another Place, being given; to find the Longitude of the last Place, or the Longitude the Ship is in.*

1. **A** According to the old Way of counting the Longitude, the Rules are these following.

Rule 1. Sailing to the Eastward, add the Longitude, and the Difference of Longitude together, the Sum, (but if it exceeds 360 Degrees subtract 360 Degrees therefrom, the Remainder) is the Longitude the Ship is in.

Rule 2. Sailing to the Westward, Subtract the Difference of Longitude, from (but if the Difference of Longitude be the greatest, add 360 Degrees to) the Longitude of the first Place, the Remainder is the Longitude the Ship is in.

2dly, According to the new Way of counting the Longitude in the *Mariner's Compass*; the Rules are these;

Rule 1. In East Longitude, sailing to the Eastward, and in West Longitude, sailing Westerly, add, gives the Longitude the Ship is in, (if it exceeds not 180 Degrees) agreeing with the Name of the first Place; but if it doth exceed, subtract it from 360 Degrees, the Remainder is the Longitude the Ship is in, of a contrary Name to the first.

Rule 2. In East Longitude, sailing Westerly, and in West Longitude, sailing Easterly, subtract, gives the Longitude the Ship is in, whose Name agrees with greater.

Example 1. Sailing from *Barbadoes* North Easterly, 'till the Difference of Longitude be 275 Leagues, What Longitude is the Ship in? d. m.

By the *Mariner's Compass*, Long. of the I. *Barbadoes* is 58 50W.
The Difference of Longitude is 275 Leagues, or - 13 45 E.

Subtract, gives the Longitude the Ship is in - - 45 05W.

Example 2. From the *Lizard* a Ship sails S. Westerly, 'till the Difference of Long. be 352 Leag. What Longitude is the Ship in? d. m.

By the *Mariner's Compass*, Longitude of the *Lizard* is 05 14W.
The Difference of Longitude is 452 Leagues - - 17 36W.

Add, gives the Longitude the Ship is in - - - 22 50W.

Thus much for the Preparation to Sailing by this Ch
Problems are next.

Sect. III. *Containing Problems of Sailing by Mr. Wright's Chart, commonly called Mercator's Sailing.*

IN the Working of these Problems, a Table of Meridional Parts is necessary; accordingly out of Mr. *Wright's* Table, I have drawn one to every fifth Minute of Latitude, counting the Meridional Parts in Miles, or Minutes of the Equator: See Pages 304, and 305, for their Use; which Table you will find placed before the Table of Logarithms, whose Use is to find the Meridional Difference of Latitude, between any two given Latitudes, and that is done by the next Problem.

Problem I. *To find the Meridional Difference of Latitude, or the Difference of Latitude in Meridional Parts.*

The *RULE* is,

The Latitudes of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one} \\ \text{a contrary} \end{array} \right\}$ Name, the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Diff.} \\ \text{Sum.} \end{array} \right\}$ of the Meridional Parts, (found in the Table of Meridional Parts) answering to the Degrees and Minutes of each Place's Latitude, is the Meridional Difference of Latitude required.

Example 1. *Island Barbadoes, and St. Thomas, an Island on the Coast of Gabon, in Africa; What is the Meridional Difference of Latitude?*

					Minutes
Island	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Barbadoes} \\ \text{St. Thomas} \end{array} \right\}$	Lat.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12^{\text{d.}} \ 58^{\text{m.}} \ \text{N.} \\ 00^{\text{d.}} \ 00^{\text{m.}} \end{array} \right\}$	Mer. Pts.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 785 \\ 000 \end{array} \right\}$

Meridional Difference of Latitude - - - - - 785

Example 2. *The Lizard and Island Barbadoes; What is their Meridional Difference of Latitude?*

				Minutes.
<i>Lizard</i>	$\left\{ \right.$	Latitude	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49^{\text{d.}} \ 57^{\text{m.}} \\ 12^{\text{d.}} \ 58^{\text{m.}} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N. Merid. Parts} \\ 3470 \\ 785 \end{array} \right\}$

Subtract, gives the Meridional Difference of Latitude - 2685

Example

Example 3. Island Barbadoes, and Island St. Helena; *What is their Meridional Difference of Latitude?*

				Min.
Island	{ Barbadoes }	Lat. { 12d. 58m. N. }	Merid. Parts {	785
	{ St. Helena }	{ 16d. 00m. S. }	}	973

Add, gives the Meridional Difference of Latitude - - 1758

Problem II. *The Latitude and Longitude of two Places given; to find the Course and Distance?*

Example. *What is the Course and Distance from the Lizard to the Island Barbadoes?*

	d. m.		Min.		d. m.
Lizard	{ 49. 57 N. }	Lat. {	Mer. Pts. { 347 ⁰	Lon. {	5. 14 W
I. Barb.	{ 12. 58 S. }	}	{ 785 }	}	{ 58. 50 W

Diff. of Lat. - 36. 59 S. Mer. Diff. Lat. 2685 Diff. Lon. 53. 36 W
60 60

or 2219 Min.

or 3216 Min.

This Rectangle Triangle ABC (*Plate 3. Fig. 5.*) is made by *Problem 13. of Practical Geometry*, after this Manner.

1. From A representing the Place sailed from, lay the Meridional Difference of Latitude to B.

2. Draw BC perpendicular to AB, and thereon lay the Difference of Longitude from B to C.

3. From A to C (representing the Place the Ship is bound to) draw a Line, which concludes the Triangle ABC, Right-angled at B, whose Angle BAC measured on the Scale of Chords or Rumbs, shews the Course or Bearing of the two Places.

4. Take the Difference of Latitude, and lay it on the Meridian, from A to D, and draw a Line DE, parallel to BC, to cut AC in E, and it's done: For if AE be measured on the same Scale AD was taken from, it sheweth the Distance between the two Places.

But to resolve it by *Trigonometry*,

Triangles ABC, and ADE ; in the former you must *Note*,

1. The Leg AB, is the Meridional Difference of Latitude.
2. The Leg BC is the Difference of Longitude.
3. The Angle BAC, is the Course or Bearing.
4. The Angle ACB, is the Complement of the Course.

Secondly, In the Rectangle Triangle ADE.

1. The Leg AD, is the proper Difference of Latitude.
2. The Hypothenufe AE, is the Distance of the two Places.
3. The Leg DE, is the Departure from the Meridian.
4. The Angle DAE, is the Course, or Bearing.
5. The Angle AED, is the Complement of the Course.

These Things being premised, the Proportions according to *Axiom 1. Note 2.* of Plane Right-Angled Triangles, are as followeth :

1. For the Course, the Proportion by *Axiom 1. Note 2.* is this :

If the Leg AB is made Radius, then the Leg BC is the Tangent of the Angle BAC, and therefore it is,

As the Meridional Difference of Latitude, is to the Radius ; so is the Difference of Longitude, to the Tangent of the Course ; but more briefly thus :

Merid. Diff. Lat. .. Diff. Long. :: Radius .. T. of the Course.

2685 Minutes .. 3216 Min. :: T. 45d. .. T. 50d. 9m.

Which being turned into Points of the Compass, makes the Course to be SW. half W. nearly.

2. To find the Distance, the Proportion by *Axiom 1. Note 1.* is this :

Making the Hypothenufe AE Radius, the Leg AD is the Sine of the Angle AED, or the Sine Complement of the Course, and therefore it is,

As the Sine Complement of the Course, is to the proper Difference of Latitude ; so is the Radius to the Distance in the Rumb ; or more briefly thus :

S. c. Course .. Diff. Lat. :: Radius .. Distance required.

S. 39d. 51m. .. 2219 Min. :: S. 90d. .. 3463 Minutes.

Note, The Meridional Difference of Latitude may be found by the *Gunter's-Scale*, thus ;

Extend the Compasses from the Latitude of 49d. 57m. (on the Meridional Line) to the Latitude 12d. 58m. on the same Line ;

Line; that Extent measured on the Line of equal Parts will be 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2685 Minutes, the Meridional Difference of Latitude, which is the same as by the Table.

Problem III. *Both Latitudes and Courses given, to find the Distance and Difference of Longitude.*

Example. A Ship sails from the *Lizard*, and makes her Course (when Variation, Lee-way, &c. are allowed for) to be S. 39d. W. or SW. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and then by Observation, is in Latitude 45d. 31m. N. I demand the Distance run, and the Longitude she is in?

	d.	m.		Minutes.
<i>Lizard</i> } Latitude { 49 57 N. }			Meridional Parts {	3470
<i>Observed</i> } { 45 31 N. }				3074
Difference of Latitude 4 26				
60				
Mer. Diff. Lat. - -				396

Or - - - - 266 Minutes.

To delineate this, or any of the seven next Problems, by the Plane Scale, as also their Resolutions by Plane Trigonometry, the Directions and Notes in the foregoing Problem may be sufficient Instructions, and therefore they are omitted till I come to Prob. 10.

1. To find the Distance, the Proportion (as in Plane Sailing) is this:

S. c. Course .. Diff. Lat. :: Radius : Distance.

S. 51d. 00m. .. 266 Min. :: S. 90d. .. 342 $\frac{1}{2}$ Minutes.

2. To find the Difference of Longitude, the Proportion is this, Radius .. T. Course :: Merid. Diff. Lat. .. Diff of Long.

T. 45d. .. T. 39d. :: 396 Minutes .. 323 $\frac{1}{2}$ Min. or 5d. 21m.

Or thus; the Extent on the Meridional Line (on the *Gunter*) from Latitude 49d. 57m. to Latitude 45d. 31m. measured on the Line of equal Parts, is 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ the Meridional Difference of Latitude; and then you may say,

T. 45d. .. T. 39d. :: 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$, or 5d. 21m. the Difference of Longitude, as is found above.

3. Then to find the Longitude the Ship is in, 'tis thus,
Longitude sailed from - - - - - 5d. 14m. West.
Difference of Longitude 321 Minutes, or - 5d. 21m. West

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 10d. 35

Problem IV. *Both Latitudes and Distance given; to find the Course, and Difference of Longitude.*

Example. If a Ship runneth 540 Minutes North Westward, from a Port in Lat. 37d. N. and Longitude 10d. 25m. W. until she be in Latitude 41 Degrees North: I demand the Course steered, and what Longitude she is in?

Sailed from	{	Latitude	{	37d. North	}	Merid. Parts	{	2393
Ship is in				41d. North				2702
Difference of Latitude				- 6 North,		Merid. Diff. Lat.	-	309
				60				

Or 360 Minutes.

1. To find the Course, the Proportion (as in Case the 4th of Plane Sailing) is thus;

Distance .. Radius :: Diff. Lat. .. S. c. Course.

450 Min. .. S. 90d. :: 360 Min. .. S. 53d. 08m. Which sub-

Remainder is the Course - - - 36d. 52m. North
Westerly 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Points of the Compass, which makes the Course to be NW. by N $\frac{1}{4}$ West. nearest.

2. To find the Difference of Longitude, the Proportion is thus;
Radius .. T. Course :: Merid. Diff. Lat. .. Difference Long.
T. 45d. .. T. 36d. 52m. :: 309 Minutes .. 232 Min. or 3d. 52m.

Or thus, the Extent (on the *Meridional Line on the Gunter*) from Latitude 37d. to Latitude 41d. measured on *Equal Parts*, is 5d. 10m. Meridional Difference of Latitude. Then say,
T. 45d. .. T. 36d. 52m. :: 5d. 10m. .. 3d. 88 Parts of 100, or 3d. 52m. the Difference of Longitude as before.

Longitude sailed from - - - - - 10d. 25m. West.
Difference of Longitude is 232 Minutes, or 3d. 52m. West.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 14d. 17m. West.

Problem V. *Both Latitudes and Departure from the Meridian given; to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.*

Example. A Ship in Latitude 49d. 57m. North, and Longitude 5d. 14m. West, sails South Westward, till her Departure is 789 Minutes, and by Observation is in Latitude 39d. 20m. North: I demand the Course steered, Distance sailed by the Log, and what Longitude the Ship is in?

The

1. The Proportion for the Course and Distance, are the same as in Chapter 3. Section 3. Problem 6. of *Plane Sailing*, in Page 62. to which I refer you, and here omit them.

2. To find the Difference of Longitude, the Proportion is ;

Lat. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Departed from } 49^{\circ} 57' \text{ N.} \\ \text{Ship is in } 39^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.} \end{array} \right\}$ Merid. Pts. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3470 \\ 2571 \end{array} \right\}$ Min.

Difference of Latit. $10^{\circ} 37'$ Mer. Diff. Lat. 899 Min.
60

Or, 637 Minutes. Then you may say,

As Diff. Lat. $\dots$ Departure $\therefore$ Merid. Diff. Lat. $\dots$ Diff. Longit.

As 637 Min. $\dots$ 789 Min. $\therefore$ 899 Min. 1114° or $18^{\circ} 34'$.

Or thus ; the Extent (on the Meridional Line on the *Gunter*) from Latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$ to Latitude $39^{\circ} 20'$ (measured on the Line of equal Parts) is 15° the Meridional Difference of Latitude : And then say,

As 637 Minutes $\dots$ 789 Min. $\therefore$ $15^{\circ} \dots 18.55$ Hundredths, or $18^{\circ} 33'$ the Difference of Longitude, nearly as before.

3. Then to find the Longitude the Ship is in, 'tis thus ;

Longitude sailed from - - - - - $5^{\circ} 14'$ West.

Difference of Longitude 1114 Min. or - - $18^{\circ} 34'$ West.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - $23^{\circ} 48'$ West.

Problem VI. *One Latitude, Course, and Distance given ; to find the Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

Example. A Ship in Latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$ North, and Longitude $18^{\circ} 31'$ West, sails SE. by S. 591 Minutes, or 197 Leagues : I demand the Latitude and Longitude the Ship is in ?

1. For the Difference of Latitude, the Proportion (by the *1st Case of Plane Sailing*, in Page 59) is thus :

As Radius $\dots$ Distance $\therefore$ S. c. Course $\dots$ Difference of Latitude.

As S. 8 Points $\dots$ 591 Min. $\therefore$ S. 5 Pts. $\dots$ 491.4 Min. or $8^{\circ} 11'$.

Latitude sailed from - - $42^{\circ} 30'$ N. Merid. Parts 2822m.

Diff. Lat. 491 Min. or - $8^{\circ} 11'$ S.

Latitude the Ship is in - $34^{\circ} 19'$ N. Merid. Parts 2195m.

Subtract, giveth the Meridional Difference of Latitude 6

Or thus ; The Extent (on the Meridional Line on the *Gunter*) from Latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$ to Latitude $34^{\circ} 19'$

on the Line of equal Parts is 10d. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 10d. 30m. the Meridional Difference of Latitude.

2. To find the Difference of Longitude, the Proportion is,
As Radius .. T. Course :: Merid. Diff. Lat. .. Differ. Longitude.
As T. 4 Points. .. T. 3 Pts. :: 627 Minutes .. 419m. or 6d. 59m.

Or thus;

As T. 4 Pts. .. T. 3 Pts. :: 10d. $1\frac{1}{2}$.. 6d. 59m. Diff. Long. as before.
Longitude sailed from - - - - - 18d. 31m. West
Diff. Long. 419 Minutes, or - - - - - 6d. 59m. East.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 11d. 32m. West.

Problem VII. *One Latitude, Course, and Departure given, to find the Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

Example. A Ship sails ESE. from a certain Port, in Latitude 50d. 10m. South, and Longitude 10d. 16m. East, until the Departure from the Meridian be 957 Minutes: I demand her Distance sailed, the Latitude and Longitude she is in?

1. The Distance is 1035 } Min. by Chapter 2. Section 3.
2. The Diff. of Lat. 396.4 }

Problem 3. of *Plane Sailing*, in Page 60. Then the Latitude the Ship is in, and the Meridional Difference of Latitude, is found thus:

Latitude sailed from 50d. 10m. South, Merid. Parts - 3490
Diff. Lat. 396m. or 60d. 36m. S.

Latitude Ship is in - 56d. 46m. S. Meridional Parts - 4157

Subtract, giveth the Meridional Difference of Latitude - 667

3. To find the Difference of Longitude, the Proportion is,

As Diff. Lat. .. Departure :: Merid. Diff. Lat. .. Diff. of Long.
As 396.4 Min. .. 957 Min. :: 667 Min. .. 1610m. or 26d. 50m.

Or thus; the Extent (on the Meridional Line on the *Gunter*) from Lat. 50d. 10m. to Latitude 56d. 46m. measured on the Line of equal Parts; is $11\frac{1}{2}$ the Merid. Diff. of Lat.

Then say,

As 396.4 Min. .. 957 Min. :: $11\frac{1}{2}$.. 26d. 50m. the Diff. Lon.

Then to find the Longitude the Ship is in, it's thus:

Longitude sailed from - - - - - 10d. 16m. East
Difference of Longitude 1610 Min. or - - - - - 26d. 50m.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 37d. 06m. East

Prob. VIII. *One Latitude, Distance sailed, and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

Example. A Ship in Latitude 49d. 30m. North, and Longitude 14d. 40m. West, sails South Eastward 645 Minutes, until the Departure from the Meridian be 500 Minutes: I demand the Course steered, the Latitude and Longitude the Ship is in?

1. The Course is S. 50d. 50m. E. by SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. } by Chap. 3.
 2. The Diff. Lat. 407 Min. or 6 Deg. 47 Min. }
 Section 3, Problem 5, of *Plane-Sailing*, in Page 61 and 62. Then the Latitude the Ship is in, and the Meridional Difference of Latitude is found thus;

Latitude sailed from - 49d. 30m. N. Merid. Parts 3428
 Diff. Lat. 407 Min. or - 6d. 47m. S.

Latitude the Ship is in - 42d. 43m. N. Merid. Parts 2840
 Meridional Difference of Latitude 588

3. To find the Difference of Longitude, the Proportion is;
 As Diff. Lat. .. Depart. :: Merid. Diff. Lat. .. Diff. of Long.
 As 407 Min. .. 500m. :: 588 Min. .. 722.4 Min. or 12d. 02m.

Or thus; The Extent (on the Meridional Line on the *Gunter*) from Latitude 49d. 30m. to Latitude 42d. 43m. (measured on equal Parts) is 9d. $\frac{8}{10}$, the Meridional Difference of Latitude; Then say,

As 407m. .. 500m. :: 9d. $\frac{8}{10}$.. 12d. 2m. the Diff. Long.

Then, to find the Longitude the Ship is in, 'tis thus;

Longitude sailed from - - - - - 14d. 40m. West.

Diff. Longit. 722.4 Minutes, or - - - - - 12d. 02m. East.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 2d. 38m. West.

Problem IX. *One Latitude, Course, and Difference of Longitude given, to find the Distance, and Difference of Latitude.*

Example. A Ship sails SW. by W. from the *Lizard*, until she be in Longitude 57d. 26m. W. I demand the Latitude the Ship is in, and her Distance sailed?

Longitude sailed from - - - - - 5d. 14m. West.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 57d. 26m. West.

Subtract, and the Remainder is the Diff. 52d. 12m. West.

1. For the Mer. Difference of Latitude, the Proportion may be thus ;

As T. Course .. Radius :: Differ. Long. .. Mer. Diff. of Lat.

As T. 5 Pts. .. T. 4 Pts. :: 3132 Minutes .. 2093 Minutes.

Lat. sailed from 49d. 57m. its Merid. Parts 3470 subtract

giveth the Mer. Pts. for the Lat. the Ship is in 1377 which seek in the Table of Meridional Parts ; and against it you will find 22d. 22m. the Latitude the Ship is in North.

Or thus, on the *Gunter* ; take the Meridional Difference of Latitude, being 2093 Minutes, or 34d. 53m. from the Line of equal Parts, and set it from the Latitude departed from, *viz.* 49d. 57m. on the Meridional Line decreasing (because 'tis North Latitude, and sailing Southerly) and it reacheth (in the same Line) to 22d. 20m. the Latitude the Ship is in, very near to the Latitude found above by the Table of Meridional Parts, differing from it but 2 Minutes.

Then having both Latitudes known, the Difference of Latitude is found (by subtracting the less from the greater) to be 27d. 35m. or 1655 Minutes, or 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues.

2. Find the Distance sailed by Chapter 3. Section 3. Problem or Case 2. of *Plane-Sailing*, in Page 60.

Problem X. Two Places in one Parallel, of Latitude, their Difference of Longitude given ; to find their Distance.

Example. I demand the Distance between the *Lizard* and *Penguin Island* on *Newfoundland* ?

<i>Penguin Island</i> <i>Lizard</i>	}	Longit. is {	52d. 50m. West.
			5d. 14m. West.

Subtract, and Remainder is Diff. Long. - 47d. 36m. West.
Or, 60

Difference of Long. 2856 Minutes.

These Places are both (supposed to lie) in Latitude 60d. 00m. North, whose Complement is 40d. 00m.

To delineate this Problem by the Plane-Scale.

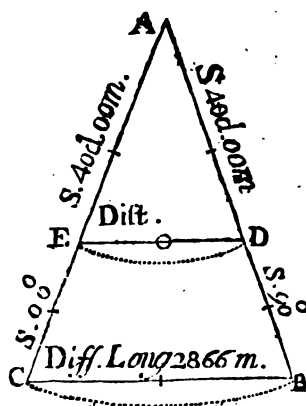
1. Draw a dotted Arc as BC, with the Sine of 90 Degrees, one Foot being on the Center A.

2. Lay the Difference of Longitude in a Chord Line, from B to C, draw AB, and AC.

3. With

3. With the Sine Complement of the Latitude and one Foot in A, draw the Arc DE; that is, take the Complement of the Latitude from the Line of Sines, and with one Foot on A, draw the dotted Arc DE, to cut AB in D, and AC in E.

4. Draw a Line from D to E, and 'tis done; for the Chord DE being measured on the same Scale BC was taken from, will shew the Distance required,



The Explanation of the Scheme.

1.	The Point	A	represents the	North Pole of the Earth.
2.		D		Lizard
3.		E		Pengwin Isle
4.	The Arc	BC		in the Latitude of 50d. 00m.
5.		DE		Equator.
6.	The Line	ADB		Parallel of 50d. N. Latitude.
7.		AEC		Meridian of { The Lizard.
8.		BC		{ Pengwin Island.
9.		DE		Diff. Long. between the 2 Places.
				Diff. between them in that Parallel.

Then to find their Distance; the Proportion, by the 4th Proposition of the sixth Book of *Euclid*, is,

As AB, is to BC; so is AD, to DE. And alternately,
As AB, is to AD; so is BC, to DE. That is,

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude; so is the Difference of Longitude, to their Distance in that Parallel of Latitude. In short thus;

As Radius .. S. c. Latitude :: Diff. Long. .. Distance.

As S. 90d. .. S. 40d. 00m. :: 2856 Min. .. 1836 Min.

Or thus: By the *Plane Scale*.

Take the Latitude of 50d. 00m. from the Scale of Chords, and measure it from 60 on the Scale of Miles of Longitude, marked (ML) and it sheweth Minutes 38.6 Tenth's makes a Degree of Longitude in that Latitude. Then say,

As 1 Deg. .. Min. 38.6 :: Diff. Long. 47d. 18' .. 1836 Minutes, the Distance as before.

Problem XI. *Two Places in one Latitude, their Distance given; to find their Difference of Longitude.*

Example. If a Ship sails West 390 Minutes from the *Lizard*, What Longitude is she in?

To delineate this *Problem* by the *Plane Scale*.

1. Take 90 Degrees from the Line of Sines, and with one Foot on A, draw the dotted Arc BC.

2. From the Line of Sines, take the Complement of the given Latitude, and setting one Foot on A, draw a dotted Arc as DE.

3. Then from any Scale of equal Parts, take the Distance (*sail'd*) and with that Distance draw the Chord DE.

4. From A draw Lines through D and E, to cut the Arc BC, in B, and in C.

5. Then draw a Line from B to C, and 'tis done; for BC being measured on the same Scale DE was taken from, will shew the Difference of Longitude required.

The Proportion (by the 4th Proposition of the 6th Book of *Euclid*) for the Difference of Longitude, is,

As S. c. Latitude .. Radius :: Distance .. Difference of Long.
As S. 40d. 03m. .. S. 90d. :: 390 min. .. 606.1m. or 10d. 06m.

Or thus; By the *Plane Scale*.

The interval between the Latitudes 40d. 30m. and 50d. 30m. taken (from the Chords) and measured on the Scale of Miles of Longitude, sheweth the Minutes 38.6 Tenth's make a Degree of Longitude in that Latitude; Then say,

As Min. 38.6 Tenth's .. 1d. :: 390 min. .. 10d. 18' or 10d. 06m.

Diff. Long. the same as before.

Longitude of the *Lizard* - - - - - 05d. 14m. W

Diff. of Longitude 606 18' Min. or - - - 10d. 06m. W

Add, gives the Longitude the Ship is in - 15d. 20m. W
P

Problem XII. *Two Places in one Parallel of Latitude, their Distance, and Difference of Longitude given, to find the Parallel of Latitude.*

Example. Suppose two Ships upon the Equator 2842 Minutes asunder, and they both sail North equal Distances, till there are but 1833 Minutes asunder: I demand what Latitude they are now in?

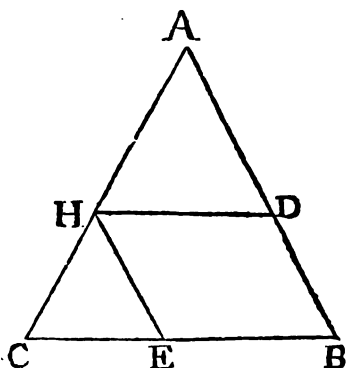
To delineate this Problem by the Plane-Scale.

1. Draw a right Line BC, which make equal to the Difference of Longitude.

2. In BC take BE equal to the Distance of the Ships in the Parallel.

3. Upon BC (with the Sine of 90d.) describe the Isosceles Triangle CAB.

4. Draw EH and HD, respectively parallel to AB and BC, then shall AD measured upon the Line of Sines shew the Complement of the Latitude required.



To find the Latitude (by the aforesaid Proposition of *Euclid*) the Proportion is thus;

As Diff. Long. .. Distance :: Radius .. S. c. Latit. required.

As 2842 Min. .. 1833 Min. :: S. 90d. .. S. 40d. 10m.

Which subtracted from - - - - - 90d. com.

The Remainder is the Parallel of Latitude 49d. 50m. North.

Or thus; by the *Plane Scale*.

As 2842 Min. .. 1833 Min. :: 60 Min. .. Min. 38.7 Tenths, making one Degree of Longitude in the Latitude required.

Then from the Scale of Miles of Longitude (mark'd ML) take Min. 38.7 Tenths, measure it on the Scale of Chords it sheweth the Latitude to be 49d. 50m. as before.

Section IV. *Problems of Sailing by the Middle Latitude; or a Proportion drawn from the Middle Latitude, nearly agreeing with Mercator's Sailing.*

IN these Problems, there is no Use made of the Table of Meridional Parts, and all it's Proportions may be wrought both by the Logarithms, and *Gunter's Scale*.

Problem I. *The Latitude and Longitude of two Places given; to find their Course and Distance.*

Example. What is the Course and Distance from the *Lizard* to the Island *Barbadoes*?

	d.	m.		d.	m.		d.	m.		
<i>Lizard</i> } Lat.	49	57	N.	-	49	57	} Long.	5	14	W.
<i>Barbadoes</i> }	12	58	N.	-	12	58			58	50

Difference Latit. 36 59 S. Sum is 62 55 Diff. Long. 53 36 W.

60 Mid. Lat. 31 27

Minutes 2219 subt. it from 90 00 or

Comp. Mid. Lat. 58 33

60
3216 Min.

To delineate this Problem by the Plane-Scale. *Plate 3. Fig. 6.*

1. Make AD upon the Meridian equal to the Difference of Latitude.
2. Draw the dotted Arc IK, with the Sine of 90 Degrees (one Foot being on A) to cut the Meridian AD in I.
3. With the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude, and one Foot on A, draw the dotted Arc GH, to cut the Meridian in G.
4. On the last Arc, lay half the Difference of Latitude, from G to H.
5. By A and H, draw a Line, to cut the first Arc (made with the Sine of 90d.) in K.
6. Lay IK twice on the Meridian, from A to B.
7. On B erect a Perpendicular, and thereon lay the Difference of Longitude, from B to C.
8. Draw a Line from A to C; and from D, draw I to BC, and to cut AC in E, and it's done. *Plate 3.*

Then is the Leg AD, the Difference of Latitude.

The Leg BC, the Difference of Longitude.

The Hypothenufe AE, the Distance of the two Places.

The Leg DE, the Departure, according to the *Plane Chart*.

The Angle DAE, or BAC, the Angle of the Course or Bearing.

The Angle AED, the Complement of the Course.

1. *To find the Course, or Bearing, the Proportion is;*

As the Difference of Latitude, is to the Difference of Longitude; so is the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude, to the Tangent of the Course, or more briefly thus:

As Diff. Lat. .. Diff. Long. :: S. c. Mid. Lat. .. T. Course.

As 2219 min. .. 3216 min. :: S. 58d. 33m. .. T. 51d. 02m.

By *Gunter*. The Extent from 2219 Minutes to 3216 Minutes on the *Line of Numbers*, being laid (increasing) from Sine 58d. 33m. reacheth beyond the Sine of 90d. wherefore lay that Extent from the Sine of 90 Degrees towards the Left-hand, and stay one Foot there, then bring in the other Foot to the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude 58d. 33m. this last Extent of the Compasses, lay from Tangent 45 Degrees, and it sheweth on Tangents 51d. 02m. the Course South Westerly, or SW. half W. which is the Course from the *Lizard* to the Island *Barbadoes*.

Or thus; by two Propositions to find the Course.

First, As the Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude; so is the Difference of Longitude, to the Departure from the Meridian, or Meridional Distance.

More briefly thus;

As Radius .. S. c. Middle Lat. :: Diff. Long. .. Departure.

As S. 90d. .. S. 58d. 33 Min. :: 3216 Min. .. 2744 Min.

Secondly, As the Difference of Latitude, is to the Departure from the Meridian; so is the Radius, to the Tangent of the Course.

Or more briefly thus;

As Diff. Lat. .. Departure :: Radius .. T. Course.

As 2219 min. .. 2744 min. :: T. 45d. .. T. 51d. 02m. as before.

2. *To find the Distance, the Proportion is.*

As S. c. Course .. Diff. Lat. :: Radius .. Distance

As S. 38d. 58m. .. 2219 min. :: S. 90d. .. 2

Problem II. *Both Latitudes and Course given; to find the Distance and Difference of Longitude.*

Example. Suppose a Ship sails from the *Lizard*, and makes (when the Variation Lee-way, &c. allowed for) her Course South 39d. West, or SW. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and then by Observation, is in Latitude 45d. 31m. North; what's her Distance run, and Longitude she is in?

<i>Lizard</i>	}	Latitude	{	49d. 57m. North	-	-	-	-	49	57
Observed				45d. 31m. North	-	-	-	-	45	31

Difference of Latitude - 4d. 26m. Sum both Latitude - 95 28

60 The half is Mid. Lat. 47 44

Or, Minutes 266 which subtracted from 90 00

The Remainder is Compl. of the Middle Latitude - - 42 16

To delineate this, or any of the following Problems, by the Plane Scale, the Instructions in the foregoing are sufficient to inform the diligent Learner.

1. The Distance is 342.3 Minutes, by Chapter 4, Section 3, Problem 3, of Mercator's Sailing, in Page 95.

2. To find the Difference of Longitude; the Proportion is, As the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude, is to the Tangent of the Course, so is the Difference of Latitude, to the Difference of Longitude, Or thus;

As S. c, Mid. Lat. .. T. Course :: Diff. Lat. .. Diff. of Long,

As S. 42d. 16m. .. T. 39d. :: 266 Min. .. 320.3 Min.

To work this, or any such like Proportion by Gunter's Scale, the General Rule of extending from the First Term to the Second, &c. will not serve, till the First and Second Terms are reduced to one Line, or Scale, and that by this Rule following.

A General Rule to reduce the Second Term Tangent, to the First Term Sine.

Extend the Compasses from Tangent 45d. to the Tangent of the Second Term; lay that Extent on the Line of Sines, from 90d. (if the Second Term be less than 45d. but if more, from the First Term) towards the Left-hand; and where the Foot resteth, I call the Second Term reduced to the First, and is to be counted instead of the Second Term; as for Example.

To

To work the aforesaid Proportion, to find the Difference of Longitude.

1. The Extent from Tangent 45d. to Tangent 39d. laid from Sine 90d. reacheth to 54d. 05m. the Second Term reduced to the First Term.

2. The Extent from 45d. 05m. (the Second Term reduced) to Sine 42d. 16m. the First Term in the Proportion; laid on the Line of Numbers from 266 Minutes, the Third Term, will reach to 320.3 Minutes, the Fourth Term, the Difference of Longitude required.

Or thus; By two Operations to find the Difference of Longitude.

First; As the Sine Complement of the Course, is to the Difference of Latitude: So is the Sine of the Course, to the Departure from the Meridian, or Meridian Distance. Or thus;

As S. c. Course .. Diff. Lat. :: S. Course .. Departure.

As S. 51 deg. .. 266 min. :: S. 39 deg. .. 215.4 min.

Secondly, As the Sine Complement of the middle Latitude, is to Radius; so is the Departure from the Meridian, to the Difference of Longitude. Briefly thus;

As S. c. Middle Lat. .. Radius :: Departure .. Diff. Long.

As S. 42d. 16m. .. S. 90d. :: 215.4 min. .. 320.3 as before.

Then to find to Longitude the Ship is in, 'tis thus.

Lizard Longitude is - - - - - 05d. 14m. West.
Diff. Longitude 320.3 Minutes, or - - 05d. 12m. West.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 10d. 44m. West.

Problem III. Both Latitudes, and Distance given; to find the Course and Difference of Longitude.

Example. If a Ship runneth 300 Minutes North Westerly, from a Port in 37 deg. North Latitude, and Longitude 10d. 25m. W. until she be in Lat. 41 deg. North: What is her Course and Longitude she is in?

Sailed from	} Latitude	{	37d. North	-	-	-	-	37d.
Ship is in			41d. North	-	-	-	-	41d.
Difference of Latitude			- 4d. N.	Sum of both Latit.				78d.

	60	Middle Latit.	39d.
Or, Minutes	240	Subtract from	90d.

Complement of the Middle Latitude 51d.

1. The

1. The Course is North 36 deg. 52 min. West, or NW. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ West nearest; found by Chapter 4, Section 3, Problem 4, of Mercator's Sailing, in Page 96.

2. To find the Differ. of Longit. the Proportion is thus;

As S. c. Mid. Lat. .. T. Course :: Diff. Lat. .. Diff. Long.

As S. 51d. 30m. .. T. 36d. 52m. :: 240 min. .. 231.6 min.

By Gunter's Scale. The Extent from Tangent 45d. to Tangent 36d. 52m. will reach from Sine 90d. to Sine 48d. 30m. the Second Term reduced to the First: Then the Extent from this last (Sine 48d. 30m.) to the Sine 51d. (the first Term is the abovesaid Proportion) will reach on the Line of Numbers from the Difference of Latitude 240 Minutes, to 231.6 Minutes, or 3d. 52m. the Difference of Longitude.

Or thus; By two Proportions (after the Course is found, as before) to find the Difference of Longitude, say,

1. As the Radius, is to the Distance failed; so is the Sine of the Course to the Departure from the Meridian.

Which briefly is thus;

As Radius .. Distance :: S. Course .. Departure.

As S. 90d. .. 300 min. :: 36d. 52m. .. 180 Minutes.

2 As the Sine Complement of Middle Latitude, is to Radius; so is the Departure from the Meridian, to the Difference of Longitude.

Briefly is thus;

As S. c. Mid. Lat. .. Radius :: Departure .. Diff. Long.

As S. 51 Degrees .. S. 90d. :: 180 Min. .. 231.6 Min.

Or it may be found by this Proportion, when the Distance is given.

S. c. Mid. Lat. .. Distance :: S. Course .. Diff. Longit.

S. 51 Degrees .. 300 Min. :: S. 36d. 52m. .. 231.6m. as above.

Then to find the Longitude the Ship is in, 'tis thus;

Longitude the Ship failed from - - - 10d. 25m. West.

Diff. Longitude 231.6 Minutes, or - - - 3d. 52m. West.

Longitude the Ship is in - - - - - 14d. 17m. West.

Problem IV. Both Latitudes, and Departure from the Meridian given; to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.

Example. A Ship in Latitude 49d. 57m. North, and Longitude 5d. 24m. West; fails South Westerly, 'till the Departure be 789 Minutes, and she be in Lat. 39d. 20m. North; I ask the Course, Distance, and Longitude the Ship is in?

La

Seet .IV. *Sailing by Middle Latitude.*

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Latitude { Sail'd from 49d. 57m. North - - - 49d. 57m.
 { Ship is in 39d. 20m. North - - - 39d. 20m.

Difference of Latitude 10d. 37m. Sum of both Lat. 89d. 17m.
 60

Or Minutes - - 637 The $\frac{1}{2}$ is Mid. Lat. 44d. 38m.
 Which subtract from 90d. 00m.

The Remainder is Comp. of the Middle Latitude - 45d. 22m.

1. The Course is S. 51d. 05m. W. { by Chapter 4. Section
 2. Distance 1014 Minutes. { 3. Problem 5 of Mercator's Sailing, in Page 96.

3. To find the Difference of Longitude, the Proportion is ;
 As S. c. Mid. Lat. .. T. Course : : Diff. Lat. .. Diff. Long.
 As S. 45d. 22m. .. T. 51d. 05m. : : 637 min. .. 1109 Min.

For the Extent from Tangent 45d. to the Tangent 51d. 05m. laid (on the Line of Sines) from 45d. 22m. reacheth to Sine 35d. 10m. the Second Term reduced to the First: Then the Extent from this last (Sine 35d. 10m.) to S. 90d. (instead of Sine 45d. 22m. the First Term in the above Proportion, always when the Course is more then 45d. and that) laid on the Line of Numbers, from Diff. Lat. 637 Minutes will reach to 1109 Minutes, the Difference of Longitude required.

Or thus ; the Difference of Longitude may be found without finding the Course, saying ;

As the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude, is to the Radius ; so is the Departure from the Meridian, to the Difference of Longitude. That is,

As S. c. Mid. Lat. .. Radius : : Departure .. Differ. Longit.
 As S. 45d. 22m. .. S. 90d. : : 789 Min. .. 1109m. as before.

Then the Longitude the Ship is in, may be found, as in Problem 5. of Mercator's Sailing, in Page 96, that being the same Question with this.

And in like manner all the remaining Questions in Mercator, may be wrought by the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude, which I leave to the Learner's Practice: And thus much may suffice for the Second Kind of Sailing; or second Part of Navigation, and the Application of Plane Trigonometry ; Spheric Trigonometry is next.

C H A P.

Chapter V. Containing the Doctrine of Spheric Triangles, Rectangular, and Oblique, both Geometric, Logarithmic, and Instrumental.

BEFORE I enter on Spheric Trigonometry, as to the framing and working of Proportions therein, it will be necessary you should understand how to make a Spheric Triangle, and to measure any of its Parts: In order thereunto I have contrived the following Problems, which I call Spheric Geometry.

Section I. Spheric Geometry explained by Definitions and Problems.

Definition 1. *Spheric Geometry*, is that by which the Circles of the Sphere are described, drawn, or projected on a Plane, or flat Superficies.

2. A Sphere or Globe, is a round Body, made by the moving of a Semi-Circle about its own Diameter, till the Motion end where it began.

3. The Projection of the Sphere, is either Orthographic, Stereographic, or Gnomonic.

4. Orthographic is the drawing the Superficies of the Sphere on a Plane, which cutteth the Sphere in the middle, with respect to the Eye being placed perpendicular to it, and at an infinite Distance therefrom: This Projection maketh Use only of the Lines of Chords, and Sines.

5. Stereographic, sheweth how to describe the Sphere's Superficies on a Plane, which cutteth it in the middle, with respect to the Eye being placed in the Sphere's Superficies, perpendicular to the Center of the said Plane.

6. Gnomonic Projection of the Sphere, is drawing the Superficies on a Plane touching it, with respect to the Eye being placed on the Sphere's Center.

These two last require the use of the Lines of Chords, Tangents, and Secants.

7. All Circles of the Sphere, are either Great Circles, which cut the Sphere into two equal Parts; or lesser Circles, which divide it into two unequal Parts.

8. The

8. The Plane on which the Sphere is projected, is that Circle which bounds, or limits the Projection, and is represented by the Circle ABCDEA. *Plate 3. Fig. 7.*

9. A *Great Circle*, is either the Primitive Circle, a Right Circle, or an Oblique Circle.

These Circles considered severally, or jointly, afford divers Problems, which are the subject Matter of *Spheric Geometry*, and are such as follow.

Problem I. To find the Pole of any Great Circle.

Definition 1. A *Great Circle*, is either the Primitive Circle, as BCDEB; or a Right Circle, as the Diameter BAD; or an Oblique Circle, as Arc BFD. *Plate 3. Fig. 7.*

2. *The Pole of a Great Circle*, is a Point every Way 90 Degrees distant from it: And

Note 1. The Pole of a Great Circle is either upon the Primitive Circle, or within it.

2. When the Pole is within, 'tis either at the Primitive Circle's Center, or not.

In this Problem are three Cases.

Problem I. Case 1. The Pole of the Primitive Circle is required.

Example. BCDE the Primitive Circle given; to find the Pole thereof is required. *Plate 3. Fig. 7.*

The Rule. Find A, the Center of the Primitive Circle BCDE, which Center A is the Pole required.

Problem I. Case 2. The Pole of a Right Circle is required.

Definition. A *Right Circle* passeth through the Center of the Primitive Circle, and in the Projection as a Diameter; as BAD.

Note. A Right Circle hath its Pole on the Primitive Circle.

Example. The Pole of the Right Circle BAD, is required. *Plate 3. Fig. 7.*

The Rule. From the Chords lay 90 Degrees on the Primitive Circle from B or D, both ways to C and E; I say, C, and E, are the Poles of the Right Circle BAD.

Problem I. Case 3. The Pole of the Oblique Circle is required.

Definition. An *Oblique Circle* passeth not through the Center of the Primitive Circle, and in the Projection is represented by an Arc; As BFD. *Plate 3. Fig. 7.*

Note,

Note 1. The Poles of an Oblique Circle, are in a Diameter which passeth through its Center.

2. One of the Poles of an Oblique Circle, lieth between the Centers of the Primitive, and Oblique Circle.

3. Every Great Circle, whether Right, or Oblique, cutteth the Primitive diametrically opposite.

Example.

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { $\begin{matrix} A \\ y \end{matrix}$ } its Center given.
BFD the Oblique

The Pole of the Oblique Circle BFD is required. Plate 3. Fig. 7.

The Rule. 1. Through A and y, draw a Diameter to cut the Primitive Circle in C and E, and the Oblique Circle in F.

2. Lay a Scale on B and F, to cut the Primitive Circle in g; which is called Reducing F, to the Primitive Circle.

3. Take 90 Degrees (from the Scale of Chords) and lay it on the Primitive Circle, from g both ways to h.

4. Reduce h to the Diameter CAE, by laying a Scale on B and h, to cut the Diameter CAE, both within the Primitive Circle, and without, either of which Points, I is the Pole of the Oblique Circle BFD.

Problem II. *To describe a Spheric Angle.*

Definition. A *Spheric Angle*, is made by the Interfection of two Great Circles; the Interfection being the Angular Point.

Note, In this Problem are two Cases.

Problem II. Case 1. *To make an Angle, that the Angular Point may be at the Center of the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule. Such an Angle is made (in all Respects) like a Plane Angle.

Example. An Angle BAC equal 4od. 30m. (whose Angular Point A may be the Center of the Primitive Circle) is required to be made. *Plate 3. Fig. 8.*

1. With a Chord of 60 Degrees (on the Center A) describe the Primitive Circle, BCDE.

2. On the Primitive Circle, and from the same Chords, make BC equal to 4od. 30m.

3. From B and C, draw two Right Circles, or Diameters, thro' A, which will include the Angle BAC required to be made.

Problem II. Case 2. *To make an Angle, that the Angular Point may be at the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule. Such an Angle is made by drawing an Oblique Circle, with the Secant of the given Angle.

Example

Example. *An Angle EBF equal to 34d. 30m. (whose Angular Point B may be at the Primitive Circle) is required to be made?—*
 Plate 3. Fig. 7.

1. Describe the Primitive Circle BCDE, as before directed.
2. Lay a Scale on A (the Primitive Circle's Center) and cut the Primitive Circle in B and D.
3. With the Secant of the given Angle 34d. 30m. and one Foot in B, describe an Arc y.
4. With the same, and one Foot on D, cross the former Arc in y; the Center of the Oblique Circle BFD, which will include the Angle EBF equal to EDF, required to be made.

Note; When the given Angle is Obtuse, take its Supplement to 180 Degrees, and with the Remainder make the Angle as above directed, and 'tis done.

Prob. III. *To draw a great Circle through any given Point so that it shall make at the Primitive Circle any given Angle.*

The Rule. 1. With the Tangent of the given Angle, and one Foot on the Center of the Primitive Circle, make an Arc.

2. With the Secant of the same, and one Foot in the given Point, cut the former Arc, which Point of Intersection, is the Center of the Circle required to be drawn.

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 7.*

BCDE the Primitive Circle	} given;
A the Center thereof - - -	
F the Point - - - - -	

Through F, to draw an Oblique Circle, that it may make an Angle at the Primitive Circle, equal to 34d. 30m. is required?

Note; The given Point must be so far from the Center of the Primitive Circle, that the Tangent from the Center, and the Secant (of the same) from the given Point may intersect, or cut each other; otherwise 'tis impossible.

1. With the Tangent of 34d. 30m. and one Foot in A, make an Arc y.

2. Then with the Secant of the same, and one Foot in F, cut the Arc y, in the Center of the Oblique Circle BFD, required to be drawn; and if B and D are diametrically opposite, 'tis done true, otherwise not.

Problem IV. *To draw a Great Circle, through any two Points given; either both within the Primitive Circle, or one within, and the other without.*

The Rule. 1. Draw a Line from the Primitive Circle's Center, through one (always the remotest) of the two Points, to cut the Primitive Circle, and produce it at Pleasure.

H

2. From

2. From the said Point draw another Line to a Point in the Primitive Circle, that is god. Distance from the first Line.

3. On the last Line, and at the Point in the Primitive Circle, erect a perpendicular, to cut the first Line in the third Point.

4. Through the two given Points, and this last third Point, draw (by Chapter 1. Section 2. Problem 7. of *Practical Geometry*, in Page 15.) an Arc of a Circle, and 'tis done.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 9.

BCDE the Primitive Circle }
A the Center thereof - - } given ;
F and G the two Points - - }

Through F and G 'tis required to draw a great Circle ?

1. Through A and F, draw the Diameter BFAD, to cut the Primitive Circle in B and D, and continue it farther at Pleasure.

2. Lay the Chord of god. on the Primitive Circle from B; or from D, to C or E, and draw the Line FC or FE.

3. At C erect CH perpendicular to CF, or at E erect EH perpendicular to EF, to cut the Diameter BFAD in H, the third Point.

4. Through F, G, and H, draw a Circle IFGKH, which will cut the Primitive Circle in I and K, diametrically opposite, and 'tis done.

Problem V. *To draw a great Circle perpendicular to, or at Right Angles, with a given Great Circle.*

A General Rule. Draw a Great Circle to pass through the Poles of the given Great Circle, and 'tis perpendicular to it, or it makes a Right Angle with it.

Note, In this Problem are four Cases.

Problem V. Case 1. *To draw a great Circle perpendicular to the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule. This is done by drawing a Diameter through the Center of the Primitive Circle; for the Center of the Primitive Circle being its Pole, all Right Lines drawn through the Center, represent perpendicular Circles to the primitive Circle.

Example. Plate 3. Plate 7.

BCDE the Primitive Circle, and A its Center given; to draw a great Circle perpendicular to it, is required ?

Through A draw the Right Circle BAD, and it is perpendicular to the Primitive one BCDE, as was required.

Problem

Problem V. Case 2. *To draw a Right Circle perpendicular to a given Right Circle.*

The Rule. This is done by drawing a Diameter at Right Angles to the given Right Circle; or quartering the Primitive Circle (by Chapter 1. Section 2. Problem 8. of *Practical Geometry*, in Page 15.) with two Diameters.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 7.

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, { and A its Center } given;

BAD is a Right - - - }
To draw a Right Circle perpendicular to the Right Circle BAD, is required?

Draw the Diameter CAE perpendicular to BAD, or from the Chords lay god. on the Primitive Circle from B, or from D, to C and E, which are its two Poles, and through C, A, and E, draw a Diameter, and 'tis done.

Problem V. Case 3. *To draw an Oblique Circle perpendicular to a given Right Circle.*

The Rule. 1. Find the two Poles of the given Right Circle, by Problem 1. Case 2. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Page 111.

2. Draw an Oblique Circle through those two Poles, and it is done.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 7.

BCDE the Primitive Circle }
A the Center thereof - - - } given;
BAD is a Right Circle - - - }

To draw an Oblique Circle, perpendicular to the Right Circle BAD, is required?

1. Take the Chord of god. and lay it from B, or D, both ways to C, and E, which are the two Poles of the Right Circle BAD.

2. With any Distance, and one Foot on C, and E, draw Arcs, to cut each other in x, the Center of the Oblique Circle CGE, required to be drawn.

Note, If AG be known, or limited to a certain Distance, then it is done by drawing a Circle through the three Points C, G, and E.

Or, 2. If AG be any known Number of Degrees, then take the Secant of its Complement, and setting one Foot on C, or E, the other will cross the given Right Circle, in the Center of the Oblique Circle required to be drawn.

Problem V. Case 4. *To draw an Oblique Circle, perpendicular to a given Oblique Circle.*

The Rule. 1. Find the two Poles of the given Oblique Circle, by Problem 1. Case 3. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Through those Poles draw a Great Circle, which will cut the Oblique Circle at Right Angles, and the Primitive Circle diametrically opposite, and 'tis done.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 10.

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { A } its Center given ;
BFD an Oblique } { y }

To draw another Oblique Circle perpendicular to the Oblique Circle BFD, is required ?

1. Find G, the Interior Pole of the given Oblique Circle BFD, by Problem 1. Case 3. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Through G, draw the Circle HIGK, to cut the Primitive in H and K, and the Oblique Circle BFD in some Point I, (so that HAK is in a Diameter) and 'tis done, for then the Angle BIH is a right Angle, and the Oblique Circles BFID, and HIGK, are perpendicular to one another.

Note ; 1. If the Point I (on the given Oblique Circle) is given ; then draw a Circle through I, (and the Interior Pole G, (by Problem 4. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Page 113) and 'tis done.

Or, 2. If it be required, that the said Oblique Circle shall make a certain Angle at the Primitive One, then draw a Circle through the said Pole G, by Problem 3. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Page 113.

Problem VI. *To lay any Quantity of Degrees on any Great Circle.*

In this Problem are three Cases.

Problem VI. Case 1. *To lay any Quantity of Degrees on the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule. This is done by, or from the Scale of *Chords*.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 8.

BCDE the Primitive Circle, and A its Center given ;

To lay 40d. 30m. on the Primitive Circle from B is required ?

From the Scale of *Chords*, take 40d. 30m. and lay it on the Primitive Circle from B to C, and 'tis done.

Problem VI. Case 2. *To lay any Quantity of Degrees on a Right Circle.*

The Rule. This is done from the Scale of Half-Tangents, counting the Beginning thereof to be the Center of the Primitive Circle.

Example

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 8.*

BCDE the Primitive Circle, and A its Center } given ;
 BAD is a Right Circle - - - - - }

On the Right Circle BAD, from A, to lay 40d. 30m. or from B to lay 49d. 30m. is required ?

From the Half-Tangents, take 40d. 30m. and lay it on the Right Circle, BAD from A to *l*, or 49d. 30m. the contrary Way of the Half-Tangents, laid from B to *l*, and 'tis done: For A *l* and *l* B together are equal to 90 Degrees.

Problem VI. Case 3. *To lay any Quantity of Degrees on an Oblique Circle.*

The Rule. 1. Find the Poles of the given Oblique Circle, by Problem 1. Case 3. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Lay the given Quantity of Degrees on the Primitive Circle, by Case 1. of this Problem.

3. Reduce it from the Primitive Circle to the given Oblique Circle, by laying a Scale on either of its Poles, and 'tis done.

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 11.*

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { A } its Center given ;
 BIFD an Oblique - } { y }

On the Oblique Circle BFD (from B) to lay 51d. 30m. is required ?

1. By A and y, draw the Diameter CAE, and find G the Pole of the Oblique Circle, by Problem 1. Case 3. in Page 112.

2. From the Scale of *Chords*, take 51d. 30m. and lay it on the Primitive Circle, from B to H.

3. Lay a Scale on G and H, to cut the Oblique Circle, BFD in I, then is BI (on the Oblique Circle) equal to 51d. 30m. as was required,

Problem VII. *To measure any Part of a Great Circle.*

In this Problem are three Cases, which are but the converse of those in the last Problem.

Problem VII. Case 1. *To measure any Part of the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule. Take the Part required to be measured, and lay it on the Scale of *Chords*, and it sheweth how much it is,

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 8.*

BCDE the Primitive Circle, and A its Center given ;

To measure BC, a Part of the Primitive Circle, is required ?

Take the Extent BC in the Compasses, and lay it on the *Chords*, which will shew how many Degrees doth measure BC.

Problem VII, Case 2. *To measure any Part of a Right Circle.*

The Rule. 1. If the Part to be measured lieth next the Center of the Primitive Circle, then it is measured on the Scale of Half-Tangents, from the Brass Center Pin at the beginning thereof.

2. When the Part to be measured lieth next to the Primitive Circle, then it is measured on the Scale of Half-Tangents, from god. counting 80d. to be 10d. 70 to be 20, 60 to be 30, &c.

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 8.*

BCDE the Primitive Circle, and A its Center } given ;
BAD a Right Circle - - - - - }
To measure *Al*, or *Bl*, on the Right Circle *BAD*, is required ?

1. Take *Al*, and lay it on the Scale of Half-Tangents, from the Brass Center Pin (at the Beginning of it) which will shew how many Degrees it is : Or,

2. Take *Bl*, and lay it on the Scale of Half-Tangents, from god. backwards, counting 80d. to be 10, and 70 to be 20, &c, which will shew how many degrees *Bl* is : And,

Note, That *Al*, and *Bl*, will make together just 90d. they being Complements to each other.

Prob. VII. Case 3. *To measure any Part of an Oblique Circle.*

The Rule. 1. Find the Poles of the given Oblique Circle, by Problem 1. Case 3, of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Lay a Scale on either of the said Poles, and the Part desired to be measured, and reduce it to the Primitive Circle.

3. Being thus reduced to the Primitive Circle, 'tis measured on the Scale of Chords, as before in Case 1. of this Problem.

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 11,*

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { A } its Center given ;
BIFD an Oblique }
To measure *BI*, and *FI*, on the Oblique Circle *BIFD* is required ?

4. Find *G* the Pole of the Oblique Circle *BIFD*, by Problem 1. Case 3. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Lay a Scale on *G* and *I*, to cut the Primitive Circle in *H*,

3. Then

3. Then EH measured on the Scale of Chords is the Measure of FI; and BH on the same Scale of Chords is the Measure of BI.

Problem VIII. *To measure any Spheric Angle.*

In this Problem are four Cases; and this

A General Rule. A Spheric Angle is measured by the Arc of a Great Circle, intercepted between the two containing Sides, the Angular Point being the Pole of that Circle: Or the Distance of the Poles of the containing Sides, as equal to the Measure of the contained Angle.

Prob. VIII. Case 1. *To measure an Angle, when its Angular Point is the Center of the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule. Such an Angle is measured (like a Plane Angle) on the Primitive Circle, by a Scale of Chords.

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 8.*

BCDE the Primitive Circle, A its Center, and the Angular Point given; to measure the Angle BAC is required?

Take BC, and measure it on the Scale of Chords, shews the Angle BAC, how much it is.

Prob. VIII. Case 2. *To measure an Angle, when its Angular Point is at the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule. 1. Find the Poles of the two containing Sides, by Problem I. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. The Distance of these Poles, is the Measure of the required Angle.

Note 1. When the two Poles are in one Diameter, or Right Circle, it is measured on the Scale of Half-Tangents.

2. When they are not in one Diameter, then reduce them to the Primitive Circle, by laying a Scale on the Angular Point, and the said two Poles, which Distance being measured, on the Scale of Chords, is the Measure of the required Angle.

Example. *Plate 3. Fig. 8.*

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { A } its Center given.
BGFD an Oblique } { y }

To measure the Angle EDF, equal to the Angle EBF is required.

1. Through A and y, draw a Diameter to cut the Primitive Circle in H and I, and the Oblique Circle in G.

2. In the Diameter IAH, find K, the Pole of the Oblique Circle BGFD.

H 4

3. The

3. The Distance AK, or GI, measured on the Scale of Half-Tangents, (the latter the contrary Way on that Scale from god.) sheweth how much the Angle EDF, or EBF is.

Problem VIII. Case 3. *To measure an Angle when its Angular Point is not the Center of, nor at the Primitive Circle.*

The Rule is this; 1. Find the two Interior Poles of the two containing Sides, by Problem 1. in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Reduce those two Poles to the Primitive Circle, then measure the Distance of them on a Scale of Chords, and 'tis done.

Note, *Reduce*, is to lay a Scale on the Angular Point (required to be measured) and the said two Poles, to cut the Primitive Circle.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 8.

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { A } its Center - - } given.
 BGFD an Oblique } { y } cuts the Oblique in F.
 CAFE a Right

To measure the Angle DFE, or BFE is required?

1. Through A and y, draw the Diameter IAH, and in it find K the Interior Pole of the Oblique Circle BGFD, as before in the last Case.

2. Find L the Pole of the Right Circle CAFE, by Problem 1. Case 2. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Page 111.

3. Reduce K to the Primitive Circle (by laying a Scale on F and K, to cut the Primitive Circle) and 'tis M; then L M measured on the Chords, sheweth how much the Angle DFE, or BFE, is; one Acute, and the other Obtuse, being the Supplement of the former.

Problem VIII. Case 4. *To measure an Angle when the containing Sides are both Oblique Circles.*

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 12.

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { A } its Center given;
 CHFE an Oblique } { y }
 BGFD an Oblique } { x }

To measure the Angle DFE, or BFE is required?

1. By A and y; and A and x, draw two Diameters; in them find I and K, the two Interior Poles of the containing Sides, by Problem 1. Case 3. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Reduce those two Poles I and K, (by laying a Scale on the Angular Point F, and them) to cut the Primitive Circle in L and M; which being measured on the Chords, sheweth how much the Angle DFE, or BFE, is; one Acute, the other Obtuse.

Problem

Problem IX. To draw a Parallel Circle.

Definition. A lesser Circle of the Sphere, cutteth it into two unequal Parts, and when parallel to a given Great Circle, is called a Parallel Circle.

In this Problem are three Cases.

Problem IX. Case 1. To draw a Circle parallel to the Primitive Circle, at any given Distance from it, or from its Pole.

The Rule. With the Half-Tangent of its Distance from the Pole, and one Foot on the Center of the Primitive Circle, draw a Circle, and it is done.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 7.

BCDE the Primitive Circle, A its Center given; to draw a Circle parallel to BCDE, at 30d. Distance from it is required?

With the Half-Tangent of 60d. (the Complement of 30d. and) its Distance from the Pole of the Primitive Circle, set one Foot in A (the Center, and pole of the Primitive Circle) and describe the Circle *t m n o*, which is parallel as required.

Problem IX. Case 2. To draw a Circle parallel to a Right Circle.

The Rule. 1. From the Chords lay the Parallel's Distance from the Right Circle, or the Complement thereof, from one of the Poles of the Right Circle, both Ways, and note these two Marks on the Primitive Circle.

2. With the Tangent of the Parallel's Distance from the Pole of the Right Circle, and one Foot on each of those two Marks, describe Arcs to cut each other, in the Center of the Parallel Circle required to be drawn.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 7.

BCDE the Primitive Circle, and A its Center } given;
BAD is a Right Circle - - - - - }

To draw a Circle parallel to BAD, at 40d. distant from it, or 50d. Distance from C, its Pole is required?

1. Lay 40d. from B to *p*, and from D to *q*; or lay its Complement 50d. from C, one of the Poles of the Right Circle both Ways to the said *p* and *q*.

With the Tangent of 50d. and one Foot on $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} p \\ q \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ make the Arc *y*, which Point of Intersection at *y*, is the Center of the parallel Circle *p r q*, required to be drawn.

Problem

Problem IX. Case 3. *To draw a Circle parallel to an Oblique Circle.*

The Rule. 1. Find the interior Pole of the given Oblique Circle by Problem 1. Case 3. in Pages 111 and 112, which reduce to the Primitive Circle, and therefrom lay the Parallels Distance from the Pole both Ways, which being reduced to the Right Circle, is the Diameter of the parallel one.

2. Find the middle of the said Diameter, which is the Center of the parallel Circle passing through those Marks, and it is done.

Example. Plate 3. Fig. 11.

BCDE the Primitive } Circle, and { A } its Center given.
BFD an Oblique } { y }

To draw a Circle parallel to BFD, at 40d. Distance from it, or 50d. Distance from its Pole is required?

1. Find G the Pole of the given Oblique Circle BFD, by Problem 1. Case 3. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 111 and 112.

2. Measure AG on the Half-Tangents, and suppose it to be 30d. which add to, and subtract from 50; the Sum 80d. lay from A to *k*; and the Difference 20d. lay from A to *c*: Or thus; reduce G to the Primitive Circle, and from it lay 50d. both Ways, which reduce to the Right Circle, gives the same Point *k* and *c*.

3. Find *m* the middle between *k* and *c*, and on *m* as a Center, draw a Circle to pass through *k* and *c*, which is the parallel Circle required to be drawn.

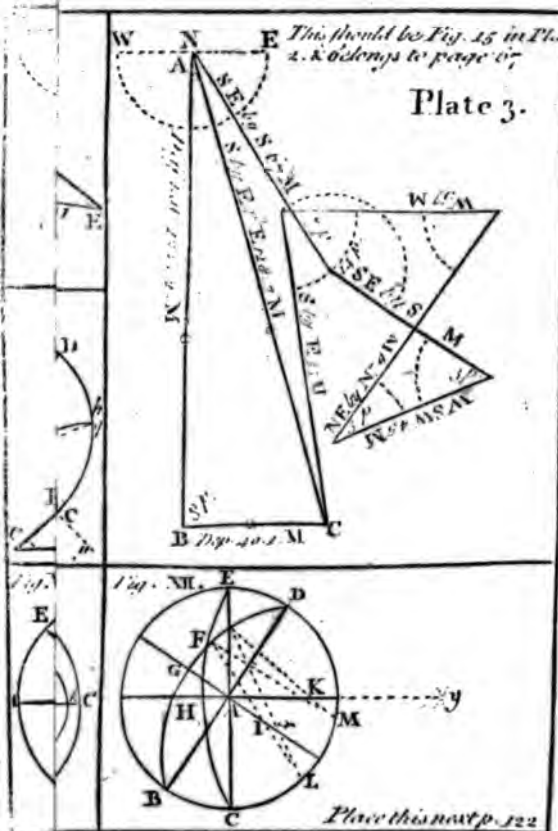
Thus much for Problems necessary for making and measuring *Spheric Triangles*; which I advise the Learner perfectly to acquaint himself with, and then the following Applications will be the better understood.

Section II: The Use of the Nine preceding Problems, in making any Spheric Triangle, and measuring its Parts, or the Doctrine of Spheric Triangles.

Definition 1. A Sphere or Globe, is a round Body made by the moving a Semi-circle about its own Diameter, till the Motion ends where it first began: The Semi-circle's Diameter is the Axis or Diameter of the Sphere; in the Middle of which is a Point called the Center, from whence all Right Lines drawn to the Surface, or Outside of the Sphere, are equal.

2. A *Spheric Triangle*, is described on the Surface of the Sphere, whose Sides are the Arcs of three Great Circles mutually

Plate 3.



perfecting each other; and is either Quadrantal, Rectangular or Obliquangular.

Quadrantal } Triangle hath { one Side } 90d.
 Rectangular } { one Angle } 90d.
 Obliquangular } { no Side a Quadrant,

nor any Angle 90d.

6. In every Spheric Triangle, each Side is less than a Circle, or 180 Degrees.

The Sum of any two Sides is greater than the third Side.

The three Sides added together, their sum is less than 360 Degrees.

The Sum of the three Angles is ever more than two Right Angles, or 180d. but always less than six Right, or 540 Degrees.

Problem X. The Hypotenuse, and one Leg given; to make a Rectangular Spheric Triangle.

To make a Rectangle Spheric Triangle, two Things, (besides the Rectangle) must be given.

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 1.

The { Hypotenuse AC 54d. 25m. } given;
 { Leg BC - - - 23d. 29m. }

With them to make a Rectangular Spheric Triangle is required?

Draw the Primitive Circle with the Chord of 60d. or Sine 30. or with a Half-Tangent of 90d. and quarter it, which is to be done in every Problem.

Then consider whether one of the Oblique Angles shall be at the Primitive Circle, or at its Center.

Now, If at the Center of the Primitive Circle, then

Draw (by Problem 9. Case 1. of *Spheric Geometry*) a Circle perpendicular to the Primitive, at 54d. 25m. (the given Hypotenuse) from its Pole; that is, with the Half-Tangent of 54d. and one Foot on A: (the Center of the Primitive Circle) draw a Circle.

Then (by the second Case of the aforefaid Problem) draw a Circle parallel to a Right Circle, at 23d. 29m. the (given Leg) from it; these two parallel Circles cut each other in C.

Through A and C, draw a Great Circle, which in this Case is a Right Circle) draw a Circle perpendicular to the Primitive, from C (by Problem 9. Case 1. of *Spheric Geometry*)

5. Case 1. of *Spheric Geometry* (14) draw a Great Circle



ally intersecting each other; and is either Quadrantal, Rectangular, or Obliquangular.

3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A Quadrantal} \\ \text{A Rectangular} \\ \text{An Obliquangular} \end{array} \right\}$ Triangle hath $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one Side} \\ \text{one Angle} \\ \text{no Side a Quadrant,} \end{array} \right\}$ 90d. or 90d. nor any Angle 90d.

Note 1. In every Spheric Triangle, each Side is less than a Semi-circle, or 180 Degrees.

2. The Sum of any two Sides is greater than the third Side.

3. The three Sides added together, their sum is less than 360 Degrees.

4. The Sum of the three Angles is ever more than two Right Angles, or 180d. but always less than six Right, or 540 Degrees.

Problem X. *The Hypothenuse, and one Leg given; to make a Rectangular Spheric Triangle.*

Note, To make a Rectangle Spheric Triangle, two Things, (besides the Rectangle) must be given,

Example. *Plate 4. Fig. 1.*

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hypothenuse AC } 54\text{d. } 25\text{m.} \\ \text{Leg BC } - - - 23\text{d. } 29\text{m.} \end{array} \right\}$ given;

With them to make a Rectangular Spheric Triangle is required?

1. Draw the Primitive Circle with the Chord of 60d. or Sine of 90d. or with a Half-Tangent of 90d. and quarter it, which must be done in every Problem.

Then consider whether one of the Oblique Angles shall be at the Primitive Circle, or at its Center.

First, If at the Center of the Primitive Circle, then

1. Draw (by Problem 9. Case 1. of *Spheric Geometry*) a Circle parallel to the Primitive, at 54d. 25m. (the given Hypothenuse) Distant from its Pole; that is, with the Half-Tangent of 54d. 25m. and one Foot on A (the Center of the Primitive Circle) describe a Circle.

2. Then (by the second Case of the aforesaid Problem) draw a Circle parallel to a Right Circle, at 23d. 29m. the (given Leg) distant from it; these two parallel Circles cut each other in C.

3. Through A and C, draw a great Circle, which in this Case is a Right Circle) that is a Diameter; and from C (by Problem 5. Case 1. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Page 114) draw a Great

Great Circle, perpendicular, or at Right Angles to A B, which in this Case will be an Oblique Circle, and 'tis done.

Or,

Secondly, To make the Triangle that one of its Oblique Angles may be at the Primitive Circle.

1. The Circle being described, and quartered as before directed; Then,

2. Draw (by Problem 9. of *Spheric Geometry*) a Circle parallel to a Right Circle, at 54d. 25m. distant from A its Pole.

3. And by the aforesaid Problem draw a Circle parallel to the Primitive Circle, at 23d. 29m. distant from it, that is, take 66d. 31m from the Scale of Half-Tangents, and with one Foot on the Center draw a Circle, to cut the former Parallel Circle in C.

4. Then through A and C draw a Great Circle, which in this Case will be an Oblique Circle; and from C by (Problem 5. Case 1. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Page 114.) draw a Great Circle perpendicular to AB; which in this Case will be a Right Circle and 'tis done,

To measure the Things required.

The { Leg AB - - - is } measured } 7. Page 117.
 { Angles BAC and ACB are } by Prob. } 8. Page 118, 119,

Problem XI. *The Hypothenuse and one Angle given, to make a Triangle.*

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 2.

The { Hypothenuse AC 54d. 25m. } given;
 { Angle BAC - 29d. 30m. }

With them to make a Rectangular Sphere Triangle, is required?

First, To make the Triangle, that the given Angle BAC may be at the Center of the Primitive Circle.

1. Having described that Circle, and quarter'd it, as before directed in Problem 10. make the Angle BAC equal to 29d. 30m. (by Problem 2. Case 1. in Page 112. of *Spheric Geometry*) that is, from the Scale of Chords, lay 29d. 30m. on the Primitive Circle, and therefrom draw a Line through A, the Center of the Primitive Circle.

2. Make AC equal 54d. 25m. (by Problem 6. Case 2 in Page 117. of *Spheric Geometry*) that is, from the Scale of Half-Tangents, lay 54d. 25m. from A to C.

3. By Problem 5. Case 3. in Page 115. draw a Great Circle thro'

thro' C, perpendicular unto A B, to cut the Right Circle A B in B; which in this Case is an Oblique Circle; and 'tis done.

Secondly, To make the Triangle so, that the given Angle may be at the Primitive Circle.

1. After the Primitive Circle is made, and quartered as before let A be one of those Marks or Quarters; then (by Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 112.) make the Angle at A equal to 29d. 30m. by drawing an Oblique Circle with the Secant of the given Angle, as is the Oblique Circle AC.

2. Then (by Problem 6. Case 3. in Page 117.) lay 54d. 25m. on the Oblique Circle from A to C; Or draw (by Problem 9. Case 2. in Page 121.) a Circle parallel to a Right Circle at 54d. 25m. distant from A its Pole, to cut the Oblique Circle AC in C.

3. By Problem 5. Case 1. in Page 114, draw a Circle from C, perpendicular to the Primitive Circle AB, to cut AB, in B; which in this Case is a Right Circle, and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The { Legs AB, and BC are } measured by Prob. { 7. } Page 118.
 { Angle ACB - - is } { 8. } Page 119.

Problem XII. *A Leg, and its adjacent Angle given; to make a Triangle. Example. Plate 4. Fig. 3.*

The { Leg AB - - 50d. 30m. } given;
 { Angle BAC - 29d. 30m. }

With them to make a Rectangle Spheric Triangle is required;

First, To make the Triangle, that the given Angle (BAC) may be at the Primitive Circle's Center.

1. The Primitive Circle being described, and quartered as before, and A placed at its Center; (then by Problem 2. Case 1. in Page 112. of *Spheric Geometry*) make the Angle (BAC) equal 29d. 30m. by drawing the Right Circle AC.

2. By Problem 6. Case 2. in Page 112. make AB equal to 50d. 30m. that is, from the Scale of Half-Tangents, lay 50d. 30m. on the Right Circle from A to B.

3. By Problem 5. Case 3. in Page 115. draw through B, an Oblique Circle BC, perpendicular to the Right Circle AB, to cut the Right Circle AC in C, and its done. Or thus,

From the Scale of Secants, take 39d. 30m. the Complement of AB 50d. 30m. setting one Foot in B, the other Foot marks out (on the Right Circle AB extended) the Center of the Oblique Circle BC, which concludes the Triangle.

Secondly, To make the Triangle so, that the given Angle may be at the Primitive Circle.

1. A

1. A being on, or at the Primitive Circle, (then by Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 113.) made the Angle BAC equal to 29d. 30m. by drawing the Oblique Circle AC, with the Secant thereof.

2. By Problem 6. Case 1. in Page 114. make AB (on the Primitive Circle) equal to 50d. 30m. by laying the Chord of it from A to B.

3. By Problem 5. Case 1. in Page 114 draw a Great Circle from B, perpendicular to AB, as the Right Circle BC, to cut the Oblique Circle AC in C, and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The { Leg BC, and Hypot. AC are } measured by Prob { 7. }
 { Angle ACB - - - is } { 8. }

Problem XIII. *A Leg and its opposite Angle given; to make a Triangle.*

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 2.

The { Leg BC - - 23d. 29m. } given;
 { Angle BAC 29d. 00m. }

With them to make a Rectangular Spheric Triangle is required?
First, To make the Triangle, with the given Angle at the Primitive Circle's Center.

1. The Primitive Circle drawn, &c. as before, and A at its Center, (by Problem 2. Case 1. in Page 112.) make the Angle BAC equal to 29d. 30m. by drawing two Right Circles AB, and AC.

2. Draw (by Problem 9. Case 2. in Page 121.) a Parallel Circle, parallel to the Right Circle AB, at 23d. 29m. distance from it, to cut AC in C.

3. From C (by Problem 5. Case 3. in Page 115.) draw an Oblique Circle BC, perpendicular to the Right Circle AB to cut AB in B, and 'tis done.

Secondly, To make the Triangle, that the given Angle may be at the Primitive Circle.

1. A, being at the Primitive Circle, by Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 113.) make the Angle BAC equal to 29d. 30m. by drawing the Oblique Circle AC, with the Secant thereof.

2. By Problem 9. Case 1. in Page 121. draw a lesser Circle, parallel to the Primitive Circle AB at 23d. 29m. distance from it, to cut the Oblique one AC in C: Or thus, with the Half-Tangent of 66d. 31m. (the Complement of 23d. 29m.) and one Foot in the Center of the Primitive Circle, with the other cut the Oblique Circle in C.

3. From C (by Problem 5. Case 1. in Page 114. draw a Right Circle

Circle BC, perpendicular to the Primitive Circle AB, to cut AB in B, and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hypot AC, and Leg AB, are} \\ \text{Angle ACD - - - is} \end{array} \right\}$ measured by Prob. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7. \\ 8. \end{array} \right\}$
in Pages 117, 118 and 119.

Problem X V. Both Legs given; to make a Spheric Triangle.

The Leg $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AB 50d. 30m.} \\ \text{BC 23d. 29m.} \end{array} \right\}$ given;

With them to make a Rectangular Spheric Triangle is required?

First, To make the Triangle, that one of the Oblique Angles may be at the Primitive Circle's Center.

1. A, being at the Center of the Primitive Circle, draw the Right Circle AB, and thereon by Problem 6. Case 2. in Page 117) make AB equal to 50d. 30m. by laying the Half-Tangent thereof from A to B.

2. From B (by Problem 5. Case 3. in Page 115.) draw an Oblique Circle BC perpendicular to AB; Or thus,

With the Secant of 39d. 30m. (the Complement of 50d. 30m.) and one Foot on B, with the other Foot mark out (in the Right Circle AB extended) the Center of the Oblique Circle BC.

3. Draw (by Problem 9. Case 2. in Page 121.) a lesser Circle, parallel to the Right Circle AB, at 23d. 29m. distance from it, to cut the Oblique Circle BC in C: Or thus,

By Problem 6. Case 3. in Page 117. lay 23d. 29m. on the Oblique Circle, from B to C.

4. Through A and C draw a Great Circle; which in this Case is a Right one, and 'tis done.

Secondly, To make the Triangle, that one of the Oblique Angles may be at the Primitive Circle.

1. By Problem 6. Case 1. in Page 116. make AB equal 50d. 30m. by laying the Chord thereof on the Primitive Circle from A to B.

2. From B (by Problem 5. Case 1. in Page 114. draw a Great Circle perpendicular to the Primitive Circle, (which in this Case is a Right Circle) as BC.

3. Draw by Problem 9. Case 1. in Page 121.) a Lesser Circle, parallel to the Primitive Circle AB, 23d. 29m. distant from it, to cut the Right Circle BC in C: Or thus.

From the Scale of Half-Tangents, lay 66d. 31m. (the Complement of 23d. 29m.) from the Center of the Primitive Circle, on the Right Circle to C.

4. Through

4. Through A and C, draw a Great Circle; which in this Case is an Oblique one, and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The { Hypothenufe AC - - is } measured by Problem { 7. }
 { Angles BAC, and ACB are } { 8. }
 in Pages 117, 118, and 119.

Problem XV. *Both the Angles given; to make a Spheric Triangle.*

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 6.

The Angle { BAC 29d. 30m. } given;
 { ACB 71d. 56m. }

With them to make a Rectangle Spheric Triangle is required;

1. By Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 113, make the Angle BAC equal to 29d. 30m. by drawing the Oblique Circle AB, with the Secant thereof,

2. Find I, the Pole of the Oblique Circle AB. by Problem 1. Case 3. in Pages 111 and 112.

3. Through I (by Problem 3. in Page 113.) draw an Oblique Circle IBC, that the Angle ACB may be 71d. 56m. which will cut the Oblique Circle AB in B the Rectangle, and the Primitive Circle in C, and so complete the Rectangle Spheric Triangle ABC, required to be made.

To measure the Things required.

The Hypothenufe AC, and Legs AB, and BC, are measured by Problem 7. of *Spheric Geometry*, in Pages 118 and 119.

Thus, All the Cases of Rectangular Spheric Triangles may be described, and resolved by the last Six Problems: In like manner, the Cases of Oblique Spheric Triangles may be Geometrically solved by the Six following.

Problem XVI. *Two Sides and an Angle opposite given; to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle.*

Note; To make an Oblique Spheric Triangle, three Things must be given.

Note also, The Angle opposite to the other given Side ought to be foreknown, whether Acute or Obtuse; otherwise two several Triangles may be made from the same given Things.

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 7.

The { Side - - AC 34d. 07m. }
 { Side - - AD 65d. 20m. } given;
 { Angle ADC 27d. 30m. }

With them to make a Spheric Triangle (so that the Angle ACD may be Obtuse) is required?

1. On

1. On the Primitive Circle, make AD (the given Side joining to the given Angle) equal to 65d. 20m. by Problem 6. Case 1. of Spheric Geometry, in Page 116.

2. By Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 112. make the Angle ADC equal to 27d. 30m. by drawing the Oblique Circle DC, with the Secant thereof.

3. Draw (by Problem 9. Case 2. in Page 121) a Parallel Circle at 34d. 07m. distance from A, to cut the Oblique Circle DC in C.

4. Through A and C, draw a Great Circle and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angles CAD, and ACD are} \\ \text{Side CD} \end{array} \right\}$ — — is measured by Prob. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8. \\ 7. \end{array} \right\}$
in Pages 118 and 119.

Problem 17. *Two Angles, and one Side opposite given; to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle.*

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 7.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle CAD 30d. 48m.} \\ \text{Angle ADC 27d. 30m.} \\ \text{Side CD - 38d. 28m.} \end{array} \right\}$ given;

With them to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle, so that the Side AC may be less than a Quadrant, or 90d. is required?

1. By Prob. 2. Case 2. in Page 112, make the Angle ADC equal to 27d. 30m. (always the Angle joining to the given Side) by drawing the Oblique Circle DC, with the Secant of it.

2. Draw (by Prob. 9. Case 2. in Page 121) a parallel Circle at 38d. 28m. distance from D, to cut the Oblique Circle DC, in C.

3. Then through C (by Prob. 3. in Page 113.) draw a great Circle to make an Angle at the Primitive Circle that may be equal to 30d. 48m. as is the Oblique Circle CA, and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Side AC, and AD are} \\ \text{Angle ACD} \end{array} \right\}$ — — is measured by Prob. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7. \\ 8. \end{array} \right\}$
in Pages 118 and 119.

Note; In these two last Problems, the three given Things without the Quality of a Fourth, are not sufficient to determine the Triangle; And the Quality of a Fourth is not always discoverable by the given Things; therefore they are called *Doubtful Cases*.

Problem 18. *Two Sides and one Angle between them given; to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle.*

Example

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 9.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Side} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \text{AC} \quad 34^{\text{d}}. 06^{\text{m}}. \\ \text{Side} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \text{AD} \quad 65^{\text{d}}. 20^{\text{m}}. \\ \text{Angle} \quad - \quad - \quad \text{CAD} \quad 30^{\text{d}}. 46^{\text{m}}. \end{array} \right\}$ given ;

With them to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle is required ?

1. By Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 112. make the Angle CAD equal to $30^{\text{d}}. 46^{\text{m}}.$ by drawing the Oblique Circle AD with the Secant thereof.

2. Make AD (on the Primitive Circle) equal to $34^{\text{d}}. 06^{\text{m}}.$ and AD (on the Oblique Circle) equal to $65^{\text{d}}. 20^{\text{m}}.$ by Problem 6. Cases 1 and 3. in Pages 116 and 117.

3. Through C and D, draw a Great Circle, and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Side} \quad - \quad - \quad \text{CD} \quad - \quad - \quad \text{is} \\ \text{Angles ACD, and ADC are} \end{array} \right\}$ measured by Prob. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7. \\ 8. \end{array} \right\}$ in Pages 118 and 119.

Problem 19. Two Angles, and one Side between them given; to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle.

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 10.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle ACD} \quad 131^{\text{d}}. 34^{\text{m}}. \\ \text{Angle ADC} \quad 27^{\text{d}}. 30^{\text{m}}. \\ \text{Side} \quad - \quad \text{CD} \quad 38^{\text{d}}. 28^{\text{m}}. \end{array} \right\}$ given ;

With them to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle is required ?

1. On the Primitive Circle, make CD equal $38^{\text{d}}. 28^{\text{m}}.$ the given Side, by Problem 6. Case 1. in Page 116.

2. At D by Prob. 2. Case 2. in Pages 112 and 113) make the Angle ADC equal to $27^{\text{d}}. 30^{\text{m}}.$ by drawing the Oblique Circle DA; and at C, make the Angle ACD equal to $131^{\text{d}}. 34^{\text{m}}.$ by drawing the Oblique Circle AC, and 'tis done.

To measure the Things required.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sides AC, and AD are} \\ \text{Angle CAD} \quad - \quad - \quad - \end{array} \right\}$ measured by Prob. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7. \\ 8. \end{array} \right\}$ in Pages 118 and 119.

Prob. 20. Three Sides given; to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle.

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 11.

The Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AD} \quad 65^{\text{d}}. 20^{\text{m}}. \\ \text{CD} \quad 38^{\text{d}}. 26^{\text{m}}. \\ \text{AC} \quad 34^{\text{d}}. 08^{\text{m}}. \end{array} \right\}$ given ;

With them to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle is required ?

1. On the Primitive Circle make AD equal to $65^{\text{d}}. 20^{\text{m}}.$ (the greater given Side) by Problem 6. Case 2. in Page 116.

2. Draw (by Prob. 9. Case 2. in Page 121.) a Parallel at $34^{\text{d}}. 8^{\text{m}}.$ distance from A; and likewise another at $38^{\text{d}}. 2$ distance from D, to cut each other in C.

3. Through

3. Through A and C, and also D and C, draw Great Circles, which will form the Spheric Triangle required.

To measure the Things required.

1. Find (by Problem 1, in Pages 111 and 112.) the Pole of the three Sides of the Triangle ACD; that is, E the Poles of AD, F the Pole of AC, and G the Pole of CD.

2. Through F and G, draw a Great Circle, of which the angular Point C is it's Pole, and you will form the Triangle EFG.

3. The Sides of the Triangle EFG, are equal to the Angles of the Triangle ACD; and the Angles of the first, are equal to the Sides of the latter, only the greater Angle in the one, is equal to the Supplement (of the greater Side in the other) to a Semi-circle.

That is; the Side EF is equal to the Angle CAD, the Side EG is equal to the Angle ADC, and the Side FG is equal to the Supplement to 180d. of the Angle ACD.

4. The Sides EF, EG, and FG, are measured by Problem 7, in Pages 117 and 118.

Prob. 21. *Three Angles given; to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle.*

Example. *Plate 4. Fig. 12.*

The Angle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAD } 131\text{d. } 34\text{m.} \\ \text{ACD } 30\text{d. } 45\text{m.} \\ \text{ADC } 27\text{d. } 30\text{m.} \end{array} \right\}$ given;

With them to make an Oblique Spheric Triangle, is required?

1. Suppose a Triangle EFG, whose Sides are equal to the Angles of the Triangle A D C; that is, the Side EF equal to 48d. 26m. the Supplement to 180d. of the Angle A C D equal to 131d. 34m. and the Side-EG equal to the Angle A C D 30d. 45m. and the Side FG equal to the Angle ADC 27d. 30m.

2. Then construct the Triangle EFG with the Sides EF, EG and FG, as before in the last Problem.

3. Find (by Problem 1.) the Poles of the three Sides of the Triangle EFG; that is, A the Pole of EF, C the Pole of EG, and D the Pole of FG.

4. Through C and D, draw a Great Circle, of which the angular Point G is its Pole, which will form the Triangle ACD required to be made.

To measure the Things required.

The Sides AC, AD, and CD, are measured by Problem 7, in Pages 117 and 118.

Thus much I thought necessary as preparative to Spheric Trigonometry by Calculation, that the Learner might know

how to make or construct, and measure the Spheric Triangle, or any of its Parts; a thing not well understood by many who pretend to be Teachers, to the great Disadvantage of the ingenious Scholar.

Section III. *Of the Affections, or Natural Properties of Spheric Triangles.*

THESE *Affections* are carefully to be minded, in order to the understanding of what may be given, or required in a Spheric Triangle; and having already given you the several Definitions of a Sphere, and the Circles of it, with the Kinds of Triangles relative thereto, which I will not here repeat, I pass on to the Affections of Spheric Triangles, as follow.

1. Every Side of a Spheric Triangle is an Arc of a Great Circle, and is less than a Semi-circle.

2. Every Great Circle divides the Sphere or Globe into two equal Parts called Hemispheres.

3. Any two Great Circles must cut each other, and the Angles which are opposite and contrary, are equal to one another.

4. The Sum of any two sides (of a Triangle) is greater than the third Side.

5. The Sum of the three $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sides} \\ \text{Angles} \end{array} \right\}$ is less than $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 390^\circ. \\ 540^\circ. \end{array} \right.$ but more than 180° .

6. The Sum of any two Sides, is less than the Difference between the third Side and 180° . But,

The Sum of any two Angles is more than the Difference between the third Angle and 180° .

7. In a Rectangular Triangle, the Legs and their opposite Angles are of the same Affection; that is, if a Leg be more, or less than a Quadrant, its opposite Angle is likewise more, or less, than a Right Angle.

8. In a Rectangular Triangle, if one Leg be a Quadrant, the Hypotenuse will be a Quadrant; but if both Legs be of the same Affection, the Hypotenuse is less than a Quadrant; if of different, 'tis more; and on the contrary, if each of the Legs be less, or more than 90° . the Hypotenuse is less than 90° . But, if one Leg be more than 90° . and the other less, the Hypotenuse is more than 90° .

9. If the Hypotenuse be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{less} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than 90° , one Leg opposite Angle will be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{less than } 90^\circ. \\ \text{more, and the other less than } 90^\circ. \end{array} \right.$

10. If both Angles at the Hypothenuſe are Acute, or Obtufe, the Hypothenuſe is leſs than a Quadrant; but if one be Acute, and the other Obtufe, the Hypothenuſe is more than a Quadrant.

11. In every Triangle, greateſt Sides are oppoſite to greateſt Angles, and equal Sides to equal Angles.

12. In every Oblique Triangle, two $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Acute} \\ \text{Obtufe} \end{array} \right\}$ Angles being equal their oppoſite Sides are equal, and each $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{leſs} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than a Quadrant.

13. If two $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Acute} \\ \text{Obtufe} \end{array} \right\}$ Angles are unequal, the Side oppoſite to the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{leſs} \\ \text{greater} \end{array} \right\}$ Angle ſhall be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{leſs} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than a Quadrant.

14. All the Angles Acute, each Side is leſs than a Quadrant.

Theſe Things being premis'd, their Solution followeth; and firſt of Rectangular Spheric Triangles, in which are 16 Caſes, and then Oblique-angled Spheric Triangles, in which are only 12 Caſes.

Section IV. *The Solution of the 16 Caſes of Rectangular Spheric Triangles, by Lord Napier's Catholic Propoſition.*

1. **I**N a Rectangular Triangle, there are beſides the Right-angle five Things, which the Lord *Napier* calleth the Five circular Parts of a Spheric Triangle amongſt which, the Right-angle not being reckoned, the two Legs are ſuppoſed to join together.

2. Any one of theſe five circular Parts, may, (by Suppoſition) be made a middle Part, and then the two Circular Parts, which are next to that middle Part, are the Extreameſs Conjunct; And the other (two circular Parts) remote from that (aſſumed middle Part) are the Extreameſs Diſjunct.

3. In every Caſe, two of the aforeſaid five Circular Parts are (always) given, to find a third; of theſe three Things (two given and one required) one is middle Part, and the other two are extreameſs, either Conjunct or Diſjunct.

The Parts of a Rectangular Triangle being thus diſtinguiſhed, obſerve the Univerſal Propoſition following, invented by the aforeſaid Lord, the Inventor of Logarithms.

The Catholic Propoſition.

The Sine of the middle Part and Radius, are reciprocally proportional with the Tangents of the Extreameſs Conjunct; and with the Sine Complements of the Extreameſs Diſjunct: That is,

1. For Extrems Conjunct, thus;

As the Radius, is to the Tangent of one Extream; so is the Tangent of the other, to the Sine of the middle Part: And,

2. For Extrems Disjunct, thus;

As the Radius, is to the Sine Complement of one Extream, so is the Sine Complement of the other, to the Sine of the middle Part: Therefore,

Note; When the middle Part is to be found, the Radius is to be the 1st Term in the Proportion, as above; But if either of the Extrems be required, the other Extream must be the first Term: That is,

3. For Extrems Conjunct, thus;

As the Tangent of the given Extream, is to the Radius; so is the Sine of the middle Part, to the Tangent of the required Extream: And,

4. For Extrems Disjunct, thus;

As the Sine Complement of the given Extream, is to the Radius; so is the Sine of the middle Part, to the Sine Complement of the required Extream: But,

Note 1. That if the middle Part, or either of the Extrems Conjunct be the Hypothenuse, or either of the Oblique Angles; instead of Sine, and of Tangent, you must use the Sine Complement, and Tangent Complement.

*A T A B L E of all the Varieties of Extrems
Conjunct and Disjunct.*

<i>Number</i>	<i>Middle Part.</i>	<i>Ext. Conjunct.</i>	<i>Ext. Disjunct.</i>
1	Sine AB	Tang. — BC Tang. c. BAC	Sine ACB Sine AC
2	Sine c. BAC	Tang. c. AC. Tang. — AB.	Sine c. BC Sine ACB
3	Sine c. AC	Tang. c. BAC Tang. c. ACB	Sine c. BC Sine c. AB
4	Sine c. ACB	Tang. c. — C Tang. — C	Sine BAC Sine c. AB
5	Sine BC	Tang. — AB Tang. c. ACB	Sine BAC Sine

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2. If either of the Extrems Disjunct be the Hypothenuſe, or either of the Oblique Angles, inſtead of Sine Complement, you muſt uſe the Sine.

And for the eaſier underſtanding theſe Directions; obſerve the foregoing Table, wherein are placed the five Circular Parts of a Rectangular Spheric Triangle, under their reſpective Titles, whether they may be taken for the middle Part, or for Extrems, either Conjunct or Diſjunct; and unto thoſe Parts are prefixed, Sine, Sine Complement, Tangent, and Tangent Complement; as they ought to be, and are uſed in the Caſes following.

Prob. 1. Caſe 1, 2, and 3. *The Hypothenuſe, and one Leg given.*

To find $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \end{array} \right\}$ the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle adjacent} \\ \text{Angle oppoſite} \\ \text{Other Leg} \end{array} \right\}$ to the given Leg.

Example. *Platt 4. Fig. 1.*

In the Rectangular Spheric Triangle ABC, there is given,
The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hypot. AC } 54^{\circ} 25' \text{m.} \\ \text{Leg. BC } 23^{\circ} 29' \text{m.} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ACB, BAC} \\ \text{and AB} \end{array} \right\}$ required;

This Triangle is made by Problem 10. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Pages 123 and 124.

1. For the contained Angle ACB, or Angle adjacent to the given Leg, the Proportion is;

As the Radius, is to the Tangent of the given Leg; ſo is the Tangent Complement of the Hypothenuſe, to the Sine Complement of the adjacent Angle required, Or thus,

Radius .. T. Leg BC :: T. c. Hypot. AC .. S. c. Angle ACB.

T. 45° .. T. $23^{\circ} 29' \text{m.}$:: T. $35^{\circ} 35' \text{m.}$.. S. $18^{\circ} 07' \text{m.}$

which ſubtract from 90° . reſt $71^{\circ} 53' \text{m.}$ for the Angle ACB.

Therefore the Extent (on the Gunter's Scale) from Tangent of 45° . to Tangent of $23^{\circ} 29' \text{m.}$ reacheth from Tangent $35^{\circ} 35' \text{m.}$ to the Tangent $17^{\circ} 15' \text{m.}$ againſt which, on the Line of Sines, is $18^{\circ} 07' \text{m.}$ the 4th Term in the Proportion above.

Note; The Hyp. and given Leg $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each} \\ \text{one} \end{array} \right\}$ more $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{or} \text{ ---} \\ \text{the other} \end{array} \right\}$ leſſ

than a Quadrant, or 90° . the required Angle is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Acute.} \\ \text{Obtuſe.} \end{array} \right\}$

2. For the Angle BAC oppoſite to the given Leg, the Proportion is thus;

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As the Sine of the Hypothenuſe, is to Radius; ſo is the Sine of the given Leg, to the Sine of its oppoſite Angle: Or thus,
 $S. Hypot. AC \dots Radius :: S. Leg BC \dots S. Angle BAC.$

$S. 54d. 25m. \dots S. 90d. :: 23d. 29m. \dots Sine 29d. 20m.$

Therefore the Extent (on the Gunter) from Sine 54d. 25m. to Sine of 90d. reacheth from Sine of 23d. 29m. to Sine of 29d. 20m. the fourth term in the Proportion abovesaid.

Note, The given Leg $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{leſs} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than a Quadrant, or 90d. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Acute.} \\ \text{Obuſe.} \end{array} \right\}$

the required Angle is $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Acute.} \\ \text{Obuſe.} \end{array} \right\}$

4. For the Leg AB, the Proportion is thus;

As the Sine Complement of the given Leg, is to Radius; ſo is the Sine Complement of the Hypothenuſe, to the Sine Complement of the required Leg: Or thus;

$S. c. Leg BC \dots Radius :: S. c. Hyp. AC \dots S. c. Leg AB.$

$S. 66d. 31m. \dots S. 90d. :: S. 35d. 35m. \dots S. 39d. 23m.$

which ſubtract from 90d. reſteth 50d. 37m. for the Leg AB required.

Therefore the Extent (on the Gunter's Scale) from the Sine of 66d. 31m. to Sine of 90d. will reach from Sine of 35d. 35m. to Sine of 39d. 23m. the fourth Term in the Proportion aforeſaid.

Note, The Hypot. and given Leg of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one} \\ \text{a different} \end{array} \right\}$ Kind,

the required Leg is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{leſs} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than a Quadrant.

Problem 2.. Caſe 4, 5, and 6.

The Hypothenuſe, and one Angle given;

To find $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \end{array} \right\}$ the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Leg oppoſite} \\ \text{Leg adjacent} \\ \text{other Angle.} \end{array} \right\}$ to the given Angle;

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 2.

In the Rectangular Spheric Triangle ABC, there is given; $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hypot. AC } 54d. 25m. \\ \text{Angle BAC } 29d. 30m. \end{array} \right\}$ Leg BC, AB, and Angle ACB required?

This Triangle is made by Problem 11. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Pages 124 and 125.

1. For the Leg BC, oppoſite to the given Angle, the Proportion is thus;

As Radius, is to the Sine of the Hypothenuſe; ſo is the Sine of the given Angle, to the Sine of its oppoſite Leg required: Or thus.
 Radius

Radius .. S. Hypot. AC :: S. Angle BAC .. S. Leg BC.
 S. 90d. .. S. 54d. 25m. :: S. 29d. 30m. .. S. 23d. 36m.

Note ; the given Angle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Acute,} \\ \text{Obtuse,} \end{array} \right\}$ the required

Leg is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{less} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than a Quadrant.

2. For the Leg AB, adjacent to the given Angle, the Proportion is this ;

As the Tangent Complement of the Hypothenufe, is to Radius ; so is the Sine Complement of the given Angle to the Tangent of its adjacent Leg : Or,

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the given Angle ; so is the Tangent of the Hypothenufe, to the Tangent of the Leg required : That is,

Radius .. S. c. BAC :: T. Hypot. AC .. T. Leg AB.

S. 90d. .. S. 60d. 30m. :: T. 54d. 25m. .. T. 50d. 34m.

Note ; When each given thing is less, or more than 90d. the required Leg is less than a Quadrant ; but if one is less, and the other more, the required Leg is more than a Quadrant.

3. For the Angle ACB, the Proportion is this ;

As the Tangent Complement of the given Angle, is to Radius ; so is the Sine Complement of the Hypothenufe, to the Tangent Complement of the other Angle ; Or thus,

As Radius is to the Sine Complement of the Hypothenufe ; so is the Tangent of the given Angle, to the Tangent Complement of the Angle required : That is,

Radius .. S. c. Hypot. AC :: T. Angle BAC .. T. c. Angle ACB.

S. 90d. .. S. 35d. 35m. :: T. 29m. 30m. .. T. 18d. 13m.

which subtract from 90d. rests 71d. 47m. for the Angle ACB.

Note ; When each given Thing is less, or more than 90d. the required Angle is Acute ; but when one is more, and the other less, 'tis Obtuse.

Problem 3. Case 7, 8, 9. *A Leg and its adjacent Angle given ;*

To find $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \end{array} \right\}$ the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Leg} \\ \text{Angle} \\ \text{Hypothenufe} \end{array} \right\}$ opposite to the given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle.} \\ \text{Leg.} \end{array} \right\}$

Example. *Plate 4. Fig. 3.*

In the Rectangle Triangle ABC, Right-angled at B, there is given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Leg — AB 50d. 30m.} \\ \text{Angle BAC 29d. 30m.} \end{array} \right\}$ Leg BC, Angle ACB. and Hypot. AC required ?

This

This Triangle is made by Problem 12, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Pages 125 and 126.

1. For the Leg BC opposite to the given Angle, the Proportion is,

As the Tangent Complement of the given Angle, is to the Radius ; so is the Sine of its adjacent Leg, to the Tangent of its opposite Leg required : Or thus ;

As the Radius is to the Sine of the given Leg ; so is the Tangent of its adjacent Angle, to the Tangent of its opposite Leg ; That is,

Radius .. S. Leg AB :: T. Angle BAC .. T. Leg BC.

S. 90d. .. S. 50d. 30m. :: T. 29d. 30m. .. T. 23d. 35m.

Note ; The given Angle Acute, the required Leg is less than a Quadrant, but when Obtuse, then more than a Quadrant.

2. For the Angle ACB, opposite to the given Leg, the Proportion is ;

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the given Leg ; so is the Sine of its adjacent Angle, to the Sine Complement of its opposite Angle required ; That is,

Radius .. S. c. Leg AB :: S. Angle BAC .. S. c. Angle ACB.

S. 90d. .. S. 39d. 30m. :: S. 29d. 30m. .. S. 18d. 15m.

whose Complement 71d. 45m. is the Angle ACB.

Note ; The given Leg less, or more than 90d. the Angle required is Acute, or Obtuse accordingly.

3. For the Hypothenufe, the Proportion is ;

As the Tangent of the given Leg, is to the Radius ; so is the Sine Complement of its adjacent Angle, to the Tangent Complement of the required Hypothenufe : Or thus,

As the Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the given Angle ; so is the Tangent Complement of its adjacent Leg, to the Tangent Complement of the Hypothenufe ; That is,

Radius .. S. c. Angle BAC :: T. c. Leg AB .. T. c. Hyp. AC.

S. 90d. .. S. 60d. 30m. :: T. 39d. 30m. .. T. 35d. 40m.

whose Complement 54d. 20m. is the Hypothenufe AC.

Note ; When each Thing is less, or more than 90d. the Hypothenufe is less than a Quadrant ; but if one is less, and the other more, then the Hypothenufe is more than a Quadrant.

Prob. 4. Case 10, 11, 12. *A Leg and its opposite Angle given.*

To find $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Leg} \\ 2. \text{ Angle} \\ 3. \text{ Hypothenufe} \end{array} \right\}$ adjacent to the given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angle} \\ \text{Leg} \end{array} \right\}$.

Example.

Example. *Platt 4. Fig. 4.*

In the Rectangular Spheric Triangle ABC, there is,
given { Leg — BC 23d. 29m. } Leg AB, Angle ACB, and
{ Angle BAC 29d. 30m. } Hypothenufe AC required.

This Triangle is made by Problem 13, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 126.

1. For the Leg AB, adjacent to the given Angle, the Proportion is this;

As Radius, is to the Tangent of the given Leg; so is the Tangent Complement of its opposite Angle, to the Sine of the other Leg required; That is,

Radius .. T. Leg BC :: T. c. Angle BAC .. S. Leg AB.

T. 45d. .. T. 23d. 29m. :: T. 60d. 30m. .. S. 50d. 10m.

Note; If the unknown Angle be Acute, or Obtuse, the required Leg accordingly is less, or more than a Quadrant.

Or, the Hypothenufe and given Leg, each less, or more than 90d. the required Leg is less than a Quadrant; but if one is more, and the other less, 'tis more than a Quadrant.

2. For the Angle ACB adjacent to the given Leg, the Proportion is this;

As the Sine Complement of the given Leg, is to the Radius; so is the Sine Complement of its opposite Angle, to the Sine of its adjacent Angle: That is,

S. c. Leg BC .. Radius :: S. c. Angle BAC .. S. Angle ACB.

S. 66d. 31m. .. S. 90d. :: S. 60d. 30m. .. S. 71d. 37m.

Note; If the Hypothenufe and given Angle be each less, or more than 90d. the Angle required is Acute, but when one is more, and the other less, 'tis Obtuse.

Or, the Leg adjacent to the given Angle being less, or more than 90d. accordingly the Angle required is Acute or Obtuse.

3. For the Hypothenufe AC, the Proportion is this:

As the Sine of the given Angle, is to the Radius; so is the Sine of its opposite Leg, to the Sine of the Hypothenufe required: That is,

S. Angle BAC .. Radius :: S. Leg BC .. S. Hypothenufe AC.

S. 29d. 30m. .. S. 90d. :: S. 23d. 29m. .. S. 54d. 01m.

Note; If both Legs, or both Angles are of one Kind, the Hypothenufe is less than a Quadrant, but if they be of different Kinds, the Hypothenufe is more than a Quadrant.

Problem 5. Case 13 and 14. *Both the Legs given; to find 1. Either of the Angles? 2. The Hypothenufe?*

Example. *Plate 4. Fig. 5.*

In the Rectangular Spheric Triangle ABC, there is
 given, Leg $\begin{cases} AB \text{ 50d. 30m.} \\ BC \text{ 23d. 29m.} \end{cases}$ Angle BAC, or ACB, and
 Hypothenuse AC required.

This Triangle is made by Prob. 14. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 125.

1. For either of the Angles, the Proportion is,

As the Tangent of one Leg, is to Radius; so is the Sine of the other Leg, to the Tangent Complement of the Angle opposite to the first Leg; Or thus,

As Radius, is to the Sine of one Leg; so is the Tangent Complement of the other Leg, to the Tangent Complement of the Angle opposite to the last Leg; That is,

Radius $\cdot$ S. Leg AB $\therefore$ T. c. Leg BC $\cdot$ T. c. Angle BAC.
 S. 90d. $\cdot$ S. 50d. 30m. $\therefore$ T. 66d. 31m. $\cdot$ T. 60d. 37m. whose
 Complement 29d. 23m. is the Angle BAC: Also it is,

Radius $\cdot$ S. Leg BC $\therefore$ T. c. Leg AB $\cdot$ T. c. Angle ACB.
 S. 90d. $\cdot$ S. 23d. 29m. $\therefore$ T. 39m. 30m. $\cdot$ T. 18d. 11m. whose
 Complement 71d. 49m. is the Angle ACB.

Note, If the Leg opposite to the required Angle be less than a Quadrant, the Angle sought is Acute; but if greater, than 'tis Obtuse.

2. For the Hypothenuse, the Proportion is thus;

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of one Leg; so is the Sine Complement of the other Leg, to the Sine Complement of the Hypothenuse; That is,

Radius $\cdot$ S. c. Leg AB $\therefore$ S. c. Leg BC $\cdot$ S. c. Hypot. AC.
 S. 90d. $\cdot$ S. 39d. 30m. $\therefore$ S. 66d. 31m. $\cdot$ S. 35d. 41m. whose
 Complement 54d. 19m. is the Hypothenuse AC.

Note, If both Legs be of one Kind, the Hypothenuse is less than a Quadrant; but when of different Kinds (that is, one Leg more, the other less than a Quadrant) then the Hypothenuse is more than a Quadrant.

Problem 6. Case 15 and 16. *Both the Oblique Angles given;*
To find, 1. Either of the Legs? 2. The Hypothenuse?

Example. *Plate 4. Fig. 6.*

In the Rectangular Spheric Triangle ABC, is given,

Angle $\begin{cases} BAC \text{ 29d. 30m.} \\ ACB \text{ 71d. 56m.} \end{cases}$ Leg AB, or BC, and
 Hypothenuse AC required?

This Triangle is made by Problem 15, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 128.

1. For either of the Legs, the Proportion is thus;

As

As the Sine of one Angle, is to Radius; so the Sine Complement of the other Angle, to the Sine Complement of its opposite Leg; That is,

S. Angle BAC .. Radius :: S. c. Angle ACB .. S. c. Leg AB.
 S. 29d. 30m. .. S. 90d. :: S. 18d. 04m. .. S. 39d. 02m.
 whose Complement 50d. 58m. is the Leg AB: Also it is,
 S. Angle ACB .. Radius :: S. c. Angle BAC .. S. c. Leg BC.
 S. 71d. 56m. .. S. 90d. :: S. 60d. 30m. .. S. 66d. 17m.
 whose Complement 23d. 43m. is the Leg BC.

Note; If the Angle opposite to the required Leg be Acute, the Leg sought is less than a Quadrant; but if Obtuse, then 'tis greater than a Quadrant.

2. For the Hypothenufe, the Proportion is thus;

As Radius, is to the Tangent Complement of one Angle; so is the Tangent Complement of the other Angle, to the Sine Complement of the Hypothenufe; That is,
 Radius .. T. c. Angle BAC :: T. c. Angle ACB .. Hyp. AC.
 T. 45d. .. T. 60d. 30m. :: T. 18d. 04m. .. S. 35d. 13m.
 whose Complement 54d. 47m. is the Hypothenufe AC.

Note; The Angles of one Kind, the Hypothenufe is less than a Quadrant; but when of different Kinds, 'tis more than a Quadrant.

Section V. *Four Axioms, by which the 12 Cases of Oblique-angled Spheric Triangles are resolved.*

Axiom 1. **I**N all Spheric Triangles, the Sines of their Sides are in direct Proportion to the Sines of their opposite Angles; That is,

1. As the Sine of a Side, is to the Sine of its opposite Angle; so is the Sine of any other Side, to the Sine of its opposite Angle.

2. As the Sine of an Angle is to the Sine of its opposite Side; so is the Sine of any other Angle, to the Sine of its opposite Side.

Axiom 2. *First,* As the Sine of half the Sum of two Sides, (containing an Angle) is to the Sine of half their Difference;

So is the Tangent Complement of half the contained Angle, to the Tangent of half the Difference of the other two Angles.

Again,

Secondly, As the Sine Complement of half the Sum of two Sides (containing an Angle) is to the Sine Complement of Half their Difference;

So is the Tangent Complement of half the contained Angle, to the Tangent of half the Sum of the other two Angles.

Axiom 3. *First,* As the Sine of half the Sum of two Angles;

is to

So

So is the Tangent of half their interjacent Side, to the Tangent of half the Difference of the other two Sides : Again,

Secondly, As the Sine Complement of half the Sum of two Angles, is to the Sine Complement of half their Difference ;

So is the Tangent of half their interjacent Side, to the Tangent of half the Sum of the other two Sides.

Axiom 4. As the Rectangle of the Sines of the two containing Sides, is to the Square of the Radius ;

So is the Rectangle of the Sine of half the Sum of the three Sides, and of the Sine of the Difference between the said half Sum and the Side opposite the Angle, to the Square of the Sine Complement of half the contained Angle sought.

The Explanation and Use of these four Axioms, you will find in the Solution of the following Cases of Oblique Spheric Triangles.

Problem 7. Case 1, 2 and 3.

Two Sides, and an opposite Angle given ; to find

1. The Angle opposite to the other Side,
 2. The Angle contained between them,
 3. The third Side
- } if the required
- opposite Angle be foreknown to be Acute, or Obtuse.

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 7.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle ACD, there is

given { Side--- AC 34d. 07m. } Angle ACD being Obtuse }
 { Side--- AD 65d. 20m. } Angle CAD ----- } req.
 { Angle ADC 27d. 30m. } Side CD ----- }

This Triangle is made by Prob. 16, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Pages 128 and 129.

1. For the opposite Angle ACD, the Proportion (by Axiom 1.) is thus ;

As the Sine of the Side AC, is to the Sine of the Angle ADC,
 So is the Sine of the Side AD, to the Sine of the Angle ACD ;
 That is,

S. Side AC .. S. Angle ADC :: S. Side AD .. S. Angle ACD.
 S. 34d. 07m. .. S. 27d. 30m. :: S. 65d. 20m. .. S. 48d. 25m.

Which subtract from 180 resteth 131d. 35m. for the Angle ACD, it being required to be Obtuse.

2. For the contained Angle CAD (having before found the opposite Angle) the Proportion (by Axiom 2. Part 1. inverted,) is thus ;

As the Sine of half the Difference of the Sides AD and AC, is to the Sine of half their Sum ; so is the Tangent of half the Difference of the Angles ACD, and ADC, to the Tangent Complement of half the Angle CAD ; and,

3. For

3. For the third Side CD, (having found the opposite Angle) the Proportion, (by Axiom 3, Part 1, inverted) is thus;

As the Sine of half the Difference of the Angles ACD, and ADC, is to the Sine of half their Sum;

So is the Tangent of half the Difference of the Sides AD and AC, to the Tangent of half the Side CD: That is,

d. m.		d. m.		d. m.
Side AD	65.20	Ang. ACD	131.35	
Side AC	34.07	Ang. ADC	27.30	m.
Sum is	99.27	Sum is	159.05	
Differ.	31.13	Diff. is	104.05	
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Sides .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ their Sum :: T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Ang. .. T. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ CAD.		S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Ang. .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ their Sum :: T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Sides .. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ CD.		
S. 15d. 36m. .. S. 49d. 43m. :: T. 52d. 02m. .. T. 74d. 37m.		S. 52d. 02m. .. S. 79d. 32m. :: T. 15d. 36m. .. T. 19d. 12m.		
Which subtract from	- - - - -	90d. 00m.		
Remainder is half the Angle CAD	- - - - -	15d. 23m.		
Which being doubled	- - - - -	15d. 23m.		
Produceth the required Angle CAD	- - - - -	30d. 46m.		
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Ang. .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ their Sum :: T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Sides .. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ CD.		S. 52d. 02m. .. S. 79d. 32m. :: T. 15d. 36m. .. T. 19d. 12m.		
Which being doubled	- - - - -	19d. 12m.		
Produceth the required Side CD	- - - - -	38d. 24m.		

Problem 8. Case 4, 5, and 6.

Two Angles, and one Side opposite given; to find,

1. The Side opposite to the other Angle,
 2. The interjacent, or Side between them
 3. The third Angle
- if the required opposite Side be foreknown to be more, or less than a Quadrant.

Example, Plate 4. Fig: 8.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle ACD, there is given,

Angle CAD	30d. 48m.	Side—AC	less than 90d.	} required.
Angle ADC	27d. 30m.	Side—AD	—	
Side — CD	38d. 28m.	Angle ACD	—	

This Triangle is made by Problem 17. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 129.

1. For the opposite Side AC, the Proportion by Ax. 1. is thus;

As the Sine of the Angle CAD, is to the Sine of the Side CD; so is the Sine of the Angle ADC, to the Sine of the Side AC; That is,

S. Angle CAD .. S. Side CD :: S. Angle ADC .. S. Side AC req.
S. 30d. 48m. .. S. 38d. 28m. :: S. 27d. 30m. .. S. 34d. 07m.

2. For the interjacent Side AD, (having found the opposite Side) the Proportion (by Axiom 3. I

As the Sine of half the Difference of the Angles CAD and ADC, is to the Sine of half their Sum ;

So is the Tangent of half the Difference of the Sides CD and AC, to the Tangent of half the Side AD : And,

3. For the third Angle ACD, (having first found the opposite Side) the Proportion, (by Axiom 2. Part 1. inverted) is thus ;

As the Sine of half the Difference of the Sides CD and AC, is to the Sine of half their Sum ;

So is the Tangent of half the Difference of the Angles CAD and ADC, to the Tangent Complement of half the Angle ACD ; That is,

	d. m.		d. m.		d. m.
Ang. {	CAD 30 48	Side {	CD 38 28		
	ADC 27 30		AC 24 07		
Sum is	58 18	Sum is	72 35	Sum is	36 17
Difference	03 18	Diff. is	4 21	Diff. is	02 10
S. half Diff. Ang.	.. S. half their Sum	.. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Sides	.. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ AD		
S. 01d. 39m.	.. S. 29d. 09m.	.. T. 02d. 10m.	.. T. 32d. 37m.		
Which being doubled				32d.	37m.
Produceth the Interjacent Side AD				65d.	14m.
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Sides	.. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ their Sum	.. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Angles	.. T. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ ACD		
S. 02. 10m.	.. S. 36d. 17m.	.. T. 01d. 39m.	.. T. 24d. 16m.		
Which subtract from				90d.	00m.
Remainder is half the Angle ACD				65d.	44m.
Which being doubled				65d.	44m.
Produceth the Angle ACD to be				131d.	28m.

Note ; In the six preceding Cases, the three given Terms without the Quality of a Fourth, are not sufficient, whereby one single Answer may be found ; and the Quality of the Fourth is not always discoverable by the given Terms ; Therefore they are called the Six doubtful Cases.

Problem 9. Case 7, and 8.

Two Sides, and one Angle between them given ; to find

1. Either of the other Angles ;
2. The third Side, or Side opposite to the given Angle.

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 9.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle ACD, there is
 given { Side - - AC 34d. 06m. } Angle ACD, or
 { Side - - AD 65d. 20m. } Angle ADC, and } required ;
 { Angle CAD 30d. 46m. } Side CD, is }

This

This Triangle is made by *Problem 18. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric*, in Pages 129 and 130.

For the Angle ACD, or ADC, the Proportion (by *Axiom 2. Parts 1 and 2.*) is thus;

	d. m.		d. m.		d. m.
Side {	AD 65.20	Angle CAD	30.46		
	AC 34.06	The Half is	15.23		
Sum of Sides	99.26	The $\frac{1}{2}$	49.43	its Comp.	74.37
Differ. Sides	31.14	Diff.	15.37		40.17
As S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum AD & AC .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. :: T. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ CAD .. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Ang.					74.13
As S. 49d. 43m. .. S. 15d. 37m. :: T. 74d. 37m. .. T. 52d. 03m.					

Then again,

As S. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides .. S. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. :: T. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ CAD : T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Ang.	
As S. 40d. 17m. .. S. 74d. 23m. :: T. 74d. 37m. .. T. 79d. 32m.	
To it add the Half Difference found above - - - -	52d. 03m.

The Sum is the greater Angle ACD - - - - 131d. 35m.

And being subtracted, is the less Angle ADC - - 27d. 29m.

Note ; If the Sum of the two containing Sides exceeds a Semi-circle, then subtract each Side from 180 Degrees, and proceed with those Remainders as with the Sides given ; the Proportion produces the Supplement of the Angle required to a Semicircle.

For the third Side CD, or Side opposite to the given Angle, the Proportion (after the Work above is done) may be made by *Axiom 1.* Or it may be deduced from the Lord *Napier's Catholic Proposition* (by a supposed Perpendicular, let fall from one End of the less given Side, to the greater Side given, reducing the Oblique Triangle into two Rectangulars) which finds the Side opposite to the given Angles at two Proportions, without finding the Angles ; And it is thus,

1. As Radius is to the Sine Complement of the contained Angle ; So is the Tangent of the less given Side, to the Tangent of a Fourth Arc.

Then, if the contained Angle be Acute, subtract the Fourth Arc from the greater given Side, but when it is obtuse from the Supplement thereof to a Semi-circle, or 180 Degrees, the Remainder is called the *Residual Arc* ; Then,

2. As the Sine Complement of the Fourth Arc, is to the Sine Complement of the *Residual Arc* ;

K.

So is the Sine Complement of the less given Side, to the Sine Complement of the Sine required; That is,

As Radius $\cdot$ S. c. Angle CAD $::$ T. Side AC $\cdot$ T. Fourth Arc.

As S. 90d. $\cdot$ S. 59d. 14m. $::$ S. 34d. 06m. $\cdot$ T. 30d. 11m.

which being subtracted from the Side AD - - - 65d. 20m.

The Remainder is the Residual Arc - - - 35d. 09m.

Then,

As S. c. 4th Arc. $\cdot$ S. c. Resid. Arc. $::$ S. c. Side AC. $\cdot$ S. c. Side CD.

As S. 59d. 49m. $\cdot$ S. 54d. 51m. $::$ 55d. 54m. $\cdot$ S. 51d. 34m.

whose Complement 38d. 26m. is the Side CD required.

Note; When the contained Angle, and Residual Arc, are each more, or less than 90 Degrees, the Side sought is less than a Quadrant; but when one is more, and the other less, 'tis more than a Quadrant.

Problem 10. Case 9 and 10.

Two Angles and one Side between them given;

To find { 1. Either of the other Sides?
2. The Angle opposite to the given Side?

Example. In the Oblique Spheric Triangle ACD, there is given,

The { Angle ACD 131d. 34m. } Side AC, or
Angle ADC 27d. 30m. } Side AD, and } required.
Side CD 21d. 28m. } Angle CAD is }

This Triangle is made by Problem 19. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 130. See Plate 4. Fig. 10.

For the Side AC or AD, the Proportion by Axiom 3. Part 1. and 2.) is thus; d. m. d. m.

Angle ACD 131. 34. } The Side CD 38. 28.

Angle ADC 27. 30. } The Half is 19. 14. d. m.

Sum of Angles 159. 04. } The { Sum 79. 32 } its Com. { 10. 28
Difference is 104. 04. } The { Diff. 52. 02 } { 37. 58

As S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Ang. $\cdot$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ their Diff. $::$ T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Side CD $\cdot$ T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. Sides

As S. 79d. 32m. $\cdot$ S. 52d. 02m. $::$ T. 19d. 14m. $\cdot$ T. 15d. 38m.

Then again,

As S. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum An. $\cdot$ S. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ their Diff. $::$ T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Side CD. $\cdot$ T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides

As S. 10d. 28m. $\cdot$ S. 37d. 58m. $::$ T. 19d. 14m. $\cdot$ T. 49d. 45m.

To it add the half Difference found above - - - 15d. 38m.

The Sum is the greater Side AD - - - 65d. 23m.

And being subtracted, is the less Side AC - - - 34d. 07m.

Note; If the Sum of the two given Angles exceed 180 Degrees then subtract each given Angle from 180 Degrees, and proceed with those Remainders as with the Angles given; the operation will produce each required Side's Supplement to a Semi-circle, or 180 Degrees.

For

For the Angle CAD, the Angle opposite to the given Side, the Proportion (after the Work is done) may be by *Axiom 1.* Or from the *Catholic Proposition* (by a perpendicular supposed to be let fall from the greater given Angle to its opposite Side) thus;

As Radius is to the Sine Complement of the interjacent Side; so is the Tangent of the less given Angle, to the Tangent of a Fourth Arc.

Then, if the interjacent Side be more than a Quadrant, subtract the Fourth Arc from the greater given Angle; but when 'tis less, from the Supplement thereof to 180 Degrees, the Remainder is the Residual Arc; Then,

2. As the Sine Complement of the Fourth Arc, is to the Sine Complement of the Residual Arc;

So is the Sine Complement of the less given Angle, to the Sine Complement of the Angle required. That is,

As Radius .. S. c. Side CD :: T. Angle ADC .. T. 4th Arc.

As S. 90d. .. S. 51d. 32m. :: T. 27d. 30m. .. T. 24d. 22m. which subtract from (Suppl. of the Angle ACD) 48d. 26m.

The Remainder is the Residual Arc - - - - - 26d. 15m.

Then,

S. c. 4th Arc .. S. c. Resid. Arc. :: S. c. An ADC .. S. c. An CAD req.

S. 67d. 49m. .. S. 63d. 25m. :: S. 62d. 30m. .. S. 59d. 13m.

whose Complement 30d. 47m. is the Angle CAD required.

Note; When the adjacent Side and Residual Arc are each more or less than 90d. the Angle sought is Acute; but when one is more, and the other less, 'tis Obtuse.

Problem II. Case II. *Three Sides given, to find any of the Angles.*

Example. *Plate 4. Fig. II.*

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle ACD there is given;

The Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AD \ 65d. \ 20m. \\ CD \ 38d. \ 26m. \\ AD \ 34d. \ 08m. \end{array} \right\}$ Angle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ACD, \text{ or} \\ ADC, \text{ or} \\ CAD \text{ required?} \end{array} \right\}$

This Triangle is made by Problem 20, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Pages 130 and 131.

The Resolution of this, and the following Case depends upon the 4th Axiom; and for the greater Dispatch, observe the following Directions. *viz.*

1. Add the three Sides together, and from their half Sum subtract the Side opposite to the Angle required, nothing

2. To the Complement Arithmetic of the Logarithmic Sines of the containing Sides, add the Logarithmic Sines of the half Sum and the Remainder; Half the Total of these four Logarithms, is the Logarithmic Sine of Half the required Angle's Supplement to 180 Degrees.

The Operation for the Angle ADC, is thus;

	d.	m.		
Side {	DC	38 26	} The containing Sides {	S. co. ar. 0.206487
	AC	34 08		S. co. ar. 0.250944
	AD	65 20		$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides 68d. 57m. S. co. ar. 9.970006
Sum is -	137	54	Remainder is	3d. 37m. S. - - 8.799897
Half Sum is	68	57	Sum of the four Logarithms is	19.227334
Remain -	3.37			24d. 15m. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum 9.613667
Double it -				- 24d. 14m.
The Sum is -				- 48d. 30m.
Which subtract from				180d. 00m.

Remainder is the Angle ACD 131d. 30m.

In like Manner you may find any other Angle by Logarithms.
Or thus,

By Gunter's Scale, say,

1. As Radius, is to the Sine of one of the containing Sides;
So is the Sine of the other containing Side, to a Fourth Sine.

Then,

2. As that 4th Sine, is to the Sine of the half Sum of the three Sides; so is the Sine of the Remainder to a fifth Sine; against which on the Line of versed Sines is the Angle required.

That is,

As Radius .. S. Side CD :: S. Side AC .. a Fourth Sine.

As S. 90d. .. S. 38d. 26m. :: S. 34d. 08m. .. S. 20d. 25m. Then,

As Fourth Sine .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides :: S. Remainder .. a Fifth Sine.

As S. 20d. 25m. .. S. 68d. 57m. :: S. 03d. 37m. .. S. 9d. 43m.
against which on the Line of the versed Sines, is 131d. 30m. the Angle ACD as before.

Problem 12. Case 12. *The Angles given; to find a Side.*

Example. Plate 4. Fig. 12.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle ACD; there is given,

The Angle { ACD 30d. 47m. } : The Side { CD, or
ADC 27d. 30m. } : AC, or
CAD 131d. 34m. } AD, required?

This Triangle is made by Problem 21. of *Spheric Trigonometry Geometric*, in Page 131.

This

This Case is likewise perform'd by the Directions in Case 11, the Angles being accounted Sides, and the Sides Angles; and then taking the Supplement of the greater (given) Angle to 180 Degrees.

For the Side AD, the Operation is thus;

	d. m.		
Sup. Ang.	CAD 48° 26'	} The adjacent Angles {	S. co. ar. 0.125992
Angle {	ADC 27° 30'		S. co. ar. 0.335594
	ACD 30° 47'		$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Ang. 53d. 21m. S. - - - 9.904335
Sum is	106.43	Remainder	22d. 34m. S. - - - 9.584058
Half Sum is	53 21	Sum of the four Logarithms is	19.949979
Remainder	- 22 34		- - - - 70.44 S. half Sum 9.974989
	Double it		- - - - 70.44
	The Sum is		- - - 141.28 Which
	Subtract from		- - - 180.00
	Remainder is the Side AD		38.32

In like manner may any other Side be found by Logarithms; Or thus,

By Gunter's Scale.

1. As Radius, to the Sine of one of the adjacent Angles (to the Side required) so is the Sine of the other adjacent Angles, to a Fourth Side.

2. Then, as the Fourth Sine, is to the Sine of the half Sum of the three Angles; so is the Sine of the Remainder, to a fifth Sine; against which, on the Line of versed Sines, is the Side required.

That is,

As Radius .. S. Sup. CAD : : S. Angle ADC : a Fourth Sine.

As S. 90d. .. S. 43d. 26m. : : S. 27d. 30m. .. S. 20d. 13n.

Then again,

As Fourth Sine .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Angles : : S. Remainder .. a Fifth Sine.

As S. 20d. 13m. .. S. 53d. 21m. : : S. 22d. 34m. .. 65d. 00m.

Against which, on the Line of versed Sines, is - - 38d. 32m. the Side AD, as above,

Note; When the greatest Side (CD, which ever is opposite to the greatest Angle) is required, the Operation will produce the Supplement thereof to a Semi-Circle; wherefore, if it be subtracted from 180d. it leaves the Side sought: Or (by the Loga-

beric Trigonometry Oblique.

plement Arithmetic of the Log
Sides, add the Logarithmic Si
ainder; Half the Total of the
arithmic Sine of Half the require
egrees.

eration for the Angle ADC, is

5 } The containing Sides { S. co
3 } { S. co
2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides 68d. 57m. S. co
4 | Remainder is 3d. 37m. S.
7 | Sum of the four Logarithms
7 | 24d. 15m. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum
- - - 24d. 14m.
is - - - 48d. 30m.
tract from 180d. 00m.
ngle ACD 131d. 30m.
you may find any other Angle by

By Gunter's Scale, *say*,
is to the Sine of one of the contain
of the other containing Side, to a

Sine, is to the Sine of the half Sum
Sine of the Remainder to a fifth
of versed Sines is the Angle requ

is,
de CD : : S. Side AC .. a Fourth
d. 26m. : : S. 34d. 08m. .. S. 20d. 2
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides : : S. Remainder ..
S. 68d. 57m. : : S. 03d. 37m. ..
the Line of the versed Sines, is 131
efore.

Case 12. *The Angles given; to find*

Example. *Plate 4. Fig. 17.*

ie Spheric Triangle ACD, then

D 30d. 47m. }
C 27d. 30m. }
D 131d. 34m. }
is made by Pru
e 131.

Logarithms) if you omit this Part of the Operation, (viz. the Subtraction from 180 Degrees) you have the Side required.

So much for the Doctrine of Spheric Triangles; the Application follows.

CHAPTER VI.

Containing the Description and Use of the Globes.

HAVING finished Spheric Trigonometry, it remains to shew its Uses in Geography, Great Circle Sailing, and Astronomy. In order to the perfect Understanding of these, it is requisite first to be acquainted with the Nature and Use of the Globes, which I will endeavour to perform with Brevity, and as clearly as possible.

Section I. *The Description and Use of Globes in General.*

Definition 1. A Globe (as to its Name and Figure) is so generally known, that 'tis needless here to produce a Mathematical Definition of it; but as to the Kinds of Material Globes, and their Parts, it is necessary something should be said.

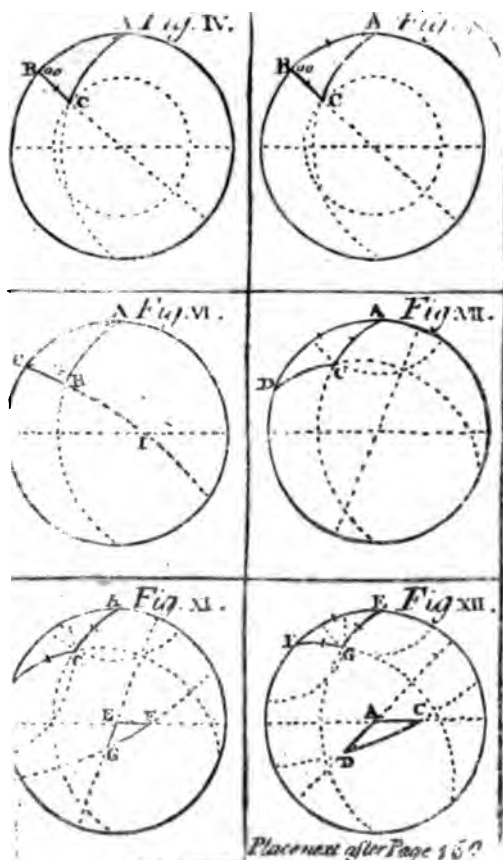
2. The Kinds of Globes are two; Terrestrial and Cœlestial, which, together with their Appurtenances, are for the lively Representation of the Natural Situation, and Position of the Earth and Heavens, and are useful for the demonstrating (by Representation and Resolution of) any Problem belonging to the Sphere of Heaven, or Earth, either in Geography, Navigation, or Astronomy.

3. The Appurtenances appertaining to Material Globes are Six; the Body or Globe itself, Brazen Meridian, Quadrant of Altitude and its Screw, Hour-Circle and Index, Wooden Frame or Horizon, and Brass Semi-Circle of Position; all may be used with either Globe; yet the last being of least Use, may be supplied by the Quadrant of Altitude.

4. The Body, or Globe itself, is an Emblem of Heaven, or of Earth; on which are drawn diverse Lines and Circles, useful and proper for the Explication thereof.

5. The Brazen Meridian, is the Ring in which the Globe hangeth, and turneth upon its Axis, being two Wires issuing from its Body; and is divided into four Quadrants, each 90 Degrees, and figured 10, 20, 30, &c. to 90.

6. The





6. The Quadrant of Altitude is a narrow thin Slip of Brass with a Notch, Nut, and Screw at one End; 'tis divided into 90d. which by Rotation describe the Almicanter, or Circles of Altitude, and the Edge represents an Azimuth Circle.

7. The Hour Circle is a flat Ring of Brass, so contrived, that it may be took off, and fixed about either Pole of the Globe; 'tis divided into 24 Hours of a Natural Day; each Hour is divided into Halves and Quarters, to this belongs an Index having a round Hole at one End, to fix it on the Axis of the Globe.

8. The Wooden Frame, or Horizon, is circular and flat, in which the brazen Meridian doth move through two Notches, diametrically opposite, and also in a third Notch made in a Central Piece of Wood or Brass at the Bottom of it: On the upper Part is a Calendar, shewing the Day of the Month, Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, the Rumbs, or Points of the Compasses, &c.

9. The Semi-circle of Position, is a Semi-Circle of Brass; the upper Side is divided into 180 Degrees; it serveth to measure Distances, either on the Terrestrial or Cœlestial Globe.

Section II. *The Description and Use of the Terrestrial Globe.*

THE Terrestrial Globe, hath on the Superficies of it's Body, the whole Form and Fashion of the Earth and Sea, described; with the Circle of the Sphere, as Equator, Meridians, Tropics, &c.

In order to a clear understanding the Use of this Globe, observe these following Geographic Definitions.

1. The Earth, together with the Sea, composeth that round Body called the Orb, or Globe of the Earth, which is circumscribed by Lines Real, and Imaginary.

2. The Real Lines, are such as agree with the Terrestrial Globe by Nature, and so divide it into Continents, Islands and Seas: The Imaginary Parts, are such as are applied to it by Virtue of our Understanding; and not being materially such, are supposed to be on the Earth: These imaginary Lines are either strait or circular.

3. The Axis, is a strait Line imagined to pass through the Center of the Earth, the extrem Points are the Poles on which the world is supposed to move; one called the Artic, or North Pole; the other the Antarctic, or South Pole; 'tis represented by the Wires on which the Globe turneth.

4. The Circular Lines, are either greater, as the Meridian, Horizon, Equator; or less, as Tropics, Polar Circles, Parallels of Latitude.

5. Meridian, is a Circle passing through the Poles of the Earth, the Zenith and Nadir; crosseth the Equator at Right Angles, and divideth the Earth into two equal Parts; one East, the other West: It is so called, because when the Sun cometh to the Meridian of any Place, 'tis then Noon, or Mid-day there; they are infinite in Number, for all Places from East to West have their several Meridians.

Of these, one is called the First, or Chief Meridian, from which the Longitude of Places is reckon'd; 'tis of special Note and Use, but variously placed by Geographers; 'tis frequently represented on the Globe by a double Line passing through the Poles, and is Divided into twice 90 Degrees, numbered from the Equator towards each Pole, ending in 90 Degrees.

6. The Horizon, is that Circle which comprehendeth all that Space of the Earth which is visible, and distinguisheth it from that (lying under the Horizon) which is invisible, 'tis either Sensible or Rational.

The Sensible Horizon, is that apparent Circle, which extends itself quite round about us, dividing the Heavens and Earth into two unequal Parts; and being limited by the Sight, is sometimes greater or less, according to the Situation of the Place.

The Rational Horizon, is a Circle dividing the Heavens and Earth into two equal Parts, whose Poles are the Zenith and Nadir: By this Circle our Days and Nights are measured, and the diverse Risings and Settings of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, do appear: 'Tis represented on the Globe by the upper Part of the Wooden Frame.

Note; The Meridian and Horizon, are moveable with the Mutation of Places.

7. The Equator, is a Circle under the Equinoctial in the Heavens, compassing the Earth in the Middle between its two Poles, dividing it into two equal Parts, called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres; from it, the Latitudes of Places are reckon'd, either North or South; This Circle is represented on the Globe by a double, or treble Line, divided into 360 Degrees, are number'd 10, 20, 30, &c. from the Left-hand towards the Right, till it end in 360 Degrees, but upon the modern Globes, graduated from the first Meridian, both Ways, 10, 20, 30, &c. until both Graduations meet in 180d. at the opposite Part of the Meridian.

This Circle is called Equator, because when the Sun comes to it, which is twice a Year, (*viz.* about the 21st of March, at his

his Entrance into Aries; and again into Libra, about the 23^d. of September) he makes equal Days and Nights throughout the World; And upon it is writ in Capital Letters, *Linea sub Æquinoctiali, or Linea Equinoctialis*.

8. The Less Circles described on Globes, are called Parallel Circles, some of which have particular Names, as Tropics, and Polar Circles.

9. The Tropics are two, being parallel to the Equator and distant from it 23^d. 29^m. That on the North Side of it, is called the Tropic of Cancer, at which the Sun hath its greatest North Declination; then making to us (and all Places in North Latitude) the longest Day, and shortest Night; which is about the 21st of June; the other on the South Side, is called the Tropic of Capricorn, at which the Sun hath his greatest South Declination, making then our shortest Day and longest Night, which is about the 22^d of December; these Tropics have their Names thus, *Tropicus sub Canero*, and *Tropicus sub Capricorno*.

10. The Polar Circles are two, being also parallel to the Equator, and compassing the Poles of the World, at 23^d. 29^m. Distance; that about the North Pole is called the Artic Circle, and the other the Antarctic-Circle, and are writ thus, *Circulus sub Artico Polo*, and *Circulus sub Antartico Polo*.

These Tropics and Polar Circles divide the Globe of the Earth into five Parts, called Zones, of which three were accounted by the Ancients to be so intemperate as to be uninhabitable, these Zones are called Torrid, Frigid, and Temperate; that is, one Torrid or burning Zone, two Temperate, and two Frigid or Frozen Zones.

11. The Torrid Zone, is all that Space of Earth and Sea, which layeth between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

12. The two Temperate Zones, are contained between each Tropic and a Polar Circle.

13. The two Frigid Zones, are contained between each Polar Circle and its Pole; that is, one within the Artic Circle, and the other encompassed by the Antarctic.

Thus much of the Imaginary Lines, and Parts of the Earth: The real Parts, are Earth and Water, in general divided into four Parts or Quarters, called *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*; each of these, and consequently the whole Globe, is divided into Continents, Islands, and Seas.

14. A Continent, is a great Quantity of Land, not divided by the Sea, wherein are several Empires, Kingdoms, and Countries conjoin'd;

conjoined; as *Europe, Asia, and Africa*, is one Continent, and *America* is another.

15. An Island, is a Part of the Earth that is environed or encompassed round by the Sea; as *Great-Britain*, and also *Ireland, &c.* are Islands.

In Continents, and Islands, are these Parts observable, *viz. Peninsula, Isthmus, and Promontory.*

16. *Peninsula*, is such a Part of Land as is almost environed round with Water, and is joined to the Land by an Isthmus, as the *Morea* in the *Levant*.

17. An *Isthmus*, is a narrow Neck of Land between two Seas which joineth the Peninsula to the Continent, as *Corinth* in *Greece*.

18. A *Promontory*, is a high Hill, Mountain, or Cape of Land that shooteth itself into the Sea; As *Cape de Verde*, and the *Cape of Good Hope* in *Africa*.

19. A Place, in respect to the Heavens, is either East, West North, or South.

These Places are said to be East, which lie in the Eastern Hemisphere (terminated by the First Meridian) or where the Sun riseth.

And those are West, which lie Westerly of the said Meridian or towards the Setting of the Sun.

Those Places are properly North, which lie betwixt the Equator and the Arctic Pole.

And those Places are South, which lie betwixt the Equator and the Antarctic Pole;

But according to general Acceptation, Places are said to be North or South, according as they are situate to the Northward or Southward of the Equator, even to each Pole.

The Ancients have divided the Inhabitants of the Earth into *Periæci, Antiæci, and Antipodes*.

20. The *Periæci*, are such who live under the same Parallel, but in opposite Points of it; that is, they are in the same Latitude, but their Difference of Longitude is 180 Degrees.

21. The *Antiæci*, are such as have the same Meridian, and equally distant from the Equator, but the one North and the other South; that is, two Places in one Longitude, and each in equal, but contrary Latitudes.

22. The *Antipodes*, are such as inhabit two Places of the Earth, which are diametrically opposite; that is, two Places whose Difference of Latitude and Difference of Longitude are each 180 Degrees, and such walk Feet to Feet.

The Earth, being encompassed with Water, whose Washings in surrounding the dry Land, cut out and shape many winding Bays, Creeks, and meandering Inlets, giving Terminations to the Four Regions of the Earth, and extending itself round them all, is but one continued Ocean. Wherefore,

The Water, is either Ocean, Seas, Straits, Creeks, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, &c.

23. The Ocean, is a general Collection, or Rendezvous of all Waters.

24. A Sea, is a Part of the Ocean, to which we must sail thro' some Straits; as the *Mediterranean*, and *Baltic Sea*.

25. A Strait, is a narrow Part of the Ocean, lying betwixt two Shores, and opening a Way into some Sea; as the Straits of *Gibraltar*, that leads into the *Mediterranean Sea*; and the *Sound*, which leads into the *Baltic Sea*.

26. A Creek, is a small narrow Part of the Sea, or River, that goeth up but a little Way into the Land.

27. A Bay, is a great Inlet of the Land, as the Bay of *Biscay*, and the Bay of *Mexico*; otherwise a Bay is a Station, or Road for Ships to anchor in.

28. A River, is a small Flux of Water, flowing within the Land, courting the Banks, whilst they their Arms display, to embrace her Silver Wayes.

29. A Lake, is that which continually retains and keeps Water in it; as the Lake *Zair* in *Africa*, and Lake *Nicaragua* in *America*.

30. A Gulph, is an Inlet of the Land, deeper than a Bay, as the Gulph of *Venice*, the Gulph of *Florida*; in which are swift and rapid Currents.

Of the Names of the Ocean.

31. The Ocean, according to the four Quarters, had four Names; as the *Eastern* or *Oriental Ocean*; the *Western* or *Occidental Ocean*, the *Northern* or *Septentrional*; and the *Southern* or *Meridional Ocean*: But besides these, it hath other particular Names according to the Continent it boundeth, and the Nature of the Sea; as it lies extended towards the East, it is called the *Chinese Sea*, from the adjacent Country of *China*: Towards the South, it is called *Oceanus Indicus*, or the *Indian Sea*: Where it washeth the Coast of *Persia*, it is called *Mare Persicum*; In like Manner, *Mare Arabicum* from *Arabia*; and so towards the West, it is the *Ethiopian Sea*.

Then

Then the *Atlantic Ocean*; from *Atlas* a Mountain in *Africa*; but near to *America*, it is called by the *Spaniards*, *Mar-del-Nort*; and on the other Side of *America*, it is *Mar-del-Zur*, or *Mare Pacificum*.

Where it touches upon *Spain*, 'tis *Oceanus Hispanicus*; by the *English*, the Bay of *Biscay*; between *England* and *France*, 'tis called the *English Channel*; between *England* and *Ireland*, the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*; between *England* and *Holland*, by some the *German*, but rather the *British Ocean*; Northward of *Scotland*, 'tis called *Mare Caledonium*; more Northerly, 'tis the *Hyperborean*, or *Frozen Sea*; more Easterly, 'tis the *Tartarian Sea*, or *Scythian Ocean*, &c. Thus much for the Names of the Ocean. Next,

Of the Names of the Seas.

32. The *Baltic Sea*, by the *Dutch* the *Oost Zee*, lying between *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Germany*, whose Entrance is called the *Sound*. The *Mare Mediterraneum*, by the *English* the *Straits*; by the *Spaniards*, *Mar-del-Levant*, the Entrance whereof is called the *Straits of Gibraltar*: Then *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black Sea*, to which joins *Palus Meotis*, now *Mar-del-Zabache*; Then the *Caspian*, or *Hircanean Sea*: Then the *Arabian Gulf*, *Mare Rubrum*, or the *Red-Sea*: And the *Persian Gulf*, or *Gulf de Elcatiff*, &c.

Of the Division of the Earthly Globe.

33. The Globe of the Earth (as was said before in Def. 13.) is divided into four Parts, viz. *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*.

34. *Europe* is bounded towards the North by the Northern Ocean, or *Frozen Sea*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, lying betwixt it and *Africa*; on the East with the River *Tanais*; and on the West by the Western or *Atlantic Ocean*; whose chief Provinces are,

<i>Poland,</i>	<i>Muscovia,</i>	<i>Sweden,</i>	<i>Norway,</i>
<i>Denmark,</i>	<i>Germany,</i>	<i>France,</i>	<i>Spain,</i>
<i>Portugal,</i>	<i>Italy,</i>	<i>Hungary,</i>	<i>Sclavonia,</i>
<i>Greece,</i>	<i>Dalmatia,</i>	<i>Romania,</i>	<i>Part of Tartaria.</i>

The principal Islands are,

<i>Great-Britain,</i>	<i>Ireland.</i>	<i>Sardinia,</i>	<i>Sicily,</i>
<i>Corfica,</i>	<i>Candia,</i>	<i>Negropont,</i>	<i>Cyprus.</i>

35. *Asia*, is bounded on the North with the Northern, and *Tartarean Ocean*; on the South with the *Arabian Gulph*, or *Red Sea*; on the East with the *India Ocean*; and on the West with the River *Tanais*.

The

The chief Regions are,

<i>Turky in Asia,</i>	<i>Arabia,</i>	<i>Tartaria,</i>	<i>Persia,</i>
<i>Natolia,</i>	<i>Mesopotamia,</i>	<i>Assyria,</i>	<i>Chaldea,</i>
<i>Syria,</i>	<i>Armenia,</i>	<i>Palestina,</i>	<i>Georgia,</i>
<i>Media,</i>	<i>Parthia,</i>	<i>China,</i>	<i>India.</i>

The principal Islands are.

<i>Japan,</i>	<i>Sumatra, Bornea, &c. in the Oriental Ocean.</i>
<i>Cyprus,</i>	<i>Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.</i>
<i>Metelino,</i>	<i>Scio, Samos, &c. in the Archipelagus.</i>

36. *Africa* is bounded on the North with the *Mediterranean*, on the East with the *Red-Sea*, on the South with the *Æthiopic* or Southern Ocean, and on the West with the *Atlantic Ocean*.

The principal Provinces are,

<i>Egypt,</i>	<i>Barbary,</i>	<i>Monomotapa,</i>
<i>De erts of Zara,</i>	<i>Negroland,</i>	<i>Biledulgerid,</i>
<i>Nubia,</i>	<i>Guiney,</i>	<i>Æthiopia, or Abyssinia.</i>

It's Islands are,

<i>The Canary Islands,</i>	<i>Cape de Verde Islands,</i>
<i>The Isles of Azores,</i>	<i>Madeira Islands,</i>
<i>St. Thomas,</i>	<i>Madagascar, or St. Lawrence,</i>
<i>Malta, in the Mediterranean,</i>	<i>St. Helena.</i>

37. *America*, is bounded on the North with the Northern Ocean, on the East with the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the South with the *Magellanic Sea*, and on the West with the *South Sea*, or *Mar del Zur*: It is divided into two Parts, viz. *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*.

Mexicana, or North *America*, hath these Provinces;

<i>New Spain,</i>	<i>Terra Florida,</i>	<i>Carolina,</i>	<i>Virginia and</i>
<i>Mary-land.</i>	<i>Pensilvania,</i>	<i>New-Jersey,</i>	<i>New-York,</i>
<i>New-England,</i>	<i>New-France,</i>	<i>Greenland,</i>	whether Continent
			or Island is not yet known.

The chief Islands of *Mexicana* are,

Island, or *Iceland*, *California*, but *New-foundland*, *Bermudas*, this by latest Accounts seems to be a Peninsula.

Peruana or South-*America*, hath these Provinces;

Terra Magellanica, *Brazilia*, *Chili*, The *Amazons*, *Guiana*, *Peru*, *Panama*, *Cartbogena*, *Perague*, or *Rio-de-la-Plata*.

The principal Islands of *Peruana*, are,

Terra del Fuego, *Hispaniola*, *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Port Rico*, *Bahama*, *Bermudas*, *Barbadoes*, and the rest of the *Caribbee-Islands*, &c. *Molugue* or *Molucca Islands*, *Java-Major*, *Java* the less, and many other Islands in the *East-Indies*.

Having

Having described the Lines and Circles, and the Parts belonging to the Terrestrial Globe, the Uses of all take in the following Problems.

Problem 1. *To find the Latitude of any Place upon the Globe.*

The Rule. Bring the proposed Place just under the Brass Meridian, and note what Degree (on the said Meridian) stands against it, which is the Latitude thereof. Or thus,

With a pair of Compasses, take the nearest Distance from the proposed Place (on the Globe) to any Parallel of Latitude, and lay it on the graduated, or first Meridian from the said Parallel, the same Way the proposed Place lieth from it, the other Foot sheweth the Latitude required:

Example. *Let it be required to find the Latitude of the Lizard in England?*

Turn the Body of the Globe 'till the Lizard be just under the Brass Meridian, and you'll find 49d. 57m. right against it; which is the Latitude of the Lizard. Or thus,

Take the nearest Distance (on the Globe) from the Lizard to any Parallel of Latitude; apply the same to the graduated Meridian, and it sheweth the Latitude 49d. 57m. as before.

Note, All those Circles on the Globe, which are parallel to the Equator, are called Parallels of Latitude.

Problem 2. *To find the Longitude of any Place on the Globe.*

The Rule 1. Turn (as before) the Globe 'till the proposed Place lies just under the Brass Meridian, and there keep it steady.

2. Then observe what Degree of the Equator lieth under the Brass Meridian, and that's the Longitude required.

Example. *I demand the Longitude of the Lizard in England?*

Bring the Lizard under the Brass Meridian, and then the Brass Meridian cutteth the Equator, in 18d. 22m. the Longitude required.

Note, The Globes formerly made in *England* begun Longitude at the Meridian of the Island of *St. Michael*, one of the *Western* or *Azore* Isles, which is West from the Meridian of *London* (according to the Mariner's Compass Rectified, and also the Mariner's Calendar) 23d. 36m.

And accordingly the Lizard's Longitude is 5d. 14m. West from *London*: This Difference in the Longitude of Places, is occasioned by the different Beginnings of Longitude by different Authors, which the Student is desired to consider.

Problem

Problem III. *To find the Distance of any two Places on the Globe.*

The Rule. 1. Lay the beginning of the Degrees on the Quadrant of Altitude, upon one of the proposed Places, and count how many Degrees on it are contained between both Places, which is the Distance required.

2. Those Degrees being multiplied by 60 for Nautic, and 70 for Geographic Miles, the Product is the Distance in Minutes. Or thus,

Take the Distance between the two Places with a Pair of Compasses; then measure that Distance on the Equator, counting the Degrees intercepted between both Feet, and it will shew the Distance required.

Note; The Distance found by this *Problem*, is the shortest Distance; or their Distance in the Arc of a Great Circle, which is less than their Distance in the Rumb, leading from one to the other; except both Places lie under one Meridian, or in the Equator.

Example. *I demand the Distance between the Lizard, and the Island of Barbadoes.*

If you lay the Edge of the Quadrant of Altitude on both Places, and the beginning of the Degrees of it on one of the Places, you will find on the Quadrant of the Altitude 57 Degrees intercepted between them, which is the Distance; and being multiplied by 60 or 70, gives 3420 Nautic, or 3990 Geographic Miles.

Problem 4. *To find the Angle of Position of Places; that is, The Angle the Arc of a Great Circle, passing over two given Places, makes with the Meridian of either of them.*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Body of the Globe to the Latitude of one of the given Places.

2. Bring the same Place under the Brass Meridian, and there stay the Body of the Globe.

3. Screw the Quadrant of Altitude fast on the Brass Meridian, right over the said Place.

4. Then lay the graduated Edge of the Quadrant of Altitude to the other Place, and the said Edge will cut the Horizon in the Degree of Position required.

Example. *Let it be required to know the Angle of Position of Barbadoes from the Lizard.*

1. Bring the *Lizard* to the Brass Meridian, and there resting the Body of the Globe, you will find the Latitude of the *Lizard* to be 49d. 57m.

2. Move

2. Move the Brass Meridian (keeping the Body of the Globe fixed as before) higher or lower; until 49d. 57m. on it do cut the Horizon (on the North-side thereof) then is the Globe rectified to the Latitude of the *Lizard*: The like you must do in rectifying the Globe for any other Place, or Latitude.

3. Screw the Quadrant of Altitude to 49d. 57m. on the Brass Meridian, which is just over the *Lizard*, (if the Globe be not returned from it's Position as in the first Step hereof,) and turn the graduated Edge of it to *Barbadoes*, the said Edge will Point on the Horizon to 69 Degrees South Westerly; which is the Angle of Position of *Barbadoes* from the *Lizard*; that is, the Angle, the Arc of a Great Circle, passing through or over the two Places; makes with the Meridian of the *Lizard*, which is not the Rumb, leading from the first to the second; for, if you rectify the Globe, to the Latitude of *Barbadoes*, and so proceed as before directed, you will find the Angle of Position to be 38 Degrees North Easterly, the Position of the *Lizard* from *Barbadoes*, which is 31 Degrees less than the Position of *Barbadoes* from the *Lizard*; whereby it appears neither of these are the true Rumb, or Point of the Compass leading from one Place to the other: For you are to *Note*;

1. That the Rumb-lines, or Points of the Compass, make equal Angles with all Meridians on the Globe.

2. That an equal Segment, or Part of the said Rumb, changeth, or altereth the Latitude in all Places equally.

3. That the Rumb-lines, though continued ever so far, do not pass into, or through the Poles; but wind about them till they lose themselves.

4. These Rumb-lines are represented upon the Globe by those Spiral-Lines, which you see are 32 in Number, meeting in a Center, where there is a *Flower-de-Luce* pointing to the North; from whence they run winding about the Globe, and continue inclining towards the Pole, where they seem confused.

Problem 5. *Two Places being given; to find their Rumb, Bearing, or Course in Sailing from one to another.*

The Rule. 1. Having found the two Places on the Globe, see what Rumb Line passeth through both of them, and that is the Rumb, or Course from one to another.

2. If no Rumb-Line pass through both Places, then observe that which runneth parallel to both Places, and that is the Rumb, or Course from one to the other.

Example

Example 1. I demand the Course from the *Lizard* to *Cape Cod* in *New England*?

On the Globe you will find these Places to lie on the W. by S. and E. by N. Rumb Line, and therefore the Course from the *Lizard* to *Cape Cod*, is W. by S. and consequently from *Cape Cod* to the *Lizard* E. by N.

Example 2. I demand the Course from the *Lizard*, to the *Island Barbadoes*?

Here no Rumb Line on the Globe passeth over them; wherefore look for a Rumb to which the Place lies most parallel, and you'll find it S. W. half W. the Course from the *Lizard* to *Island Barbadoes*; and NE. half E. from *Island Barbadoes* to the *Lizard*.

Problem VI. *Course and Distance sailed being given; to find the Difference of Latitude and Difference of Longitude.*

The Rule. 1. Make a small Mark on that Rumb Line (which is the given Course) in the Latitude of the Place you sail from, bring that Mark to the Brass Meridian, and it cuts the Equator in its Longitude.

2. Take the Distance sailed from the Equator, and lay it on the said Rumb, from the foresaid Mark; at the Termination thereof make another Mark.

3. Then bring this Second Mark to the Brass Meridian, which is the Latitude of that Place; and then the Meridian cuts the Equator in the Longitude of it.

4. Having the Latitude and Longitude of those two Places marked in the Rumb Line, by Subtraction you may find their Difference of Latitude and Difference of Longitude, and it is done.

Example. Suppose a Ship sails S. W. by W. 200 Leagues; or 10 Degrees from the *Lizard*: I demand her Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude; or what Latitude and Longitude she is in?

1. Make a Mark on the S. W. by W. Rumb, just under 49d. 57m. (the *Lizard's* Latitude) and then the Meridian cuts the Equator in 5d. 14m. W. the Longitude of that Mark.

2. Take 10 Degrees from the Equator, and lay it on the SW. by W. Rumb, from the First Mark to the Second Mark.

3. Bring the second Mark to the Brass Meridian, and the Latitude of it is 44d. 40m. the Latitude the Ship is in, and in the Equator the Longitude of it is 17d. 59m. W. by Subtraction, the Diff. of Lat. is 5d. 17m. and Diff. of Long. is 12d. 45m. Longitude in this, and all the succeeding Problems being estimated from the Meridian of London. But here you must note:

L

That,

That, The Distance failed intirely taken, and laid on the Rumb, is the Distance in the Arc of a Great Circle, and not really in the Rumb; for the Distance in the Great Circle is always less than the Distance in the Rumb: Wherefore, the better Way will be to take 1, 2, 3, or (or some small Number of) Degrees of the Equator; and run that Distance (in the Compasses) over, upon the Rumb Line from the First Mark to the Second; and in so doing, the Distance is more truly laid, then by taking it at once.

Problem VII. *Both Latitudes and Course given; to find the Distance and Difference of Longitude.*

The Rule. 1. Turn the Body of the Globe 'till the given Rumb doth cut the Brass Meridian in the Latitude you depart from, and there make a Mark on the Rumb, and at the same Time, see what Degree of the Equator is cut by the Meridian; for that is the Longitude of this Mark.

2. Turn the Body of the Globe 'till the same Rumb cuts the Meridian in the Latitude of the second Place, and there make another Mark on the Rumb; then see what Degree of the Equator is cut by the Meridian, which is the Longitude of the second Mark; and the less Longitude subtracted from the greater, gives the Difference of Longitude required.

3. The Distance between the two Marks on the Rumb Line, being measured (according to the Note in the last Problem) on the Equator, gives the Distance of the two Places.

Example. If a Ship sails SW. by W. from the *Lizard*, 'till by Observation she is in Latitude 44d. 40m. North; I demand her Distance sailed, and what Longitude she is in?

1. Bring the SW. by W. Rumb to cut the Meridian in 49d. 57m. the *Lizard's* Latitude, and make a Mark on that Rumb there, then the Meridian cuts the Equator in 5d. 14m. W. the Longitude of that Mark.

2. Turning the Globe 'till the SW. by W. Rumb cuts the Meridian in 44d. 40m. the Latitude of the second Place, and making there a Mark on the Rumb; then the Meridian cuts the Equator in 17d. 59m. W. the Longitude of the second Mark; and therefore the Difference of Longitude, is 12d. 45m. West; which being adding to the Longitude of the *Lizard*, 5d. 14m. W. the Sum is 17d. 59m. W. the Longitude the Ship is in.

3. Take 2 Degrees from the Equator, and run over that Distance in the Compasses upon the Rumb, from the first Mark

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Mark to the Second, and 'tis five Times, which is 10d. or 200 Leagues, the Distance sailed on that Rumb.

Problem VIII. *Having the Latitude, and Longitude the Ship is in given; to find the Place where the Ship is in, on the Globe.*

The Rule. 1. Bring the Longitude to the Brass Meridian, and there stay the Body of the Globe.

2. Where the given Latitude cuts the Globe, make a Mark on the Body of the Globe, which Mark is the Place of the Ship at that Time.

Example. If a Ship sails S.W.ly, from the *Lizard*, and after some Time is in Latitude 44d. 40m. Longitude 17d. 59m. W. I demand the Place of the Ship on the Globe?

1. Bring 17d. 59m. W. on the Equator to the Brass Meridian, and there stay the Globe.

2. Just under 44d. 40m. N. on the Brass Meridian, make a Mark on the Body of the Globe, and that is the Place of the Ship at that Time.

Section III, *The Description of the Cœlestial Globe.*

THE *Cœlestial Globe* represents that glorious Canopy, so richly embroider'd, and beset with those sparkling Diamonds, that upon the dusky Cheeks of the Night hangs as rich Jewels in an *Ethiopian's* Ear; having upon its Convexity artificially placed all the Stars, correspondent to their Natural Situation in the Concavity of the Orb, which we call the Starry Heavens.

2. The Appurtenances belonging to this, are the same with those belonging to the Terrestrial Globe; and being before described in Section I. of this Chapter, I refer you to it.

3. On the Body of the Globe, besides the Constellations, there are drawn diverse Circles; as the Equinoctial, Ecliptic, Colures, Meridians, and Circles of Longitude: All these are called Great Circles. The lesser Circles are the Tropics, Polar Circles, and Parallels of Declination.

4. The Equinoctial in this, is the same with the Equator in the Terrestrial Globe, and in the same Manner divided, and number'd from the Left-hand towards the Right, with 10, 20, 30, &c. to 360 Degrees.

The Poles of the Equinoctial are also called the Poles of the World, and are represented by the two Wires on which the Body of the Globe turneth.

5. The Ecliptic is a great Circle which crosseth the Equinoctial in two opposite Points, the Beginning of Aries, and Libra; it is divided into twelve (equal Parts called) Signs, each containing 30 Degrees, and figured from the Left-hand towards the Right, 10, 20, 30; then 10, 20, 30, &c. having the Figure, Character, and Name of each Sign, as followeth;

<i>Aries</i> γ	} Northern Signs	<i>Libra</i> ♎	} Southern Signs.
<i>Taurus</i> ♉		<i>Scorpio</i> ♏	
<i>Gemini</i> ♊		<i>Sagittarius</i> ♐	
<i>Cancer</i> ♋		<i>Capricornus</i> ♑	
<i>Leo</i> ♌		<i>Aquarius</i> ♒	
<i>Virgo</i> ♍		<i>Pisces</i> ♓	

This Circle with its Figures and Characters, are on both Globes; but the Coelestial hath the Images and Names of the Signs, which the Terrestrial hath not.

Under this Circle the Sun moves in his Annual Course; but the rest of the Planets have their Deviations from it; for which Reason Astronomers have assigned eight Degrees on each Side the Ecliptic, making the whole Latitude to be 16 Degrees, which Breadth is called the Zodiac.

The Zodiac is not drawn on the Globe, only imagined by two Circles parallel to the Ecliptic, at eight Degrees Distance from it, on each Side thereof.

The Poles of the Ecliptic, are two opposite Points, each 23d. 29m. distant from its correspondent Pole of the World: In these the Circles of Longitude all meet, and near each is writ: *Polus Eclipticus*.

6. The Meridians are the same as before on the Terrestrial Globe, only with this Difference, on this they are drawn thro' every 30 Degrees of the Equinoctial, on that through every 15th Degree of the Equator; in both they all meet in the Poles of the World.

7. The Colures, are two Meridians, cutting each other at Right-angles in the Poles of the World, dividing the Equinoctial and Ecliptic into 4 equal Parts; the one passeth thro' the Beginning of Aries and Libra, the two Equinoctial Signs; therefore called the Equinoctial Colure; and on the Globe it is divided into Degrees, numbered from the Equinoctial both Ways, 10, 20, 30, &c. ending in 90 at each Pole of the World: It generally hath these Words near it, *Colurus Equinoctiorum*.

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The other passeth through the Beginning of Cancer and Capricorn, the two Solstitial Signs, therefore called the Solstitial Colure: This passeth through the Poles of the World, and Poles of the Ecliptic: 'Tis distinguished on the Globe by these Words, *Colorus Solstitiorum*.

8. The Horizon is a great Circle 90 deg. distant from the Zenith, and Nadir, cutting all Azimuth Circles at Right-Angles, and divided the World into two equal Parts, the upper and visible Hemisphere, and the lower and invisible: 'Tis represented by the upper Side of the wooden Frame, on which is a double Calendar of Months and Days, according to the Old and New Stile, with the Winds or Points of the Compass, and a Circle of Signs with their Degrees.

The Zenith, and Nadir, are two Points diametrically opposite, and are the Poles of the Horizon: The Zenith is the Vertical Point, or Point over Head; the Nadir is directly opposite thereto.

9. The Azimuths or Vertical Circles, are Great Circles intersecting each other in the Zenith and Nadir, and cutting the Horizon at Right-Angles; these Circles are not drawn on the Body of the Globe, but are represented by the Quadrant of Altitude when 'tis screw'd in the Zenith.

10. Circles of Longitude, are great Circles intersecting each other in the Poles of the Ecliptic, and cut it at Right-Angles: These are represented by the Quadrant of Altitude when it is screw'd over the Poles of the Ecliptic; and on the Body of some Globes; 12. of these Circles are drawn, passing through the Beginning of the twelve Signs.

Thus much for the great Circles.

The Description of the Less Circles.

Less or Small Circles, are those which divide the Globe into two unequal Parts, and when parallel to some great Circle, are called Parallel Circles, and are of three Kinds, viz. Parallels of Declination, Parallels of Altitude, and Parallels of Latitude.

11. Parallels of Declination, are parallel to the Equinoctial, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World, and the same with the Parallels of Latitude on the Terrestrial Globe.

The Tropics and Polar Circles, are Parallels of Declination, and the same as before in the Description of the Terrestrial Globe.

12. Almicanterſ, or Parallels of Altitude, are parallel to the Horizon, imagined to paſs through every Degree and Minute of an Azimuth Circle, and alſo of the Meridian of a Place, between the Horizon and the Zenith of that Place: Theſe are deſcribed by the Diviſions or Graduations on the Quadrant of Altitude in its Motion about the Body of the Globe, when it is ſcrewed in the Zenith of any Place.

13. Parallels of Latitude, are ſmall Circles parallel to the Ecliptic, imagined to paſs through every Degree and Minute of the Colures, or any Circle of Longitude, between the Ecliptic and the Poles thereof: Theſe are repreſented by the Diviſions of the Quadrant of Altitude in its Motion round the Body of the Globe, when it is ſcrewed over the Poles of the Ecliptic.

Having deſcribed the imaginary Circles of the Caeſtial Globe, we proceed now to the Deſcription of the Stars, thoſe glorious Diamonds, ſparkling in the immense Expanſion of the Firmament, encircling the Terreſtrial Orb at unmeaſurable Diſtances, which for Multitude ſeem innumerable, yet the greateſt and more viſible may be numbered and named: And for this Purpoſe Aſtronomers (for Order and Method-ſake) have reduced many Stars into one Image or Conſtellation, the better to know where to find them; and being found, how to expreſs them.

14. The Number of Conſtellations commonly drawn on the Body of the Caeſtial Globe, are 66, and are as followeth:

The Northern Conſtellations are 23, viz.

		Stars			Stars
1.	<i>Urſa Minor</i>	9	12.	<i>Auriga</i>	14
2.	<i>Urſa Major</i>	33	13.	<i>Serpentarius</i>	23
3.	<i>Draco</i>	36	14.	<i>Serpens</i>	14
4.	<i>Cepheus</i>	11	15.	<i>Sagitta</i>	5
5.	<i>Bootes</i>	22	16.	<i>Aquila</i>	9
6.	<i>Corona Borealis</i>	8	17.	<i>Antinous</i>	7
7.	<i>Hercules</i>	30	18.	<i>Dolphinus</i>	10
8.	<i>Lyra</i>	10	19.	<i>Equuleus</i>	5
9.	<i>Olon, or Cygnus</i>	27	20.	<i>Pegasus</i>	23
10.	<i>Caffiopeia</i>	23	21.	<i>Andromeda</i>	23
11.	<i>Perſeus, and Caput Meduſæ</i>	27	22.	<i>Triangulum</i>	3
			23.	<i>Coma Berenices</i>	15

In all 383

The

The Zodiacal Constellations are 12, viz.

	Stars		Stars
1. <i>Aries</i> ————	16	7. <i>Libra</i> ————	10
2. <i>Taurus</i> ————	32	8. <i>Scorpio</i> ————	26
3. <i>Gemini</i> ————	24	9. <i>Sagittarius</i> ————	29
4. <i>Cancer</i> ————	16	10. <i>Capricornus</i> ————	21
5. <i>Leo</i> ————	33	11. <i>Aquarius</i> ————	34
6. <i>Virgo</i> ————	39	12. <i>Pisces</i> ————	34

In all 314

The Southern Constellations are 30, viz.

	Stars		Stars
1. <i>Cetus</i> ————	26	17. <i>Columbus</i> ————	10
2. <i>Orion</i> ————	39	18. <i>Pisces Austrinus</i> ————	11
3. <i>Flumen Eridanus</i> ————	43	19. <i>Grus</i> ————	13
4. <i>Lepus</i> ————	13	20. <i>Phoenix</i> ————	12
5. <i>Canis major</i> ————	13	21. <i>Indus</i> ————	12
6. <i>Canis minor, or Canicula</i> ————	2	22. <i>Pavo</i> ————	16
7. <i>Arge Navis</i> ————	42	23. <i>Avis Indica, Toucan</i> ————	7
8. <i>Robur Carolinum</i> ————	11	24. <i>Apus musca</i> ————	3
9. <i>Hydra</i> ————	27	25. <i>Chamaeleon</i> ————	10
10. <i>Crater</i> ————	8	26. <i>Triangulum Australe</i> ————	5
11. <i>Corvus</i> ————	7	27. <i>Pisces Volans</i> ————	7
12. <i>Centaurus</i> ————	30	28. <i>Dorado, Pisces Auratus</i> ————	7
13. <i>Lupus</i> ————	22	29. <i>Apus, Anser Americanus</i> ————	10
14. <i>Crofero, or Crofiers</i> ————	5	30. <i>Hydra, Serpens Austrina</i> ————	10
15. <i>Ara, or the Altar</i> ————	8		
16. <i>Corona Austrina</i> ————	10		

In all 439

The Sixty-sixth Constellation (lying near the *Urfa Major*) was added by Sir *Charles Scarborough*, and called *Cor Caroli*, being one Star in a crowned Heart, and compleats a Catalogue of 1137 fixed Stars as above: But this Number is now largely increased by the Observation of our modern Astronomers, as may be seen in the *Flamsteadian* Catalogue, which contains about 3500, forming several new Asterisms, and are distinguished into six Degrees of Magnitude, or Bigness: The biggest, and brightest are called Stars of the first Magnitude; those next inferior in Bigness and Brightness, are Stars of the Second Magnitude, &c. upon Stars of the Sixth Magnitude. These several Magnitudes are expressed on the Globe in their several Forms, as may be seen in a little Table placed on the Globes, and intitled *Stellarum Magnitudines*.

Sect on IV. *The Use of the Cœlestial Globe.*

BEfore the working of any Problem on this Globe, it will be necessary to explain several Technical Terms made use of in Astronomy and Geography, as contained in these following Definitions.

1. Altitude, is an Arc of an Azimuth Circle, contained between the Horizon and any Parallel of Altitude: 'Tis counted on the Brass Quadrant of Altitude, which represents any Azimuth Circle on the Globe.

2. Ascension, is the rising of the Sun or Star; or any Part of the Equinoctial above the Horizon; and Descension is the Setting thereof.

3. Right Ascension, is an Arc of the Equinoctial, intercepted between the Beginning of Aries, and any Meridian, and counted according to the Order and Succession of the Signs; or, 'tis that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial, (counted as before) which cometh to the Meridian with the Sun, Star, or with any Point of the Heavens.

4. Oblique Ascension, is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial, (counted as before) which riseth with the Center of the Sun, or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens; and Oblique Ascension is the Setting thereof.

5. Ascensional Difference, is the Difference between the Right and Oblique Ascension, or Descension; or, It is the Space of Time the Sun Riseth, or Setting before, or after Six of the Clock.

6. Amplitude, is an Arc of the Horizon comprehended between the true East or West Points of it, and the Center of the Sun, or Star, at their Rising or Setting.

7. Azimuth, is an Arc of the Horizon contained between the Meridian of the Place, and an Azimuth Circle passing through the Cœlestial Object.

8. Declination, is an Arc of the Meridian, comprehended between the Equinoctial, and the Center of the Sun or Star, or any Point of the Heavens: It is North Declination on the North Side of the Equinoctial, but South Declination when on the South Side thereof; and is counted on the Brass Meridian on the Globe, or on the Equinoctial Colure.

9. Hour of the Day, or Night, is an Arc of the Equinoctial contained between the Meridian of the Place, and another Meridian passing through the Center of the Sun at any Time: This is counted on the Brass Hour Circle, which is divided into the 24
Hours

Hours of the Day and Night, and hath a little Brass Index pointing to them as the Globe is turned about; or it is counted on the Equinoctial, Reckoning 15d. to an Hour.

10. Latitude of a Comet, Planet, or Star, is an Arc of a Circle of Longitude, contained between the Ecliptic and the Comet, Planet or Star's Center; this is counted on the Brass Quadrant of Altitude, when serv'd over the Pole of the Ecliptic, for then it represents a Circle of Longitude.

11. Latitude of a Place, or Latitude upon the Earth, is an Arc of the Meridian of that Place, contained between the Equator and that Place; equal to which, is the Height of the Pole (of the World) above the Horizon. This is counted on the Brass Meridian of the Globe; or may be counted on the graduated Meridian on the Body of the Globe;

So that Latitude in the Heavens, and Latitude on the Earth, are different things; one being an Arc of a Circle of Longitude, and applicable to all Celestial Objects except the Sun, which hath no Latitude; the other an Arc of a Meridian, and applicable to Places on the Earth.

12. Longitude in the Heavens, is an Arc of the Ecliptic, comprehended between the Beginning of *Aries*, and that Circle of Longitude which passeth through the Center of the Sun, Star or any Point of the Heavens, and counted according to the Succession of the Signs.

13. The Place of the Sun, or of a Star, with respect to the Ecliptic is the Sign, (and Degree, and Minute of that Sign) the Sun, or Star is in.

14. Longitude of any Celestial Object, from the nearest Equinoctial Point is how many Degrees and Minutes, the Sun or Star is from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them; which can never be more than 180 Degrees.

15. Longitude on the Earth, is an Arc of the Equator, comprehended between the Meridian of any Place, and that Meridian where Longitude takes its Beginning.

So that Longitude in the Heavens, and Longitude on the Earth are very different; one being an Arc of the Ecliptic, the other an Arc of the Equator.

16. Meridian of a Place, is that Meridian which passeth over the Zenith of that Place; to which when the Sun cometh, 'tis either Noon or Midnight; at the First, he is at his highest Altitude above the Horizon; and at the Last, he is at the lowest Depression for that Natural Day.

In

In like Manner, any Star or Planet coming to the Meridian of any Place, is then at the highest Altitude, or lowest Depression. These Things being well considered, the following Problems will be the better understood.

Problem 9. *The Day of the Month given: To find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic.*

The Rule. 1. Seek the Day of the Month, (in either Account, according to the Julian or Gregorian, as you find them plac'd in the Calendar) on the upper Side of the Horizon.

2. Right against it, in the innermost Circle, is the Sign, Degree, and Minute, the Sun will be in that Day at Noon.

Example. The 8th Day of January in the Julian, or the 19th the Gregorian Account, I demand the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic?

Right against the 19th of January, in the Gregorian Calendar, in the innermost graduated Circle, are 29 Degrees of Capricorn, in which Sign and Degree the Sun will be on the said 19th of January, New Style, or the 8th of January, Old Style; the like Method to be observed for any other Day.

Problem 10. *How to rectify the Globe for any Latitude, and to make it fit for Use at any given Time.*

The Rule. 1. The Globe being placed in the Frame, by putting the Brass Meridian into the two Notches, that are in the North and South Parts of the Horizon, so that the graduated Side thereof be towards the East, and the North Pole towards the North Part of the Horizon, the Globe also resting in the Notch, that is in the Bottom of the Frame; move the said Meridian higher or lower, till the given Latitude in it doth just touch the upper Part of the Horizon, on the North Side thereof, if North Latitude; but the South Side, when South Latitude.

2. Place the Brass Hour Circle about the Pole, so that the Hours of 12 and 12 lie directly over the graduated Side of the Brass Meridian; and put the little Index on the Axis, so that it may move about freely as you turn the Globe; then doth the upper 12 on the Hour Circle represent 12 at Noon, and the lower 12 at Midnight; and all the other Figures, the correspondent Hours of the Day and Night.

3. By Problem 9. Find the Sun's Place according to the given Time; then seek the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, on the Body of the Globe, and bring that Degree to the Meridian; there stay the Globe, and then turn the little Index till it points just at the upper 12 in the Hour Circle.

Thus,

Thus is the Globe rectify'd to the given Latitude, and the Hour Circle and Index to the given Time, viz. the Noon of that Day.

Example. At London the 19th of January, New-Style, I would have the Globe rectified fit for Use.

1. Move the Brass Meridian till 51d. 31m. thereupon, just touch the North Part of the Horizon.

2. By Problem 9. The Sun's Place is 29d. in φ , which being found in the Ecliptic on the Globe, bring it to the Brass Meridian, and there resting the Globe, turn the little Index to the upper 12 in the Hour Circle; and fix it so, that it may move freely with the Globe, and 'tis done.

Problem 11. *The Day of the Month given; to find the Sun's Declination.*

The Rule 1. By Problem 9. Find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, on the Wooden Horizon.

2. Bring the Sun's Place (in the Ecliptic, found by Prob. 10. on the Globe) to the Brass Meridian, on which, and right over the Sun's Place is his Declination required.

Example. The 19th of January, New-Style; I desire to know the Sun's Declination?

1. The Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, for the 19th of January, (found by Problem 9.) is 29d. in φ .

2. Bring 29d. in φ (in the Ecliptic on the Globe) to the Brass Meridian, and then right over it (on the Brass Meridian) is 20d. 20m. which is the Sun's Declination, South decreasing. Or thus,

1. With a Pair of Compasses take the nearest Distance from the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic 29d. in φ , to the Equinoctial on the Globe.

2. Measure that Distance on the Equinoctial Colure (if graduated) and it sheweth the Declination 20d. 20m. as before.

Problem 12. *The Day of the Month given; to find the Sun's Right Ascension.*

The Rule 1. As before, find the Sun's Place, in the Ecliptic, by Problem 9.

2. Bring the Sun's Place (as is directed in Problem 11.) to the Brass Meridian; look what Degree of the Equinoctial is cut by it, and that is the Sun's Right Ascension required.

Example. The 19th of January; I demand the Sun's Right Ascension.

1. The 19th of January, his Place in the Ecliptic is 29d. in φ , by Problem 9.

2. His

2. His Place of 29d. in φ , being brought to the Brass Meridian, is cuts the Equinoctial in 301d. 30m. the Sun's Right Ascension.

Problem 13. *The Latitude of a Place, and the Day of the Month given; to find the Time of the Sun's Rising, Setting, and his Amplitude?*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe (by Problem 10th, fit for Use) according to the given Latitude, and given Time.

2. Bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic (on the Globe) down to the Horizon on the East Side thereof, and then the little Index will point to the Sun's Rising in the Hour Circle; and the Body of the Globe stayed there, look what Degrees of the Horizon (counted from the East point thereof) standeth right against his Place (in the Ecliptic on the Globe) that is the Sun's Amplitude at his Rising.

In like manner, turn the Globe 'till you bring the Sun's Place to lie even with the West Side of the Horizon, staying the Body of the Globe there; then with the Index point to his Setting, and against his Place on the Globe, standeth his Amplitude (on the Horizon) counted from the West Point thereof.

Example. The 19th of January at London: I demand the Time of the Sun's Rising and Setting, and his Amplitude?

1. The Globe being elevated to the Latitude of 51d. 31m. bring 29d. in φ , to the Brass Meridian, and fix the Index at the upper 12, then 'tis rectified to the given Latitude, and given Time.

2. Bring 29d. in φ , to the East Side of the Horizon, and staying the Globe there, the Index points to 7 Hours 3 quarters; that is, 3 quarters after 7 is the Sun's Rising; and against 29d. in φ , is 33d. 50m. on the Horizon, (from the East towards the South) which is the Sun's Amplitude at Rising.

In like manner turn the Globe 'till you bring 29d. in φ , to the West Side of the Horizon, and the Index Points to a quarter after 4, which is the Sun's Setting; and in the Horizon you have his Amplitude (the same as before) 33d. 50m. from the West (towards the South) which is the Sun's Amplitude at Setting.

Problem 14. *The Latitude of a Place, and the Day of the Month given; to find the Sun's Oblique Ascension and Descension?*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe to the given Latitude, and find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic for the given Time.

2. Bring

2. Bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic on the Globe, to the East side of the Horizon, and then see what Degree of the Equinoctial is cut by the Horizon, and that is the Sun's Oblique Ascension.

3. In like manner bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic to the West Side of the Horizon, and it sheweth his Oblique Descension.

Example. The 6th of February, *New-Style*, at London: I demand the Sun's Oblique Ascension and Descension?

1. Rectify the Globe to the given Latitude 51d. 31m. according to Problem 10.

2. Bring 17d. 30m. of ♊ (the Sun's Place for the 6th of February) to the East Side of the Horizon, and then it cuts the Equinoctial in 34od. 20m. which is the Sun's Oblique Ascension.

3. Bring 17d. 36m. of ♊ to the West Side of the Horizon, it cuts the Equinoctial in 299d. 15m. which is the Sun's Oblique Descension.

Prob. 15. *The Latitude of a Place, and Day of the Month given; to find the Sun's Altitude, and Azimuth at any Time of the Day.*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe and Hour Index, as before, in Problem 10.

2. Screw the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith; which I call rectifying the Quadrant of Altitude to the Latitude of the Place.

3. Turn the Globe 'till the Index point to the given Hour of the Day, and there stay the Globe.

4. Move the Quadrant of Altitude, till the graduated Edge of it lies just on the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic on the Globe, and there stay it.

5. Look what Degree on the Quadrant of Altitude is against the Sun's Place, and that is the Sun's Altitude.

6. Look what Degree of the Horizon is cut by the graduated Edge of the Quadrant of Altitude, counted from the North, or from the South, and that is the Sun's Azimuth.

Example. On the 21st of December, in the Latitude of 20d. 11m. N. at half an Hour past Nine in the Morning: I demand the Sun's Altitude, and Azimuth?

1. The Globe being rectified (by Problem 10.) turn it about 'till the Hour Index points to half an Hour after 9 in the Morning, and there stay the Body of the Globe.

2. Screw the Quadrant of Altitude on 20d. 11m. (on the Brass Meridian) which is the Zenith, or Distance of that Place from the Equinoctial.

Note,

Note; In screwing the Quadrant of Altitude on the Brass Meridian you must put the Screw Side of the Notch, on the Back-side thereof, and put it close down; so close to it, that the thin Plate may be as near the Body of the Globe as possible; yet so as not to obstruct his Motion.

Also mind that you set the sloped Edge of the Notch to the Latitude of the given Place.

3. Bring the graduated Edge of the Quadrant of Altitude, to the first Scruple of γ , the Sun's Place (for *December* the 21st) in the Ecliptic, and then on the Quadrant of Altitude (against it) is 34d. 15m. his Altitude at Half an Hour past Nine of the Clock in the Morning.

4. And the Quadrant of Altitude cuts the Horizon in 44d. nearly from the South Eastward, which is the Sun's Azimuth at the same Time.

Prob. 16. *The Latitude of a Place, the Day of the Month, and Sun's Altitude given; to find his Azimuth, and Hour of the Day?*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe, Hour Index, and Quadrant of Altitude, as before.

2. Turn the Body of the Globe, and move the Quadrant of Altitude, till you bring the Sun's Place to the Ecliptic to lie just under his Altitude on the Quadrant; there stay them both.

3. Then will the graduated Edge of the Quadrant point out the Azimuth in the Horizon from the North, or South; and the Index sheweth the Hour of the Day?

Example. At *London* the 11th of *August*, in the Forenoon, the Sun's Altitude being 11d. 30m. I demand his Azimuth, and Hour of the Day?

1. The Globe being Rectified to the Latitude of *London*, 51d. 31m. N. also the Hour Index placed to Noon with 18d. 30m. in $\mathcal{Q}$, the Sun's Place for the 11th of *August*, brought under the Meridian, and the Quadrant of Altitude screwed in the Zenith;

2. Then move the Globe and Quadrant of Altitude, 'till you bring 11d. 30m. on the latter to lie just over 18d. 30m. of $\mathcal{Q}$ in the Ecliptic, and there stay them both.

3. Then doth the Quadrant of Altitude, lie right against 8od. in the Horizon, from the North towards the East, and the Sun's Azimuth, is near about E. by N.

4. And then the Hour Index points to 6 Hours nearly, that is, Six of the Clock in the Morning.

Problem

Problem 17. *The Latitude of a Place, the Day of the Month, and Sun's Azimuth given; to find his Altitude, and Hour of the Day?*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe, Hour Index, and Quadrant of Altitude, as before.

2. Turn the Quadrant of Altitude, to the given Azimuth, in the Horizon, and there stay it.

3. Then bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic (keeping the Quadrant of Altitude fixed) to the graduated Edge thereof, (which is also before set to his given Azimuth; and stay the Globe there.

4. Then doth the Ecliptic cut the Quadrant in the required Altitude, and the Index sheweth the Hour of the Day desired.

Example. At Barbadoes the 17th of October, the Sun's Azimuth in the Afternoon, being SW. half W. or 50d. 30m. South Westerly; I demand his Altitude, and Hour of the Day?

Answ. Observing the aforesaid Directions, and turning the Globe, and Quadrant of Altitude towards the West, you will find the Sun's Altitude to be 55d. 45m. and the Hour of the Day 44m. after 1 in the Afternoon.

Problem 18. *The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Altitude and Azimuth given; to find his Place in the Ecliptic, and Hour of the Day?*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe to the Latitude, and screw the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith.

2. Turn the graduated Edge of the Quadrant of Altitude to the given Azimuth, in the Horizon, and there stay it.

3. Turn the Body of the Globe (without stirring the Quadrant out of its Place) 'till the Ecliptic cut the Quadrant in the given Altitude; which will then cut the Ecliptic in the Sun's Place required.

4. Then turn the Sun's Place to the Brass Meridian, and rectify the Hour Index to 12.

5. Turn back the Sun's Place to the graduated Edge of the Quadrant (it being in the same Place, that is, at the given Azimuth as before) and then the Index will shew the Hour of the Day required.

Note; In turning the Globe according to the third Step in this Rule, the given Altitude in the Quadrant will cut the Ecliptic

Ecliptic in two several Signs, and yet the Hour of the Day sought by the fourth Step, will be the same; so that unless the Month be given, the Sun's Place cannot be determined.

Example. At London, the 19th of June, the Sun's Altitude being 49d. 40m. and his Azimuth S. 60d. 15m. *Easterly*: I demand his Place in the Ecliptic, and the Hour of the Day?

Answer. The Sun's Place is nearly 28d. in π , and it is 29m. after 9 in the Morning, the 19th of June at London: Also the Sun's Altitude and Azimuth being the same, his Place may be about 2d. in $\S$, and yet the Hour the same, on the 23d. of June, by the Method used in the 4th and 5th of last Directions.

Note; All these Problems may be wrought, having the Sun's Declination given, instead of the Day of the Month, as may be seen in the next Problem.

Problem 19. *The Latitude of a Place, the Declination and Altitude of the Sun given; to find the Azimuth and Hour of the Day?*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe to the given Latitude, and the Quadrant to the Zenith as before.

2. Bring the Equinoctial Colure to the Brass Meridian, and then set the Hour Index to the upper 12; which is rectifying the Globe when the Declination is given.

3. Move both Globe, and Quadrant of Altitude, 'till the given Altitude on the latter meet with the given Declination in the Equinoctial Colure on the former, and there stay them both.

4. Then doth the Quadrant cut the Horizon in the Sun's Azimuth, and the Index sheweth the Hour of the Day required. Also, at the same Time, the Brass Meridian cuts the Equinoctial in so many Degrees (counting from the Colure, allowing 15d. to an Hour) as the required hour of the Day is, either before or after Noon.

Example. At London, the Sun's Declination being 15d. 15m. North, and his Altitude 11d. 30m. in the Morning: I demand his Azimuth and Hour of the Day?

Answer. The Sun is E. by N. and the Hour near about Six o' Clock, or 90d. of the Equinoctial are intercepted between the Equinoctial Colure and Brass Meridian; which makes 6 Hours from Noon, at which Time the Sun is West in the Afternoon.

In like manner may any of the preceding Problems be wrought, observing the following general Directions.

1. Count the Latitude on the Brass Meridian.

2. The Declination on the Colure from the Equinoctial, either Northward or Southward, according to its Name.

3. The Altitude on the Quadrant of Altitude.

4. The Azimuth on the Horizon, from the Brass Meridian to the Quadrant of Altitude.

5. And the Hour (from Noon in Degrees) on the Equinoctial, from the Equinoctial Colure to the Brass Meridian.

Then having any three of these Five given, the other two may be found, which I leave for the Learner's Exercise.

Note; All the foregoing Problems, may be wrought on either Globe; but the following only on the Cælestial Globe.

Problem 20. *To find the Declination and Right Ascension of any fixed Star.*

The Problem. 1. Bring the given Star to the Brass Meridian, and there stay the Globe.

2. Then the Center of the Star cuts the Brass Meridian in it's Declination, counted from the Equinoctial either Northward, or Southward.

3. And the Brass Meridian cuts the Equinoctial in it's Right Ascension, counted from the Beginning of Aries, according to the Succession of the Signs.

Example. I demand the Right Ascension and Declination of *Aldebaran*, or *Oculus Tauri*, the Bull's-Eye.

Answer. According to the Directions above, you will find it's Right Ascension 65d. 25m. and it's Declination near 15d. 58m. North.

Problem 21. *To find the Latitude, and Longitude of a Star.*

The Rule. 1. Bring the Solstitial Colure to the Brass Meridian, so that the Pole of the Ecliptic on the Globe may be just under 23d. 29m. on the said Meridian, and there fix the Body of the Globe.

2. Screw the Quadrant of Altitude just over the Pole of the Ecliptic.

3. Bring the graduated Edge of the said Quadrant to the Center of the Star, and there stay it.

4. Then the Star cuts the Quadrant in it's Latitude, and the Quadrant cuts the Ecliptic in it's Longitude.

Example. I demand the Latitude, and Longitude of *Arcturus*, a Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation *Bootes*?

Answer. This Star's Latitude is 30d. 57m. N. nearly, and it's Longitude 20d. 24m. in *Libra*, or 200d. 24m. from the Beginning of Aries; and so for any other, as in the following Table.

M

Stars

Stars Names	Magn.	Longitude.		Latitude.	Right Ascen.		Declination.	
		D.	M.		D.	M.	D.	M.
Pole Star, or Nor. Star	2	II	26.05	66.30 N	10.45		87.59 N	
Last in Eridanus Al-								
carnar - - - -	1	X	10.55	59.55 S	21.15		58.55 S	
Whale's Jaw, Cetus -	2	B	10.30	12.37 S	42.02		03.04 N	
Bull's Eye, Aldebaran	1	II	5.58	5.30 S	65.25		15.58 N	
Capella, or Auriga's								
left Shoulder - - -	1	II	18.02	22.52 N	74.36		45.43 N	
Orion's left Foot, Rigel	1	II	13.00	31.10 S	75.39		08.30 S	
Orion's right Shoulder	1	II	24.55	10.05 S	85.27		07.20 N	
Great Dog, Sirius -	1	S	10.19	39.32 S	98.34		16.23 S	
Little Dog, Procyon -	1		22.00	15.58 S	111.33		05.51 N	
Hydra's Heart, Alphard	1	Q	23.28	22.24 S	138.51		07.36 S	
Lyon's Heart, Regulus	1	Q	26.01	00.37 N	148.47		13.10 N	
Foot of the Crossiers -	2	MR	08.08	52.45 S	183.35		61.31 S	
Virgin's Spike - - -	1	=	20.01	02.02 S	198 03		09.51 S	
Arcturus in Bootes -	1	=	20.24	30.57 N	211.06		20.30 N	
Bright Star of the Harp,								
Lyra - - - -	1	VP	11.27	61.46 N	277.08		38.34 N	
South Fish, Fomelhaut	1	xx	20.59	21.05 S	340.58		30.56 S	

Problem 22. *To find the Rising, Setting, and Culmination of a Star, at any Time, in any Latitude.*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe and Hour Index, as in Problem 10.

2. Bring the Star (whose Rising you would know) to the East Side of the Horizon, and then the Index will point to the Time of it's Rising; also the Degree of the Horizon against the Star, is it's Amplitude at Rising.

3. Bring the Star to the Brass Meridian, and the Index, will shew the Time of its Culminating, or coming to the Meridian; Also the Degree on the Brass Meridian, contained from the Horizon to the Star, is it's Meridian Altitude.

4. Bring the Star to the West Side of the Horizon, and then the Index will shew the Time of it's Setting; Also against the Star, (on the Horizon) is it's Amplitude at Setting, which is ever the same Quantity as Rising.

This

This is so easy to perform, and so often done in the Problems concerning the Sun, it needs no Example.

Problem 23. *To know at any Time what Stars are above the Horizon, either rising towards the Meridian, or declining from it, towards their Setting; as also what is their Latitude and Azimuth?*

The Rule. 1. To rectify the Globe, Hour Index, and Quadrant of Altitude, as before, in Problem 10.

2. Turn the Globe till the Hour Index points to the given Time of the Day or Night; and there stay the Globe.

3. Then observe what Stars are even with the East Side of the Horizon, those are then rising; and all those that are between the Horizon and East Side of the Meridian, are risen above the Horizon, and ascending towards the Meridian.

4. All those Stars near the Brass Meridian, are then near the Meridian of that Place; and those at the Brass Meridian, are then on the Meridian of that Place.

5. If the Quadrant of Altitude be put to any Star it will shew it's Altitude at that Time and Place, and upon the Horizon, the Quadrant shews it's Azimuth.

6. All those Stars on the West Side of the Meridian are descending from it, towards their Setting; those near the Horizon are Setting, and those below the Horizon are Set.

In a Word, let the Globe (by Help of a Magnetic Needle, or Compass, or otherwise, (Variation allowed) be set so, as the North Pole thereof may point to the true North in the Heavens, and the South point to the South; then imagine your Eye placed within the Globe at its Center, and that the Globe was transparent; or supposing a small round Hole through the Center of any Star, now your Sight passing through it, will direct to the Star in the Heavens, correspondent to that on the Outside of the Globe.

This being mathematically considered, will make the Use of the Globes easy, and very much conduce to the Knowledge of the Stars, a Thing very necessary in Navigation, but too much neglected in general by Mariners.

Problem 24. *To find the Hour of the Night by the Altitude of a known Star.*

The Rule. 1. Rectify the Globe, Hour Index, and Quadrant of Altitude, as before, in Problem 16.

2. Turn the Globe and Quadrant of Altitude till you bring the Star against it's given Altitude in the Quadrant, and there stay them.

3. Then will the Index shew the Hour required; and the Quadrant will cut the Horizon in the Star's Azimuth.

Note; If the Star you observe be on the East Side the Meridian, then turn the Quadrant of Altitude on the East Side of the Brass Meridian of the Globe: And if on the West Side, turn the Quadrant also on the West Side.

Example, At London, December the 23d, the Altitude of *Regulus*, or the *Lyon's Heart*, being 25d. 30m. Oriental, or on the East Side of the Meridian: I demand the Hour of the Night?

Ans. According to the aforesaid Rule, the Hour is near 30m. after 10 at Night, and the Star's Azimuth 78d. 30m. South Easterly, or East by South nearest.

So much for the Use of the Globes, which is extended beyond it's first designed Limit, occasioned by a constant Resolution to be as explicit, and concise as possible.

And, by the Way, let me advise those who have not Convenience for, or not able to purchase Globes, and yet would know the Stars, that they may attain it with a Pair of Hemispheres, wherein are all the Constellations, and each Star according to it's Longitude and Latitude placed in them: such are made of near 20 Inches in Diameter, to fold in a Book, like a Sea Chart, in four Leaves: They are projected on the Plane of the Ecliptic, or, as some say, on the Poles of the Ecliptic: So that in one Hemisphere (which is one Leaf) you have all the Constellations on the North Side of the Ecliptic, and in another all the Southern.

Each *Pole of the Ecliptic*, is the Center of each Hemisphere, and the Margin going round them is the Ecliptic, being divided into 12 Signs, and each Sign into 30 Degrees; each Degree being subdivided into Halves and Quarters; and Lines drawn from the Center (or Pole of the Ecliptic) to the beginning of each Sign.

On one of those Lines are placed the Degrees of Latitude, and numbered from the Ecliptic with 10, 20, &c. to 90, at the Pole and Center of it.

By these Hemispheres any of the former Problems (wrought on the *Cælestial Globe*) may be solved: As for Instance;

To find the Longitude, and Latitude of a Star.

The Rule. 1. Stretch out the Silk String (fastened in the Center for that Purpose) over the Center of the given Star, and it sheweth, or cutteth the Star's Longitude in the Ecliptic.

2. With

2. With a pair of Compasses, take the Distance from the Center of the Star to the Center of the Hemisphere; lay that Distance on the Scale of Latitude from the Center of the Hemisphere, and it will shew the Latitude required, reckoned from the Ecliptic.

Example. The Foot of the *Crofters*, a Star of the second Magnitude in the Southern Hemisphere, between *Robur Carolinum*, and *Centaurus*: I demand it's Latitude and Longitude?

1. Laying the said Silk String over the Star's Center, it cuts the Ecliptic in *Virgo*, 8d. 8m. the Star's Longitude.

2. Take the Star's Distance from the Center of the Hemisphere, measure it on the Solstitial Colure, from the said Center, and it reaches to 52d. 45m. the Star's Latitude South.

There are drawn in these Hemispheres, the Equinoctial, Tropics, Polar Circles, and Poles of the World; all which are distinguished by their Names set to them: More Circles may be drawn, and are of Use in solving other Problems: which shall be shewed after the Problems in Astronomy.

C H A P T E R. VII.

Spheric Trigonometry, *applied in Problems of Geography.*

BEfore I treat of Great Circle Sailing, 'twill not be amiss to say something concerning Geography; and for a more distinct Knowledge thereof, take these following Definitions and Problems. The Definitions are much the same as before, in Chapter 4. of Mercator's Sailing, in Page 82.

Section I. *Geographic Definitions. Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

1. **T**HE Earth (on which we dwell) together with the Water, make one round Body or Globe, which is the Subject of Geography.

2. The Poles of the Earth, are two imaginary Points, directly opposite, upon the Surface of it; that in the North called the North Pole; and that in the South, called the South Pole; as P and I. *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

3. The Equator, or Line under the Equinoctial, is a Line drawn round the Globe, and lieth in the Middle between both Poles, cutting all Meridians at Right-Angles, and is a great Circle, from which Latitude taketh its Beginning, and in which Longitude is reckoned, as *ÆAQ*. *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

4. Meridians, are great Circles drawn through both Poles cutting the Equator at Right-Angles, as *PQI*, *PAI*, and *PM*

answerable to them, are the North and South Lines, drawn in any Chart.

5. Parallels of Latitude are less Circles drawn parallel to the Equator, through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equator and each Pole, as *alt* and *Z*lt*, and are represented in any Chart, by the East and West Lines therein.

6. Latitude is an Arc of a Meridian, contained between any Parallel and the Equator; from whence it is counted both Ways to each Pole, where it ends in 90 Degrees, which is the greatest Latitude.

7. North Latitude is on that Side of the Equator towards the North Pole, and South Latitude towards the South Pole.

8. Difference of Latitude is an Arc of a Meridian, and the nearest Distance between any two Parallels, and sheweth how far any Place is to the Northward or Southward of another Place, and never exceedeth 180 Degrees.

9. Longitude is reckoned in the Equator, round which, increasing to the Eastward, it is counted (by some) till it end (where it first began) in 360 Degrees, which is the greatest Longitude: Or, according to Mr. *Wakely*, in his *Mariner's Compass Rectified*, it is counted from the Meridian of *London*, increasing on both Sides of it, Eastward and Westward, till it terminates in 180 Degrees, at the opposite Meridian.

10. Longitude of a Place, is an Arc of the Equator contained between the Meridian of that Place, and the first Meridian where Longitude taketh its Beginning, and counted (by the old Way) to the Eastward of the first Meridian, (but by the new Way in the *Mariner's Compass Rectified*, and likewise in the *Mariner's Calendar*) it is counted both Eastward and Westward from the Meridian of *London*, which in both these Tables is the Meridian whence Longitude taketh its Beginning.

11. Difference of Longitude is an Arc of the Equator, contained between the Meridians of any two Places, and never exceedeth 180 Degrees.

12. The Distance of any two Places, is an Arc of a great Circle, passing through them, and never exceedeth 180 Degrees.

13. The Angle of Position, or the Angle of Situation of Places, is an Angle that the Arc of a great Circle passing over two Places, makes with the Meridian of one of them, and is not the Course leading from one to the other.

In finding the Distance of Places, there are three Cases: As (1.) when they differ only in Latitude; (2.) when they differ only in Longitude; (3.) when the two Places differ both in Latitude and Longitude; all which are performed by the following Problems,

Section

Section II. *Geographic Problems.*

Case 1. *Two Places differing only in Latitude, given; to find their Distance.*

Note 1. **T**WO Places under one Meridian, or bearing North and South from each other, or in one Longitude, are said to differ only in Latitude.

2. Two Places differing only in Latitude, the Difference of Latitude is the Distance required; in which there are two Varieties.

Variety 1. Problem 1. *Two Places both on the same Side of the Equator; that is, both in North, or both in South Latitude; to find their Distance?*

The Rule. Subtract the less Latitude from the greater, the Remainder (reduced into Leagues or Miles) is the Distance required.

Variety 2. Problem 2. *If one Place be on one Side of the Equator, the other on the other Side; that is, one in North Latitude, and the other in South Latitude; to find their Distance?*

The Rule. Add the two given Latitudes together, the Sum (reduced into Leagues or Miles) is the Distance required.

These are so easy, 'tis needless to give Examples, being the same you had in Chapter 3. Section 3. General Rule 2. in *Plane Sailing*, in Page 57.

Case 2. *Two Places differing only in Longitude given; to find their Distance.*

Note; Two Places differing only in Longitude, lie East and West from each other, and are either in the Equator, or else in one Parallel of Latitude.

In this *Case* are two Varieties.

Case 2. Variety 1. Problem 3. *Two Places in the Equator, their Longitudes being given; to find their Distance.*

The Rule. 1. According to the old Way of counting the Longitude, subtract the less Longitude from the greater, the Remainder (if less than 180 Degrees) is the Distance required; but when 'tis more, subtract it from 360 Degrees, and this last Remainder is the Distance.

2. According to the new Way of counting the Longitude, in the *Mariner's Compass Rectified*, the Rule is thus;

If both Longitudes are East, or both West, subtract the less from the greater, the Remainder is their Distance: But when one Place is in East, and the other in West Longitude, add them, and the Sum (if it exceed not 180 Degrees) is the Distance

tance, and when it doth exceed 180 Degrees, subtract it from 360 Degrees, the Remainder is the Distance required, which is the same as in Chapter 4. Section 2. Problem 3. Page 89. of *Mercator's Sailing*.

Case 2. Variety 2. Problem 4. *Two Places in one Parallel, or both in one Latitude, their Longitudes given, to find their Distance.*

Example. I demand the Distance between the *Lizard*, and *Penguin Island* in *Newfoundland*?

	d. m.		d. m.
<i>Lizard</i>	} Latit. 50 00 N. Longit.	} 5 14 W.	52 50 W.
<i>Penguin Island</i>			
Subtract from - - -	90 00	Diff. in Long.	47 36

Rem. is the Comp Lat. 40 00

These Places are supposed both in the Latitude 50d. 00m. North, whose Complement is 40d. 00m.

To delineate this Problem Stereographically on the Plane of the Meridian of the *Lizard*. *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

1. Describe the Circle ÆPQI , with a Chord of 60 Deg. or Half-tangent of 90 Degrees, and quarter it with the two Diameters or Right Circles PAI , and EAQ : Then is P the North Pole, I the South Pole, and EAQ the Equator.

2. By Problem 2. Case 2. Page 113. of Spheric Geometry, make the Angle ÆPN equal to 47d. 36m. (the Difference of Longitude) by drawing the Oblique Circle $\text{P} \odot \text{NI}$, with the Secant thereof.

3. Make PZ equal to 40d. 00m. (the Complement of the given Latitude) by Prob. 6. Case 1. Page 116. of Spheric Geometry.

4. Through Z draw the Parallel Circle $\text{Z} \odot \text{lt}$ (by Problem 9. Case 2. in Page 121. of Spheric Geometry) with the Tangent of 40d. 00m. (the Complement of the given Latitude) to cut the Oblique Circle $\text{P} \odot \text{NI}$ in $\odot$; then Z represents the *Lizard*, and $\odot$ *Penguin Island*, both in one Parallel of Latitude.

5. Then through Z and $\odot$, draw a great Circle, as is the Oblique Circle $\text{Z} \odot \text{C}$, and 'tis done; for $\text{Z} \odot$ on the Oblique Circle is the Distance required, which is measured by Problem 7. Case 3. in Page 118. of Spheric Geometry.

To find their Distance by Trigonometry, 'tis to be noted; That in the Oblique Spheric Triangle $\text{ZP} \odot$. *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

1. The Side ZP equal to $\text{P} \odot$ is the *Comp. of the Lat.* 40d. 00m.

2. The Angle $\text{ZP} \odot$ the *Difference of Longitude* 47d. 36m.

3. The

3. The Side $Z\odot$ the Distance of the two Places : which to find, let fall the Perpendicular PB (by drawing an Oblique Circle with the Secant of $23^d. 48m.$ half the (given) Difference of Longitude to cut the Oblique Circle $Z\odot$ (in B) and it divides the Oblique Spheric-Triangle into two equal Rectangle-Spheric Triangles PBZ and $PB\odot$, in each, the Hypothenufe and one Angle is given.

1. The Angle ZPB equal to $BP\odot$, is half the Difference of Longitude, $23^d. 48m.$

2. The Leg ZB equal to $B\odot$, is half the Distance required.

Therefore the Proportion by Chapter 5. Section 4. Problem 2. Case 4. in Page 136. of Rectangular Spheric Trigonometry, is thus ;

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude ; so is the Sine of half the Difference of Longitude to the Sine of half their Distance required. But in short thus,

As Radius .. S. *Hypot.* PZ :: S. Angle ZPB .. S. *Leg.* ZB $\frac{1}{2}$ the Diff.

As S. 90^d .. S. $40^d. 00m.$:: S. $23^d. 48m.$.. S. $15^d. 02m.$

Which being doubled, makes the Distance $30^d. 04m.$ or 1804 Minutes, which is the Distance between the *Lizard* and *Penguin Island*, in the Arc of a Great Circle.

Prob. 5. *To find how many Miles or Minutes of the Equator make a Degree of Longitude, in any Parallel of Latitude.*

The Rule or Proportion is ;

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude ;

So is 60 Miles or Minutes a Degree in the Equator, to the Miles or Minutes of the Equator, which make a Degree of Longitude in the Parallel required.

Example. *How many Miles will answer to make a Degree of Longitude in the Latitude of $51^d. 31m.$*

As Radius .. S. c. Lat. :: a Deg. in the Equa. .. a Deg. in the Par.

As S. 90^d .. S. $38^d. 29m.$:: 60 Minutes .. Min. 37. 34 Parts.

The Miles of the Equator that make a Degree of Longitude in the Latitude of $51^d. 31m.$

Case 3. *Two Places differing both in Latitude and Longitude; their Latitudes and Longitudes being given to find their Distance.*

Note ; In this Case are three Varieties.

Variety 1. Problem 6. *One Place in the Equator, and the other towards either of the Poles.*

Example. *Suppose the Lizard, and the Entrance of the River Amazons, their Latitudes and Longitudes being as followeth: I demand their Distance ?*

Lizard

	d. m.		d. m.
<i>Lizard</i>	} Lat. { 49.57 }	N. Long. {	5.14 W.
<i>Amaz. River</i>			49.56 W.
Difference of Longitude		44.42	

To delineate it Stereographically on the Plane of the Meridian of the *Lizard*. Plate 5. Fig. 1.

1. The Circle being described, and quarter'd as before, in Problem 4. make Æ Z on the primitive Circle equal to 49d. 57m. the Latitude of the *Lizard*, by Problem 6. Case 1. in Page 116 of *Spheric Geometry*.

2. By the same Problem, Case 2. lay 44d. 42m. the given Difference of Longitude, on the Right Circle Æ A Q (which is the Equator) that is, take the Half Tangent 44d. 42m. the contrary Way, and lay it from Æ to N .

3. Then through Z and N draw a Great Circle, as is the Oblique Circle Z N C , and 'tis done: For ZN (measured by Problem 7. Case 3. in Page 118. of *Spheric Geometry*) is the Distance required.

But to find their Distance by Trigonometry; Observe,

2. That in the Rectangle Spheric Triangle Z Æ N . Plate 5. Fig. 1.

1. The Leg ZÆ , is the Latitude of the *Lizard*, 49d. 57m.

The Leg ÆN , the Difference of Longitude between them, equal to 44d. 31m.

3. The Hypothenufe ZN , their Distance required, to find which, (by Chapter 5. Section 4. Problem 5. Case 14, in Page 140. of *Rectangular Spheric Trigonometry*) the Proportion is thus:

As Radius, is to the Sine Comp. of the *Lizard's* Latitude;

So is the Sine Complement of their Distance of Longitude, to the Sine Complement of their Distance required: But in short thus:

Radius .. S.c. Leg ZÆ :: S.c. Leg ÆN .. S.c. Hyp. ZN the Dist.
S. 90d. .. S. 40d. 03m. :: S. 45d. 18m. .. S. 27d. 13m. whose Complement is 62d. 47m. equal to 3767 Minutes, is the Distance between the *Lizard* and River *Amazons*.

Case 3. Variety 2. Problem 7. *Two Places lying towards one of the Poles; that is, both in North Latitude or both in South Latitude, their Latitudes and Longitudes being given; to find their Distance.*

Example. I demand the Distance between the *Lizard* and the Island *Barbadoes*?

Lizard

Lizard } Lat. { 49.57 } N. Long. { 5.14 W.
I. Barbadoes } 12.58 } 38.50 W.

Difference of Longitude ——— 53.36

To delineate this Stereographically, on the Plane of the Meridian of the *Lizard*.

1. Having described the Primitive Circle, and quartered it as before, make the Angle $\angle P m$, (by Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 112. of *Spheric Geometry*) equal to 53d. 36m. the given Difference of Longitude, by drawing the Oblique Circle $P m I$, with the Secant thereof.

2. On the Primitive Circle (by Prob. 6. Case 1. in Page 116, of *Spheric Geometry*) make $P Z$ equal to 40d. 03m. the Complement of the *Lizard's* Latitude, by laying the Chord thereof from P . to Z .

3. Draw the Parallel Circle $a L l t$ (by Prob. 9. Case 2. in Page 121, of *Spheric Geometry*) at 12d. 58m. (*Barbadoes* Latitude) Distance from the Right Circle $\angle A A Q$, the Equator, to cut the Oblique Circle $P m I$ in L .

4. Then through Z and L , draw a Great Circle, as the Oblique Circle $Z L M C$, and it is done; for $Z L$ (measured by Problem 7. Case 3. in Page 113, of *Spheric Geometry*) is the Distance required.

But by *Spheric Trigonometry*, to find their Distance, it is to be noted,

That in the Oblique Spheric Triangle $Z P L$. Plate 5. Fig. 1.

1. The Side PL is the Comp. of the *Lizard*, Lat. 40d. 03m.
2. The Side PL is the Comp. of *Barbadoes* Lat. 77d. 02m.
3. The Angle $Z P L$ their Difference of Longitude 53d. 36m.
4. The Side $Z L$ their Distance required.

To find which (by Chap. 5. Section 5. Problem 9. Case 8. in Page 145. of *Spheric Trigonometry* Oblique) the Rule is,

First, As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Difference of Longitude; so is the Tangent Complement of the greater Latitude, To the Tangent of a Fourth Arc.

Which being subtracted from the Complement of the less Latitude, when the Difference of the Longitude is less than 90 Degrees, but when more than 90 Degrees from its Supplement to 180 Degrees, the Remainder is the Residual Arc. Then,

Secondly, As the Sine Complement of the Fourth Arc aforefound, is to the Sine Complement of the Residual Arc; so is the Sine of the greater Latitude, to the Sine Complement of the

the Distance required : But in short, as follows ;

As Radius .. S. c. Angle ZPL : : T. Side ZP .. T. 4th Arc.
 As S. 90d. .. S. 36d. 24m. : : T. 40d. 03m. .. T. 26d. 31m.
 which being subtraſted from the Side PL 77d. 02m.
 Remainder is the Refidual Arc 50d. 31m.

Then again ſay,

As S. c. 4th Arc .. S. c. Refid. Arc : : S. c. Side ZP .. S. c. Side Z
 As S. 63d. 29m. .. S. 39d. 29m. : : S. 49. 57m. .. S. 32d. 57m.

Whoſe Complement 57d. 03m. or 3423 Minutes, is the Diſtance from the *Lizard* to the Iſland *Barbadoes* in the Arc of Great Circle.

Caſe 3. Variety 3. Problem 8. *Two Places, one in North Latitude, the other in South Latitude; their Latitudes and Longitude given to find their Diſtance.*

Example. I demand the Diſtance from *Cape Cod*, in *New England*, to *Cape Bona Eſperanza*, or *Cape of Good Hope* in *Africa*?

	d. m.		d. m.
<i>Cape Cod</i>	} Lat. {	42 11 N.	} Longit. {
<i>C. Bona Eſp.</i>		34 07 S.	

Difference of of Longitude is — — 08 30

To delineate it Stereographically on the Plane of the Meridian of *Cape Cod*. *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

1. The Primitive Circle being deſcribed, and quartered as before directed, make (by Problem 2. Caſe 2. in Page 112 of *Spheric Geometry*) the Angle Q P M equal to 88d. 30m. the given Difference of Longitude, by drawing the Oblique Circle PMI with the Secant thereof: But the Secant is ſo large that it is not eaſy to do; therefore in ſuch Caſes, lay it on the Right Circle *ÆNAMQ*, the Equator (by Problem 6. Caſe 2. in Page 116 of *Spheric Geometry*) from Q to M, that is, from the Scale of Half-tangents the contrary way; and laying a Bow ſcrewed up to the three Points, P, M, and I, draw the Oblique Circle by it.

2. On the Primitive Circle, (by Problem 6. Caſe 1. in Page 116.) make PZ equal to 47d. 48m. the Complement of *Cape Cod's* Latitude.

3. Draw the Parallel Circle *a D l t* (by Problem 9. Caſe 2. in Page 121.) at 34d. 07m. *Cape Bona Eſperanza*, Lat. (or Diſtance from the Right Circle *Æ A Q* the Equator) to cut the Oblique Circle PMI, in D, repreſenting *Cape Bona Eſperanza*.

4. Thro' Z and D, draw a Great Circle, as the Oblique Circle ZDC, and 'tis done: For ZD (meaſured by Problem 7. Caſe 3. in Page 118. of *Spheric Geometry*) is the Diſtance required.

By

By *Spheric Trigonometry*, to find their Dist. it is to be considered, That in the Oblique Spheric Triangle ZDP. *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

1. The Side PZ is the Comp. of *Cape Cod's* Latit. 47d. 48m.
2. The Side PD the Distance of *Cape Bona Esperanza* from the North Pole, or its Latitude added to 90d. that is 24d. 07m.
3. The Angle DPZ their Differ. of Longitude 88d. 30m.
4. The Side ZD their Distance required, which is thus found, By Chapter 5. Section 5. Problem 9. Cafe 8. in Page 145. of *Spheric Trigonometry* Oblique, the Proportion are these,

First, As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of their Difference of Longitude; so is the Tang. Complement of one of the given Latitudes, to the Tangent of a 4th Arc; and then,

If the Difference of Longitude be less than 90d. subtract the 4th Arc out of the other Latitude, added to 90d. but if the Diff. Long. be more than 90d. from the Supplement thereof to 180d. the Remainder is the Residual Arc; And then,

Secondly, As the Sine Complement of the Fourth Arc, is to the Sine Complement of the Residual Arc; so is the Sine of the Latitude first taken, to the Sine Complement of the Distance required: But in short thus;

As Radius .. S. c. Ang. DPZ : : T. Side PZ .. T. 4th Arc.
As S. 90d. .. S. 01d. 30m. : : T. 47d. 48m. .. T. 1d. 39m. which
being subtracted from the Side PD ——— 124d. 07m.

The Remainder is the Residual Arc ——— 122d. 28m.

Then again say,

S. c. 4th Arc .. S. c. Residual Arc : : S. c. Side PZ .. S. c. Side ZD.
S. 88d. 21m. .. S. 32d. 28m. : : S. 42d. 12m. .. S. 21d. 09m.
Which added to ——— ——— ——— 90d. 00m.

The Sum is the Side ZD their Distance ——— 111d. 09m.

Or 6669 Minutes is the Distance from *Cape Cod* to *Cape Bona Esperanza*, in the Arc of a Great Circle.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the third Part of Navigation, or the Doctrine of Spheric Trigonometry applied in Great Circle Sailing.

G*REAT Circle Sailing*, as it is the most difficult, and hardly possible to be taught by any one, is therefore left to the Reader's own Study.

the Distance required : But in short, as follows ;

As Radius .. S. c. Angle ZPL : : T. Side ZP .. T. 4th Arc.
 As S. 90d. .. S. 36d. 24m. : : T. 40d. 03m. .. T. 26d. 31m.
 which being subtracted from the Side PL 77d. 02m.

Remainder is the Residual Arc ————— 50d. 31m.

Then again say,

As S. c. 4th Arc .. S. c. Resid. Arc : : S. c. Side ZP .. S. c. Side Z
 As S. 63d. 29m. .. S. 39d. 29m. : : S. 49. 57m. .. S. 32d. 57m.

Whose Complement 57d. 03m. or 3423 Minutes, is the Distance from the *Lizard* to the Island *Barbadoes* in the Arc of Great Circle.

Case 3. Variety 3. Problem 8. *Two Places, one in North Latitude, the other in South Latitude; their Latitudes and Longitudes given to find their Distance.*

Example. I demand the Distance from Cape Cod, in New England, to Cape Bona Esperanza, or Cape of Good Hope in Africa?

Cape Cod	} Lat.	{ 42 11 N.	{ Longit.	{ 68 55 W.
C. Bona Esp.				

Difference of of Longitude is ————— 08 30

To delineate it Stereographically on the Plane of the Meridian of Cape Cod. Plate 5. Fig. 1.

1. The Primitive Circle being described, and quartered as before directed, make (by Problem 2. Case 2. in Page 112 of *Spheric Geometry*) the Angle Q P M equal to 88d. 30m. the given Difference of Longitude, by drawing the Oblique Circle PMI with the Secant thereof: But the Secant is so large that it is not easy to do; therefore in such Cases, lay it on the Right Circle *ÆNAMQ*, the Equator (by Problem 6. Case 2. in Page 116 of *Spheric Geometry*) from Q to M, that is, from the Scale of Half-tangents the contrary way; and laying a Bow screwed up to the three Points, P, M, and I, draw the Oblique Circle by it.

2. On the Primitive Circle, (by Problem 6. Case 1. in Page 116.) make PZ equal to 47d. 48m. the Complement of Cape Cod's Latitude.

3. Draw the Parallel Circle *a D l t* (by Problem 9. Case 2. in Page 121.) at 34d. 07m. Cape Bona Esperanza, Lat. (or Distance from the Right Circle *Æ A Q* the Equator) to cut the Oblique Circle PMI, in D, representing Cape Bona Esperanza.

4. Thro' Z and D, draw a Great Circle, as the Oblique Circle ZDC, and 'tis done: For ZD (measured by Problem 7. Case 3. in Page 118. of *Spheric Geometry*) is the Distance required.

By

By *Spheric Trigonometry*, to find their Dist. it is to be considered, That in the Oblique Spheric Triangle ZDP. *Plate 5. Fig. 1.*

1. The Side PZ is the Comp. of *Cape Cod's* Latit. 47d. 48m.
2. The Side PD the Distance of *Cape Bona Esperanza* from the North Pole, or its Latitude added to 90d. that is 24d. 07m.
3. The Angle DPZ their Differ. of Longitude 88d. 30m.
4. The Side ZD their Distance required, which is thus found, By Chapter 5. Section 5. Problem 9. Case 8. in Page 145. of *Spheric Trigonometry Oblique*, the Proportion are these,

First, As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of their Difference of Longitude; so is the Tang. Complement of one of the given Latitudes, to the Tangent of a 4th Arc; and then,

If the Difference of Longitude be less than 90d. subtract the 4th Arc out of the other Latitude, added to 90d. but if the Diff. Long. be more than 90d. from the Supplement thereof to 180d. the Remainder is the Residual Arc; And then,

Secondly, As the Sine Complement of the Fourth Arc, is to the Sine Complement of the Residual Arc; so is the Sine of the Latitude first taken, to the Sine Complement of the Distance required: But in short thus;

As Radius .. S. c. Ang. DPZ : : T. Side PZ .. T. 4th Arc.
As S. 90d. .. S. 01d. 30m. : : T. 47d. 48m. .. T. 1d. 39m. which
being subtracted from the Side PD ——— 124d. 07m.

The Remainder is the Residual Arc ——— 122d. 28m.

Then again say,

S. c. 4th Arc .. S. c. Residual Arc : : S. c. Side PZ .. S. c. Side ZD.
S. 88d. 21m. .. S. 32d. 28m. : : S. 42d. 12m. .. S. 21d. 09m.
Which added to ——— ——— ——— 90d. 00m.

The Sum is the Side ZD their Distance ——— 111d. 09m.

Or 6669 Minutes is the Distance from *Cape Cod* to *Cape Bona Esperanza*, in the Arc of a Great Circle.

CHAPTER VIII.

*Of the third Part of Navigation, or the Doctrine of Sph-
nometry applied in Great-Circle Saili*

GREAT Circle Sailing, as it is the most acci-
most difficult, and hardly possible for a Sh.

by; yet it may be of good Advantage to keep conveniently near it, especially in a parallel (or East and West) Course.

2. *Grand Circle Sailing*, is sailing by, or upon the Arc of a Great Circle, passing through the two Places.

3. In Great Circle Sailing are but three Cases, viz.

- (1.) When two Places differ only in Latitude.
- (2.) When they differ only in Longitude; and,
- (3.) When they differ both in Latitude and Longitude.

Case 1. *Two Places differing only in Latitude, the Latitude given, to find their Distance.*

1. This is the same with Chapter 7. Section 2. Problem 1. and 2. in Page 183 of Geography, to which I refer the Reader for finding their Distance, and so pass to

Case 2. *Two Places differing only in Longitude, the Latitude and Longitude being given; to find their Distance in the Arc of a Great Circle, and all that is requisite in Great Circle Sailing.*

1. This is the same with Chapter 7. Section 2. Problem 3. and 4. in Pages 183 and 184, of Geography, to find their Distance.

2. These Places are either in the Equator, or in one Parallel, and lie East and West from each other; if under the Equator, the Difference of Longitude is their Distance, that being a great Circle, but if in one Parallel, the contained Arc of that Parallel is not the nearest Distance, that being a less or small Circle.

3. The Distance in the Parallel hath been shewed in Chapter 4. Section 3. Problem 10. of *Mercator's Sailing*, in Page 100; and their Distance in the Arc of a great Circle is found by Chapter 7. Section 2. Problem 4. in Page 184 of Geography: But the Angles of Position made by the Great Circle, and its Latitude and Longitude at any assigned Point in the Arc, together with the Course, and Distance from Point to Point, so assigned in it, is the Work we now proceed upon.

Case 2. Problem 1. *Suppose the Lizard, and Pengwin Island, both in the Latitude of 50d. 00m. North nearly; whose Difference of Longitude is 47d. 36m. (as before in Problem 4. Page 184 of Geography) I demand the Angle of Position? The Great Circle's Distance between them? The Latitude of the Arc at every 5 Degrees Difference of Longitude? And the Course and Distance from Point to Point according to Mercator.*

This

This Problem is delineated by the Directions in Problem 4. of Geography, in Page 184. And observe that,
In the Oblique Spheric Triangle APC. *Plate 5. Fig. 2.*

1. A represents the *Lizard*.
 2. C *Penguin* Island.
 5. The Side PA equal to PC, the Complement of the Latitude of each Place 40 Degrees.
 4. The Angle APC, the Difference of Longitude 47d. 36m.
 5. The Angle CAP equal to ACP, the Angle of Position at each Place.
 6. The Side AC, the Great Circle's Distance between them.
- First*, For the Angle CAP equal to ACP, the Angles of Position at the two Places.

Draw the Perpendicular PB, (as was taught in Problem 4. of Geography, in Page 185) which divideth the Oblique Triangle APC, into two equal Rectangular Spheric Triangles ABP, and CBP, in each, the Hypotenuse and one Angle are given, That is,

1. The Hypotenuse PA equal to PC, the Complement of their Latitude 40 Degrees.
2. The Angle BPA, equal to BPC, half their Difference of Longitude 23d. 48m.
3. The Angle BAP, equal to BCP, the Angle of Position at each Place.

4. The Leg AB, equal to BC, half the Great Circle's Distance.
5. The Leg BP, the Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude.

And by Chapter 5. Section 4. Problem 2. Case 6. of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Page 137. the Proportion is thus;

As Radius is to the Sine of the Latitude; so is the Tangent of half the Difference of Longitude, to the Tangent Complement of the Angle of Position at each Place. That is,

As Radius .. S. c. Hyp. AP :: T. Angle APB .. T. c. Angle BAP.

As 90d. .. S. 50d. 00m. :: T. 23d. 48m. .. T. 18d. 40m.

Which being subtracted from ————— 90d. 00m.

Remainder is the Angle of Position at each Place 71d. 20m.

Secondly, The Leg AB, equal to BC, is found (by Problem 4. of Geography, in Page 185.) 14d. 02m. and therefore the Side AC is 30d. 04m. or 1804 Minutes, the Distance of the two Places in the Arc of a Great Circle.

Thirdly, To find the Latitude by which the Arc shall pass at every 5 Degrees Difference of Longitude from A, representing the *Lizard*; these Things following must be observed :

First,

First, Find the Leg BP, the Complement of the greater Latitude by which the Arc (of the Great Circle) doth pass; and that by Chapter 5. Section 4. Problem 2. Case 5. of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Page 137. is thus;

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of half the Difference of Longitude;

So is the Tangent Complement of the given Latitude, to the Tangent Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude; In short thus;

As Radius .. S. c. Angle BPA :: T. Hypot. PA .. T. c. Leg BP.
 As S. 90d. .. S. 66d. 12m. :: T. 40d. 00m. .. T. 37d. 31m.
 Which being subtracted from ————— 90d. 00m.

Remainder is the Arc's greatest Latitude ————— 52d. 29m.

Secondly, To find the Latitude by which the Arc of the Great Circle passes (at every 5 Degrees of Longitude) from A, draw Meridians from P, as Pd, Pe, Pf, &c. which may most easily be done Geometrically, being then Right Lines, and that is thus, *viz.*

The Gnomonic Projection. *Plate 5. Fig. 3.*

1. Make the Angle APC equal to 46d. 36m. the Difference of Longitude between the two given Places.

2. Make PA, and PC, each equal to the Tangent of 40d. 00m. the Complement of the given Latitude.

3. Draw the Line AC, which represents the Arc of a Great Circle between them.

4. Let fall the Perpendicular PB, which being measured on the Scale of Tangents, is 37d. 31m. the Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude.

5. Then draw Lines from P, each 5 Degrees Distance from A as Pd, Pe, Pf, Pg, Ph, Pi, Pk, Pl, and Pm; which are Meridians, and each of 5 Degrees of Longitude from A the *Lizard*.

6. Measure Pd, Pe, Pf, &c. on the Scale of Tangents, and they shew the Complements of the Latitudes of the Arc, at the respective Places, d, e, f, &c.

These are found (by Spheric Trigonometry) after this Manner; the several dotted Lines Pd, Pe, &c. are so many Hypothenuses, to as many Rectangular Spheric Triangles, which have one common Leg BP, the Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude.

Now in each of these Rectangular Spheric Triangles, there is given a Leg, and its adjacent Angle, to find the Hypothenuse; that is the Triangle d BP, there is given the Leg BP, and Angle BPd; to find the Hypothenuse Pd, and so in all the rest.

And

And the several Angles B P d, B P e, &c. are found by a continual Subtraction of 5 Degrees from the Angle B P A 23d. 48m. half the Difference of Longitude, till the Remainder be less than 5 Degrees, which being taken out of 5, Degrees, and to this last Remainder add 5 Degrees successively, till the Sum exceed not 23d. 48m. That is,

	d. m.		d. m.
From the Angle B P A	23.48	Then to the Angle B P h	= 01.12
Subtract the Angle A P B	5.00	Add the Angle h P i	= 05.00

Rem. is Ang.	{	B P d	18.48	Sum is the Angle.	{	B P i	06.12
		B P e	13.48			B P k	11.12
		B P f	08.48			B P l	06.12
		B P g	03.48			B P m	21.12

Which subtract from - 05.00

These Angles are called Vertical Angles, or Angles at the Pole.

Is the Angle B P h equal 01.12

Then find (by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 3, Case 9, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 137 and 138) the several Latitudes of the Arc, which are found by this Proportion;

As Radius is to the Sine Complement of the Verticle Angle;

So is the Tangent of the Arc's greatest Latitude to the Tangent of the Arc's Latitude at the respective Places: Or,

As Radius .. S.c.BPd, BPe, &c. :: T. c. LegPB .. T.c.Pd, Pe, &c.
As S. 90d. .. S. 71d. 12m. :: T. 52d. 29m. .. T. 50d. 57m. Lat. at d.

76d. 22m.	-	-	-	51d. 40m.	} Latitude at	e
81d. 12m.	-	-	-	52d. 09m.		f
86d. 12m.	-	-	-	52d. 25m.		g
88d. 48m.	-	-	-	52d. 29m.		h
83d. 48m.	-	-	-	52d. 19m.		i
78d. 48m.	-	-	-	51d. 57m.		k
73d. 48m.	-	-	-	51d. 21m.	} m	l
68d. 48m.	-	-	-	50d. 32m.		

So that by the Gunter, the Extent from the Sine 90 Degrees, to the Sine of 71d. 12m. will reach from the Tangent of 52d. 29m. to Tangent 50d. 57m. And the Extent from Sine 90d. to Sine 76d. 12m. will reach from Tangent 52d. 29m. to Tangent 51d. 40m. Also from Sine 90d. to Sine 81d. 12m. reacheth from Tangent 52d. 29m. to Tangent 52m. 09m. and so on for the rest.

But by Logarithms it may be thus contracted; because the

First and Third Terms in each Proportion are the same, and Radius being the First, it follows;

That to the Tangent of the Arc's greatest Latitude, add the Sine Complement of each Vertical Angle, and from their Sum abate Radius, the Remainder is the Tangent of the Arc's Latitude at each Place required: As for Example.

d. m.			
Arc's greatest Lat.	52.29	Tang.	10.114758
Comp. Vertical Angles.	72.12	Sine	9.976189
			10.090947
	76.12	Sine	9.987279
			10.102037
	81.12	Sine	9.994857
			10.109615
	86.12	Sine	9.999044
			10.113802
	88.48	Sine	9.999905
			10.114663
	83.48	Sine	9.997452
			10.112210
	78.48	Sine	9.991649
			10.106407
	73.48	Sine	9.982404
			10.097162
	68.48	Sine	9.969567
			10.084235

Thirdly, To find the several Courses and Distances from Point to Point, having now the Latitude and Longitude of them; this is done by Chapter 4, Section 3, Problem 2, of Mercator's Sailing, in Page 93.

As for Example. To find the Course and Distance from A to d.

There is given the Latitude of A 50d. 00m. North, and of d 50d. 57m. North; with the Difference of Longitude 5d. or 300 Minutes West.

Their

Their Meridional Difference of Latitude (by the Table of Meridional Parts, in *Pages* 310 and 314) is 90 Minutes; Therefore,

For the Course, the Proportion is;

As Merid. Diff. Lat. .. Diff. Long : : Radius .. T. of the Course
As 90 Minutes .. 300 Min. : : T. 45d. .. T. 73d. 18m. N.
Westerly from A to d is the first Course,

For the Distance, the Proportion is,

As S. c. Course .. Diff. Lat. : : Radius .. Distance.
As S. 16d. 42m. .. 57 Min. : : S. 90d. .. 198.4 Min. from A to d.

After the same manner find the Courses and Distances from d to e, from e to f, &c. as follows.

For the Courses, the Proportions are;

	d. m.	
As 69 Min. .. 300 Min. : : T. 45d. .. T. 77 03 NW.		from d to e
46 - - - - -	81.17	- - - from e to f
27 - - - - -	84.51	- - - from f to g
6 - - - - -	88.51	NW. from g to h
16 - - - - -	86.57	SW. from h to i
36 - - - - -	83.10	- - - from i to k
57 - - - - -	79.15	- - - from k to l
79 - - - - -	75.15	- - - from l to m
As 50 Min. : 156 Min. : : T. 45d. .. T. 72d. 14m. SW.		from m to Q

For the Distances, the Proportions are,

As S. 12d. 57m. .. 43 Min : : S. 90d. .. 191.9 Min.		from d to e
8d. 43m. .. 29 - - - - -	191.4	- - - from e to f
5d. 09m. .. 16 - - - - -	178.2	- - - from f to g
1d. 09m. .. 04 - - - - -	169.3	- - - from g to h
3d. 03m. .. 10 - - - - -	187.9	- - - from h to i
6d. 50m. .. 22 - - - - -	184.9	- - - from i to k
10d. 45m. : 36 - - - - -	193.6	- - - from k to l
14d. 45m. : 49 - - - - -	192.5	- - - from l to m
17d. 46m. : 32 - - - - -	104.9	- - - from m

Which place orderly as in the Table following.

Places	Places	Meri-	Mer.	Difference	Diff.	Courses from	Distances
	Latitude.	dional	Diff.	of	of	Place to	of
	d. m.	Parts.	Lat.	Longitude.	Lat.	Place.	Places.
		Min.	Min	d. m.	Min.	d. m.	Min.
A	50.00	3474	90	5 or 300	57	N 73.18 W	198.4
d	50.57	3564	69	5 or 300	43	N 77.03 W	191.9
e	51.40	3633	46	5 or 300	29	N 81.17 W	191.4
f	52.09	3679	27	5 or 300	16	N 84.51 W	178.2
g	52.25	3706	6	5 or 300	04	N 88.51 W	199.3
h	52.29	3712	16	5 or 300	10	S 86.57 W	187.9
i	52.19	3696	36	5 or 300	22	S 83.10 W	184.9
k	51.57	3660	57	5 or 300	36	S 79.15 W	193.0
l	51.21	3603	79	5 or 300	49	S 75.15 W	192.5
m	50.32	3524	50	2.36 or 156	32	S 72.14 W	104.9
C	50.00	3474	The whole Distance is ——— 1822.4				

But in regard, most of the Courses in the Table are so near the West, you may sail N. 67d. 30m. Westerly, or WNW. 940.4 Min. until you are in the Latitude of 56d. 00m. North; and then S. 67d. 30m. Westerly, or W.S.W. 940.4. Min. farther, you will arrive at the Port desired.

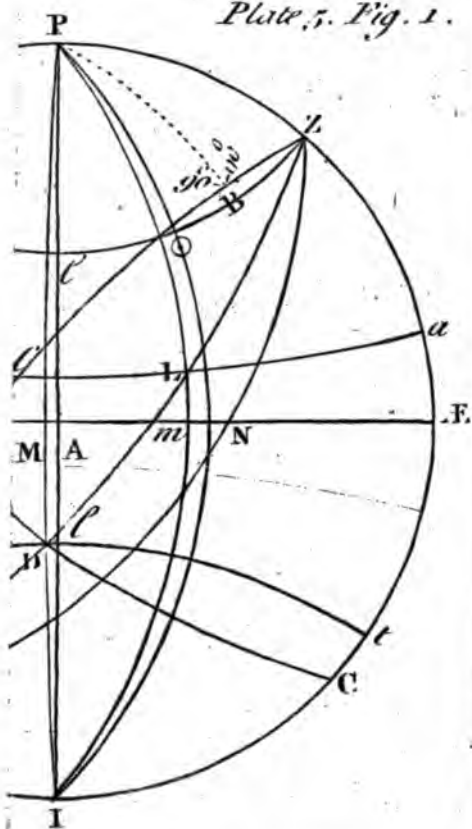
By this means you alter the Latitude 6d. which is considerable, in respect to the Benefit of Observation, besides the Distance (this Way) is about 59 Minutes more than that of a Great Circle, and about 43 Minutes more than the parallel or West Distance; which is evident if you compare Chapter 4, Section 3, Problem 10, of *Mercator's Sailing*, in Page 101, with this.

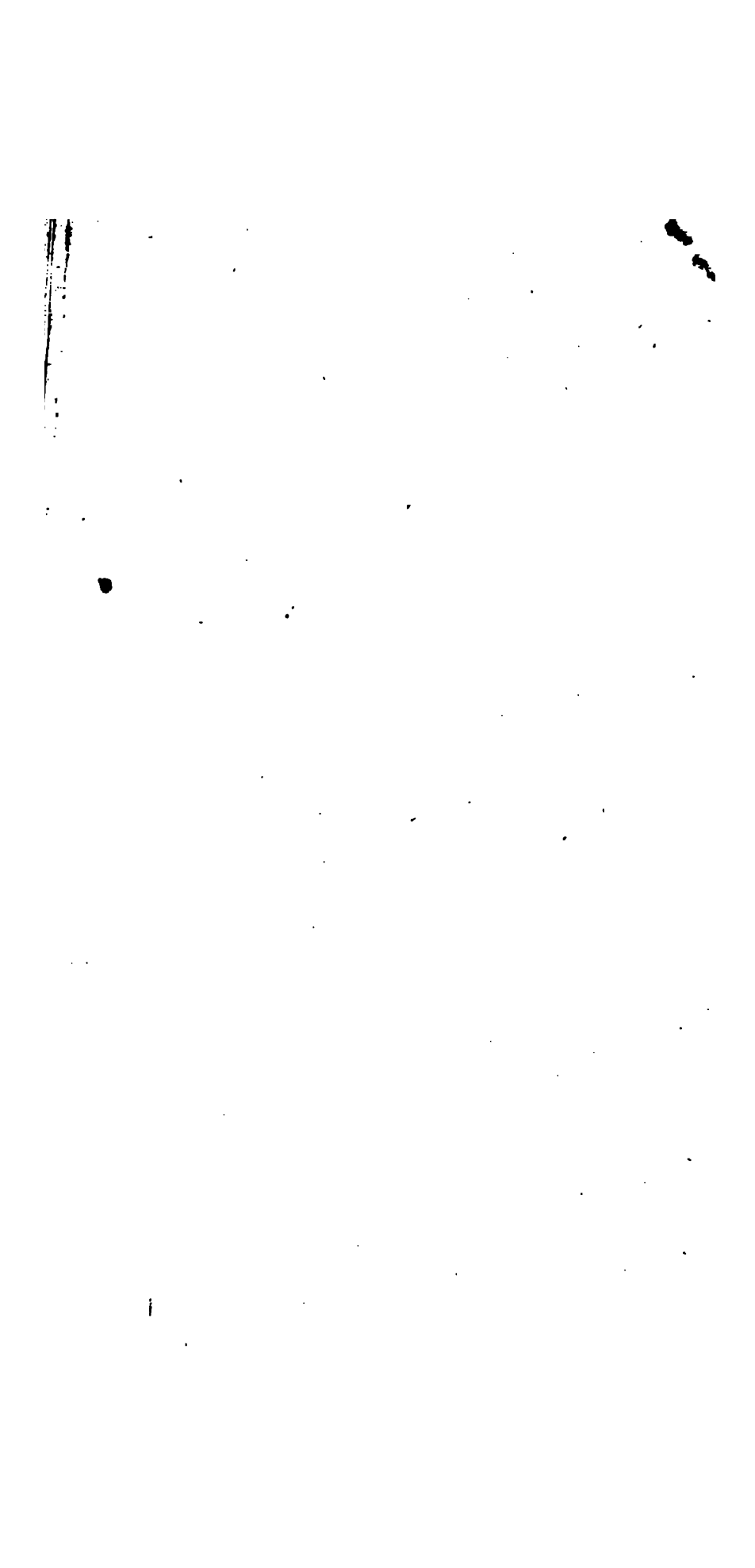
Case 3. *Two Places differing both in Latitude and Longitude; their Latitudes, and Longitudes being given; to find their Distance in the Arc of a Great Circle, and all that is required in Great Circle Sailing.*

Note; When two Places differ both in Latitude and Longitude, they lie neither in one Parallel, nor under one Meridian; of which there are three Kinds, viz. (1.) One Place under the Equator, and the other in North or South Latitude; (2.) Both Places in North, or both Places in South Latitude; (3.) One Place in North Latitude, and the other Place in South Latitude.

These

Plate 5. Fig. 1.





These three Kinds of Places, differing both in Latitude and Longitude; how to find their Distance in the Arc of a Great Circle, hath been shewed in Chapter 7, Section 2, Case 3, Problem 6, 7, and 8. of *Geography*, in Pages 185, 186, 187, and 188. But to find the Angles of Position, and what else is requisite in Great Circle Sailing, is the Work of the three following Problems.

Case 3. The first Kind. *One Place under the Equator, the other North, or South Latitude: As for Example.*

Problem II. *Suppose the Lizard, and the Entrance of the River Amazonas; I demand the Angles of Position? the Great Circle's Distance between them? The Latitude of the Arc at every 10 Degrees Difference of Longitude? with the Course and Distance of each of them, according to Mercator?*

The Latitude and Longitude of these Places supposed to be as follows.

	d. m.		d. m.
Lizard - - - }	Latitude { 49.57 }	Longitude { 5.14 W.	
Amazones River }	{ 00.00 }	{ 49.56 W.	

Their Difference of Longitude - - - - - 44.42 W.

This Problem is delineated by the Directions in Problem 6, of *Geography*, in Page 186: And here note, that,

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle ZÆN, Plate 6. Fig. 1.

1. Z represents the Lizard.
2. N the entrance of Amazonas River.
3. The Leg ZÆ the Latitude of the *Lizard*, 49d. 57m.
4. The Leg ÆN their Difference of Longitude 44d. 42m.
5. ÆZN the Angle of Position at the Lizard.
6. ÆNZ the Complement of the Angle of Position at Amazonas, in the Equator.
7. The Hypothenuse ZN, the Great Circle's Distance between them.

For the Angles ÆNZ, or ÆZN (by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 5, Case 13 and 14, of *Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular*, in Pages 139 and 140) the Proportions are these;

As Radius is to the Sine of the Latitude; so is the Tangent Complement of the Difference of Longitude, to the Tangent Complement of the Angle of Position at the Place having Latitude: That is,

As Radius .. S. Leg ÆZ : : T. c. Leg ÆN .. T. c. Angle ÆZN .
 As S. 90d. .. S. 49d. 57m. : : T. 45d. 18m. .. T. 37d. 43m.
 Which subtract from - - - - - 90d. 00m.

Rems the Angle of Position at the Lizard - 52d. 17m.

And again,

As Radius is to the Sine of the Difference of Longitude; so is the Tangent Complement of the Lizard's Latitude, to the Tangent of the Angle of Position at the Place in the Equator; That is;

As Radius .. S. Leg ÆN : : T. c. Leg ÆZ .. T. c. Angle ÆNZ ,
 As S. 90d. .. S. 44d. 42m. : : T. 40d. 30m. .. T. 30d. 06m. the
 Angle of Position at Amazonas, which subtr. from 90d. 00m.

Rems the Angle ÆNZ - - - 59d. 24m.

For the Hypothenuse ZN the Great Circle's Distance between them, that is found (by Chapter 7, Section 2, Case 3, Problem 6, of Geography, in Pages 185, and 186) to be 62d. 47m. or 3767 Minutes.

To find the Latitude by which the Arc shall pass, at every 10 Degrees Difference of Longitude, from Z representing the *Lizard*; observe the following Stereographic Projection on the Plane of the Equator. Plate 6, Fig. 1.

1. Describe the Primitive Circle, on the Center P , which represents the Pole of the World, through it draw the Right Circle PZÆ , representing the Meridian of the Lizard, and from the Half-Tangents lay 40d. 03m. the Complement of it's Latitude from P to Z .

2. On the Primitive Circle lay 44d. 42m. the Difference of Longitude from Æ to N ; also lay 10 Degrees from Æ to f , from f to g , and so on to i .

3. Through Z representing the Lizard, and N the Entrance of Amazonas River, draw the Great Circle as ZN .

4. Draw the Right Circles Pf , Pg , Ph , and Pi , which are Meridians; and cut the Arc ZN in a , b , c , and d , the respective Points or Places whose Latitudes are required.

5. Measure af , bg , ch , and di , on the Scale of Half-Tangents (the contrary Way and they shew the Latitude of the Arc at those Places; and to find them,

By Spheric Trigonometry.

The several Right Circles af , bg , &c. are so many Perpendiculars to as many several Rectangular spheric Triangles, which have one common Angle ÆNZ , the Complement of the Angle of Position at that Place, which is in the Equator.

Now.

Now in each of these Rectangular Spheric Triangles, there is given a Leg, and its adjacent Angle, to find the other Leg, which is the Leg opposite to the given Angle; that is, in the Triangle a f N, there is given the Leg f N, and Angle as a N f, to find the Leg a f, and so in all the rest of the Triangles.

And the several Legs N f, N g, &c. are found by a continual Subtraction of 10 Degrees from the Difference of Longitude, till the Remainder be less than 10 Degrees: The Remainders I call Vertical Arcs, and are thus found;

		d. m.	
From the Arc - -	ÆN	44.42	Then (by Chapter 5, Section 4; Problem 3, Case 7, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 137 and 138) to find the several Latitudes of the Arc, the Proportion is thus,
Subtract the Arc -	Æ f	10.00	
Remains the Leg	{ N f	34.42	
	{ N g	24.42	
	{ N h	14.42	
	{ N i	4.42	

As Radius is to the Sine of the Vertical Arc;

So is the Tangent Complement of the Angle of Position (at the Place in the Equator) to the Tangent of the Arc's Latitude: Or thus,

As Radius .. S. Nf, Ng, &c. :: T. Angle a Nf .. T. Leg af, bg, &c.	
As S. 90d. .. S. 34d. 42m. :: T. 59d. 24m. T. 43.54	} of Latit. { a b c d
24 42 - - - - - 35.15	
14 42 - - - - - 23.13	
4 42 - - - - - 05.53	

I have calculated the Latitude of the Arc for every 10 Degrees Difference of Longitude, but by the same Method the Practitioner may do it for each five Degrees, and then it will be more exact.

The Course and Distance from each of these Points or Places are found (by Chapter 4, Section 3, Problem 2. of Mercator's-Sailing, in Pages 93 and 94) in like Manner as in the third Step of the last Problem, and is as followeth.

For the Courses, the Proportion is,

As Mer. Diff. Lat. .. Diff. Long. :: Rad. .. T. of the Course req.	
As 532m. .. 600 Min. :: T. 45d. .. T. 48d. 26m. SW. from Z to a	} SW. { a to b b to c c to d d to N.
675 - - - - - 41 38	
831 - - - - - 35 50	
958 - - - - - 32 04	
As 474m. .. 282 Min. :: T. 45d. .. T. 30 45	
N 4 For	

2. For the Distances, the Proportion is,

As S. c. Course :: Diff. Lat. :: Radius :: Distance required.

As S. 41d. 34m. :: 363 Min. :: S. 90 :: 547.1 Min. from Z to a
 48d. 22m. :: 519 - - - - - 694.3 } from { a to b
 54d. 10m. :: 722 - - - - - 890.6 } b to c
 57d. 56m. :: 920 - - - - - 1086.0 } to d
 59d. 15m. :: 473 - - - - - 550.4 } d to N.

This may serve for a sufficient Explanation of this Problem, the whole is in the Table following.

Places	Places Latitude.	Meridional Parts.	Mer. Diff. Lat.	Difference of Longitude.	Diff. of Lat.	Courses from Place to Place.	Distances of Places.
	d. m.	Min.	Min.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	Minutes
	49-57	3470	532	10 or 600	6.03	S 48 26 W	547.1
a	43-54	2938	675	10 or 600	8.39	S 41 38 W	694.4
b	35-15	2263	831	10 or 600	12 02	S 35 50 W	890.6
c	23-13	1432	958	10 or 600	15.20	S 32 04 W	1086.0
d	07-53	474	474	4-42 or 282	7-53	S 30 45 W	550.4
N	00.00	. . 0					
The whole Distance is							3768.5

Case 3. The second Kind; Both Places in North Latitude, or both in South Latitude, as for Example.

Problem 3. Suppose the Lizard and Island Barbadoes: I demand the Angles of Position; the Great Circle's Distance between them? The Latitude of the Arc at every 10 Degrees Difference of Longitude? With the Course and Distance from each Point or Place, according to Mercator?

The Latitude and Longitude of these Places, supposed as follows.

Lizard - } Lat. { d. m. 49.57 } Longit. { d. m. 4.14 W.
 I. Barbadoes } 12.58 } 58.50 W.

Their Difference of Longitude is - 53.36 W.

This

This Problem is delineated Stereographically, by the Directions in Problem 7, of Geography, in Pages 186 and 187.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle PZL. Plate 6. Fig. 2.

1. Z represents the Lizard, in Latitude 49d. 57m. North.
2. L the Island Barbadoes, in Latitude 12d. 58m. North.
3. The Side P Z the Complement of the Latitude of the Lizard, 40d. 03m.
4. The Side PL the Complement of the Latitude of Barbadoes, 77d. 02m.
5. The Angle Z P L their Difference of Longitude, 53 Deg. 36 Min.

6. PZL } the Angle of Position at { the Lizard.

7. PLZ } the Angle of Position at { the Island Barbadoes.

8. The Side ZL the Great Circle's Distance between them.

For the Angle PZL and PLZ, by Chapter 5, Section 5, Problem 9, Case 7, of Spheric Trigonometry Oblique, in Pages 144 145.) the Proportions are these;

As the Sine of half the Sum of the Complement of both Latitudes, is to the Sine of half their Difference;

So is the Tangent Complement of half their Difference of Longitude, to the Tangent of half the Difference of the Angles of Position: Again,

As the Sine Complement of half the Sum of the Complements of both Latitudes, is to the Sine Complement of half their Difference;

So is the Tangent Complement of half their Difference of Longitude, to the Tangent of half the Sum of the Angles of Position: But shorter thus,

As S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum sides .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ their diff.: : T. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ ZPL .. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ diff. of Ang.
As S. 58d. 32m. .. S. 18d. 29m. : : T. 63d. 12m. .. T. 36d. 21m.

Again,

As S. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum sides .. S. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ their diff.: : T. c. $\frac{1}{2}$ ZPL .. T. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Ang.
As S. 31d. 28m. .. S. 71d. 31m. : : T. 63d. 12m. T. 74d. 28m.
To which the half Difference above being added - 36d. 21m.

The Sum is the Angle of Position at Z - - - 110d. 49m.

And subtracted is the Angle of Position at L = 38d. 07m.

For the Side ZL, the Distance, it's found (by Chapter 7. Section 2. Case 3. Problem 7, of Geography, in Pages 187 and 188) to be 57d. 03m. or 3423 Minutes, which is their Distance in the Arc of a great Circle.

To find the Latitudes by which the Arc shall pass, at every 10 Deg. Difference of Longitude, from Z representing the Lizard;

Lizard; describe the Problem Gnomonically, and then all the Parts of it will be right Lines, which is thus done.

The Problem Gnomonically delineated.

1. Make the Angle $L P Z$ equal to $53^d. 36^m$. the Difference of Longitude.
2. Make the Side $P Z$ equal to the Tangent of $40^d. 03^m$. the Complement of the Lizard's Latitude.
3. And PL equal to the Tangent of $77^d. 02^m$. the Complement of Barbadoes Latitude.
4. Draw the Line LZ , which is the Great Circle's Distance between them, and continue it beyond Z .
5. From P let fall the perpendicular PB to cut LZ in B ; which being measured on the Scale of Tangents, is $36^d. 58^m$. the Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude.
6. Then draw Lines from P , each 10 Degrees distant from Z ; as Pa , Pc , Pd , Pe , and Pf , which are Meridians, each 10 Degrees of Longitude from the Lizard, and from each other.
7. Measure Pa , Pc , &c. on the Scale of the Tangents, and they shew the Complements of the Latitudes of the Arc, at the respective Places, a , c , d , &c.

These are found by Calculation after this manner,

First. In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle PBZ ; there is given the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hypot. } PZ \ 40^d. \ 03^m. \\ \text{Angle } PZB \ 69^d. \ 11^m. \end{array} \right\}$ to find the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Leg } BP. \\ \text{Angle } BPZ. \end{array} \right\}$

Which by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 2, Cases 4, and 6, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 136 and 137, is thus,

1. For the Leg BP , the Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude, thus:

As the Radius to the Sine Complement of the greatest given Latitude;

So is the Sine of the Angle of Position (at that Place) to the Sine Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude; That is,

As Radius .. S. Hypot. PZ : : S. Angle PZB .. S. Leg. BP .

As $S. \ 90^d. \ 00^m.$.. $S. \ 40^d. \ 03^m.$: : $S. \ 69^d. \ 11^m.$.. $S. \ 36^d. \ 58^m.$

which being subtracted from $90^d. \ 00^m.$ refts the Arc's greatest Latitude $53^d. \ 02^m.$

2. For the Vertical Angle BPZ , it's thus:

As Radius is to the Sine of the greatest given Latitude;

So is the Tangent of the Angle of Position (at that Place) to the Tangent of the Complement of the Vertical Angle: That is,

As

As Radius .. S.c. Hypot. PZ :: T. Angle PZB .. T.c. Angle BPZ.
 As S. 90d. .. S. 49d. 57m. :: T. 69d. 11m. .. T. 63d. 35m.
 which being subtracted from - - - 90d. 00m.

Refts the Vertical Angle BPZ - - - 26d. 25m.

Secondly, To find the several Latitudes of the Arc at a, c, d, &c. you may consider, that the several dotted Lines, Pa, Pc, &c. are so many Hypothenuse, to as many several Rectangle Spheric Triangles, which have one common Leg P B, the Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude.

In each of them, there is given a Leg, and its adjacent Angle, to find the Hypothenuse, that is the Triangle BP_a, there is given the Leg, PB. and Angle BP_a, to find the Hypothenuse P_a; and so in all the rest.

Add the several Vertical Angles PB_a, BP_c, BP_d, &c. are found by a continual Addition of 10 Degrees, to the Angle PBZ, 26d. 25m. till the Sum exceed not 80d. 01m. the Difference of Longitude given, added to the fore said 26d. 25m. That is;

	d. m.	
To the Angle PBZ	26.25	These Vertical Angles being thus found, the several Latitudes of the Arc at a, c, d, e, and f, are found by Chapter 5. Sect. 4. Problem 3. Case 9. of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 137 and 138. the Proportion being the same as before, in Case 2. Prob. 1. of this Chap. in Pages 190 and 193, and is as followeth,
Add the Angle ZPa	10.00	
Sum is the Angle	BP _a 36.25	
	BP _c 46.25	
	BP _d 56.25	
	BP _e 66.25	
	BP _f 76.25	

As Radius is to the Sine Complement of the Vertical Angle ; So is the Tangent of the Arc's greatest Latitude, to the Tangent of the Arc's Latitude required : Or thus ;

As Rad. .. S. Co. BP _a , BP _c , &c. :: T. c. Leg BP .. T. c. Pa, Pc, &c.	
As S. 93d. .. S. 53d. 35m. :: T. 53d. 02m. .. T. 46.55	} Latitude of { a c d e f
43d. 35m. - - - - - 42.29	
33d. 35m. - - - - - 36.19	
23d. 35m. - - - - - 28.00	
13d. 35m. - - - - - 17.20	

Which Latitudes Place in the Table following.

Thirdly,

Places	Places Latitude.	Meri- dional Parts.	Mer. Diff. Lat.	Difference of Longitude.	Diff. of Lat.	Course from to Pl.
	d. m.	Min.	Min.	d. m.	d. m.	d.
L	49.57	3470	275	10 or 600	3.02	S 65.2
a	46.55	3195	374	10 or 600	4.26	S 58
c	42.29	2821	479	10 or 600	6.10	S 51
d	36.19	2342	591	10 or 600	8.19	S 45
e	28.00	1751	695	10 or 600	10.40	S
f	17.20	1056	271	3.36 or 216	4.22	S
L	12.58	785				

The whole Distance

Thirdly, The Course and Distance in the two
this Table, are found by Chapter 4, Section
Mercator's Sailing, in Pages 93 and 94, in the
in the two last Problems in this Chapter; thus

1. For the Courses, the Proportion
As Mer. Diff. Lat. :: Diff. Long. :: Radius :: T

As 275 :: 600m. :: T. 45d. :: T. 65d. 23m.

374 - - - - - 58d. 04m.

479 - - - - - 51d. 24m.

591 - - - - - 45d. 26m.

695 - - - - - 40d. 48m.

271m. :: 216m. :: T. 45d. :: T. 38d. 33m.

2. For the Distance, the Proportion

As S. c. Course Diff. L. :: Radius :: Distance

As S. 24d. 37m. :: 182 Min. S. 90d. :: 436.9

31d. 56m. :: 266 - - - - - 502.9

38d. 36m. :: 370 - - - - - 593.1

44d. 44m. :: 499 - - - - - 711.1

49d. 12m. :: 640 - - - - - 845.4

51d. 27m. :: 262 - - - - - 335.0

Thus is this Third Problem sufficiently explained
of it.

Case 3. The Third Kind; One Place in North Latitude
the other in South Latitude; as for Example

Problem 4. Suppose Cape Cod in New England

Bona Esperanca: I demand the Angles of Position

Circles Distance between them: The Latitude



every 10 Degrees Difference of Longitude? with the Course and Distance of each according to Mercator?

The Latitude and Longitude of these Places, supposed to be as follow;

	d. m.		d. m.
Cape Cod - - - }	Lat. { 42.12. N. }	Longit. { 68.55. West.	
Cape Bona Esper. }	{ 37.07. S. }	{ 19.35. East.	
Their Difference of Longitude	- - -	88.30. East.	

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle P Z D. Plate 6. Fig. 3.

1. Z represents Cape Cod, in Latitude 42d. 12m. North.
2. D Cape Bona Esperanca, in Latitude 34d. 07m. South.
3. The Side PZ the Complement of the Latitude of Cape Cod 47d. 48m.

4. The Side P D, the Distance of Cape Bona Esperanca, from the North Pole, which is its Latitude added to 90 Degrees equal to 124d. 07m.

5. The Angle ZPD their Difference of Longitude 88d. 30m.

6. PZD } the Angle of Position at Cape { Cod.

7. PDZ } { Bona Esperanca.

8. The Side ZD the Great Circles Distance between them.

For the Angle PZD and PDZ, (by Chapter 5, Section 5, Problem 9, Case 7, Page 144, &c.) the Proportions are,

d. m.	d. m.
Side { PD 124.07	The Angle DPZ - 88.30
{ PZ 47.48	

d. m.	d. m.
The Sum 171.55	The Half Sum 85.57
The Diff. 76.19	The half Diff. 38.09
As S. 1/2 Sum Sides .. S. 1/2 their Dif. :: T. c. ZPD .. T. 1/2 Dif. Ang. req.	

As S. 85d. 57m. .. S. 38d. 09m. :: T. 45d. 45m. .. T. 32d. 27m.

As S. 04d. 03m. .. S. 51d. 51m. - - - - - 85d. 00m.

Added, giveth the greater Angle PZD - - - 117d. 27m.

Subtracted is the less Angle PDZ - - - - - 52d. 33m.

The Distance ZD is found (by Chapter 5, Section 3, Case 3, Problem 8, of Geography, in Pages 188 and 189) to be 111d. 09m. or 6669 Minutes.

To find the Latitude by which the Arc shall pass at each 10 Degrees Difference of Longitude from Z, representing Cape Cod; describe the Problem Stereographically on the Plane of the Equator, and then all the Meridians will be right Circles.

To delineate this Problem Stereographically, Plate 6. Fig. 3.
1. De-

1. Describe the Primitive Circle, and make the Angle DPZ equal to $88^{\circ} 30'$. the Difference of Longitude (by Chapter 5, Section 1, Problem 2, Case 1, in Page 112, of Spheric Geometry) by drawing two Right Circles.

2. Make the Side PZ equal to the half Tangent of $47^{\circ} 48'$. Complement of the Latitude of Cape Cod.

3. Make PD equal to the Half Tangent of $124^{\circ} 7'$. (the Latitude of Cape Bona Esperanca added to 90° .) by Chap. 5. Sect. 1. Prob. 6. Case 2. of Spheric Geometry, in Pages 116 and 117.

4. Then by Chapter 5. Section 1. Problem 4. of Spheric Geometry (in Pages 113 and 114) through Z and D draw a Great Circle.

5. From P (by Problem 5, of Spheric Geometry, in Page 114) let fall the Perpendicular PB , to cut ZD in B ; which being measured on the Scale of Half-Tangents, is $41^{\circ} 06'$. the Complement of the Arc's greatest Latitude.

6. Then draw Lines from P , each 10° . distant in the Arc from Z ; as Pa , Pc , Pd , Pe , &c. which are Meridians, each 10° . of Longitude from one to another, and from the Meridian of Cape Cod.

7. Measure Pa , Pc , &c. on the Scale of Half-Tangents, and they shew the Complements of the Latitudes of the Arc at the respective Places. a , c , d , &c.

These are found by Calculation after this Manner, which is in all Respects like the Work of the last Problem.

First, In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle PBZ .

1. For the Leg BP , the Complement for the Arc's greatest Latitude, it's thus:

As Radius $\dots$ S. Hypot. $PZ ::$ S. Angle $PZB \dots$ S. Leg PB .

As S. $90^{\circ} \dots$ S. $47^{\circ} 48' ::$ S. $62^{\circ} 33' \dots$ S. $41^{\circ} 06'$.

Which subtracted from $\dots$ $90^{\circ} 00'$.

Rems the Arc's greatest Latitude $\dots$ $48^{\circ} 54'$.

2. For the Vertical Angle PZB , it's thus;

As Radius $\dots$ S. c. Hypot. $PZ ::$ T. Angle $PZB \dots$ T. c. Angle BPZ

As S. $90^{\circ} \dots$ S. $42^{\circ} 22' ::$ T. $62^{\circ} 33' \dots$ T. $52^{\circ} 17'$.

Which subtracted from $\dots$ $90^{\circ} 00'$.

Rems the Vertical Angle $BPZ \dots$ $37^{\circ} 43'$.

Secondly, For the several Latitudes at a , c , d , &c. add 10° . to the Angle BPZ (in Continuation) eight Times, which produceth the several Vertical Angles, BPa , BPc , BPd , &c.

To

	d. m.	
To the Angle BPZ	- 37.33	These Vertical Angles being thus found, the several Latitudes of the Arc, at a, c, d, e, f, g, h, and i, are found by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 3, Case 9, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular; the Proportions being the same as before in Case 2, Problem 1, of this Chapter, in Pages 193, and 194, as follow,
Add the Angle ZPa	- 10.00	
Sum, is the Angle	BPa 47.43	
	BPc 57.43	
	BPd 67.43	
	BPe 77.43	
	BPf 87.43	
	BPg 97.43	
	BPb 107.43	
	BPi 117.43	

As Radius is to the Complement of the Vertical Angle;

So is the Tangent of the Arc's greatest Latitude, to the Tangent of the Arc's Latitude required: Or thus,

As Radius .. S. c. BPa, BPc, &c. :: T. c. Leg BP .. T. c. Pa, Pc, Pd, &c.

As S. 90d. .. S. 42d. 17m. :: T. 48d. 54m. .. T. 37.38	Latitude of	a
32d. 17m. - - - - - 31.29		c
22d. 17m. - - - - - 23.33		d
12d. 17m. - - - - - 13.42		e
02d. 17m. - - - - - 02.37		f
07d. 43m. - - - - - 08.45		g
17d. 43m. - - - - - 19.14		h
27d. 43m. - - - - - 28.04		i

Thirdly, For the Courses, and Distances, they are found by Chapter 4, Section 3, Problem 2, of Mercator's Sailing, in Pages 93 and 94, as follow,

For the Courses, the Proportion is,

Mer. Diff. Lat. .. Diff. Long. :: Radius .. T. Course.

As 358 Min. .. 600 Min. :: T. 45d. .. T. 59d. 11m. SE. from Z to a		
448 - - - - - 53d. 15m.	S. E. from	a to c
541 - - - - - 47d. 58m.		c to d
621 - - - - - 44d. 01m.		d to e
673 - - - - - 41d. 43m.		e to f
684 - - - - - 41d. 15m.		f to g
649 - - - - - 42d. 45m.		g to h
580 - - - - - 45d. 58m.		h to i
As 423 Min. .. 510 Min. :: T. 45d. .. T. 54d. 49m.	i to D	

2. For

2. For the Distance, the Proportion is,

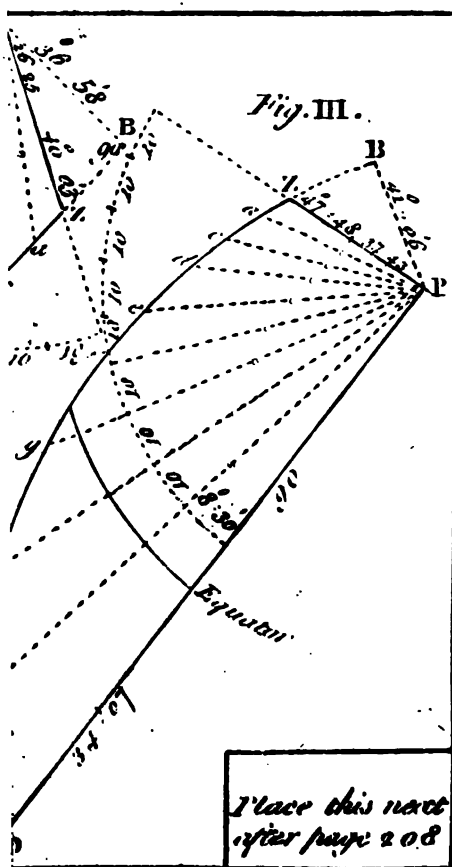
As S. c. Course .. Diff. Lat. :: Radius .. Distance required.

As S. 30d. 49m. .. 274m. :: S. 90d. .. 534.9m. from Z to a		
36d. 45. .. 369 - - - - -	616.7	} from { a to c c to d d to e e to f f to g g to h h to i i to D.
42d. 02. .. 479 - - - - -	715.4	
45d. 59. .. 588 - - - - -	817.6	
48d. 17. .. 665 - - - - -	890.9	
48d. 45. .. 682 - - - - -	907.1	
47d. 15. .. 629 - - - - -	856.6	
44d. 02. .. 530 - - - - -	762.5	
35d. 11. .. 363 - - - - -	630.0	

Which place orderly, as in the Table following, and its finished.

Places	Places Latitude.	Meri- dional Parts.	Merid. Diff. Lat.	Difference of Longitude.	Diff. of Lat.	Courses from Place to Place.	Diff. of Places.	
	d. m.	Min.	Min.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	Min.	
Z	42.12 N	2798	358	10 or 600	4.34	S 59.11 E	534.9	
a	37.38	2440	448	10 or 600	6.09	S 53.15 E	616.7	
c	31.29	1992	541	10 or 600	7.59	S 47.58 E	715.4	
d	23.30	1451	621	10 or 600	9.48	S 44.01 E	817.6	
e	13.42	830	673	10 or 600	11.05	S 41.43 E	890.9	
f	02.37 N	157	684	10 or 600	11.22	S 41.15 E	907.1	
g	08.45 S	527	649	10 or 600	10.29	S 42.45 E	856.6	
h	19.14	1176	580	10 or 600	8.50	S 45.58 E	762.5	
i	28.04	1756	423	8.30 or 510	6.03	S 54.49 E	630.0	
D	34.07	2179	The whole Distance is——					6731.7

Note; The Arc of a great Circle may be described on a Mercator's Chart, and thereby much of the Calculative Work spared; for having the several Latitudes of the Arc at every 5, or 10 Degrees Difference of Longitudes, by Chapter 4, Section 1, Problem 1 and 2, of the Use of Mercator's Chart, in Pages 84 and 85, those Places may be mark'd down in the Chart, and then with a black-Lead Pencil, draw Lines from Place to Place, which will represent the great Circle, and by Problem 3 and 4, of the Uses of that Chart, in Page 85, the



Place this note
after page 208



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the Courses and Distances from each other may be found, and at any Time those Lines may be wiped out, and the Chart fit to serve at any other Time, or for any other Place.

So that any Problem, being thus drawn, in a *Mercator's Chart*, the nearer a Ship sails to it, the nearer to a *Great Circle* she makes her Way good, and consequently the shorter her Passage, and this is the chief Use, and Application of *Great Circle Sailing*, of which I have given a sufficient Explanation.

Thus is finished the *Third Part of Navigation*, or the *Third Kind of Sailing*, and now we pass to *Astronomy*.

CHAPTER IX.

Spheric Trigonometry *applied in sundry Astronomic Problems, useful in the Art of Navigation.*

WHAT a *Sphere* or *Globe* is, and the Circles generally drawn on it, hath been taught (Chapter 6, Section 2, and 3,) in the Description of both Globes: But how these are drawn on a Plane, and from divers Triangles (from whence a great Variety of useful and pleasant Problems may be framed) is our present Work.

Section I. *Astronomic Definitions.*

THE Circles drawn upon the Surface of the Sphere are either Great, or Less Circles.

I. *The Great Circles, and their Poles described.*

Great Circles, are those which divide the Globe, or Sphere into two equal Parts, and are principally these Six; the Equinoctial, Ecliptic, Meridian, Horizon, Circles of Longitude and Azimuth.

1. The *Equinoctial*, is a great Circle which lies in the Middle, between the two Poles of the World, and consequently each Pole is 90 Degrees distant from it, cutting all Meridians at Right Angles, and divides the World into the Northren and Southren Hemispheres, as the Right Circle ÆAQ in *Plate 7. Figure 1* and 2.

The Poles of the World are two fixed Points in the Heavens, diametrically opposite to each other, the one in the Northren Hemisphere, called the (Artic or) North Pole, the other in the Southren Hemisphere, called the (Antartic or) South Pole, as P and I. *Plate 7. Figure 1* and 2.

The Axis of the World, is an imaginary Line drawn from Pole to Pole, about which the Diurnal Motion (according to the *Copernican System*) from West to East, is performed; as PAI.

O

2. The

2. The *Ecliptic* (is a Great Circle) crossing the *Equinoctial* in (two opposite Points) the Beginning of *Aries*, and *Libra*, making an Angle (called its *Obliquity*) of 23d. 29m. as the Right Circle, § A Ψ . *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

This Circle is divided into Twelve equal Parts called *Signs*, each containing 30 deg. whose Names and Characters follow.

<i>Aries</i>	γ	} called Northern Signs.	<i>Libra</i>	$\sim$	} called Southern Signs.
<i>Taurus</i>	σ		<i>Scorpio</i>	η	
<i>Gemini</i>	Π		<i>Sagittarius</i>	λ	
<i>Cancer</i>	$\S$		<i>Capricornus</i>	Ψ	
<i>Leo</i>	Ω		<i>Aquarius</i>	$\approx$	
<i>Virgo</i>	$\mathcal{R}$		<i>Pisces</i>	$\times$	

The *Zodiac*, is a Zone or Girdle, having eight Degrees of Latitude on each Side the *Ecliptic*; in which Space the Planets make their Revolutions, being divided and distinguished by the Twelve Signs.

The Poles of the *Ecliptic*, are two opposite Points 23d. 29m. distant from the Poles of the World; as K and L.

3. The *Meridians* are great Circles, passing through both Poles of the World, and cross the *Equinoctial* at Right Angles, as PÆI, and PMI, &c. *Plate 7. Fig. 1st and 2d.*

The *Colures*, are two Meridians, dividing the *Equinoctial* and *Ecliptic* into four equal Parts; one of these passeth by the *Equinoctial* Points, *Aries* and *Libra*, and is called the *Equinoctial Colure*; as PAI. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

The other passeth by the Beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and is called the *Solstitial Colure*; as P § Æ I Ψ Q. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

The Sun's *Meridian*, is that Meridian which passeth over the Sun's Center.

A Star's *Meridian*, is that Meridian which passeth through the Middle of that Star.

4. The *Horizon*, is a great Circle 90 Deg. distant from the Zenith and Nadir, cutting all Azimuth Circles at Right Angles, and dividing the World into two equal Parts; the upper and visible Hemisphere, and the lower and invisible Hemisphere. This Circle is represented by the Right Circles SAB. *Plate 7. Fig. 2.*

The *Zenith* and *Nadir*, are two Points diametrically opposite, and are the Poles of the Horizon: The *Zenith* is the Vertical Point, or Point right over our Heads, as Z; the *Nadir* is directly opposite thereto, as N. *Plate 7. Fig. 2.*

5. The *Azimuth*, or *Vertical Circles*, are great Circles concurring and intersecting each other in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and

and cross the Horizon at Right Angles, as ZCN, and ZAN, &c.

The *Prime Vertical*, is that Azimuth Circle, which passeth through the East and West Points of the Horizon, as the Right Circle ZAN.

The *Meridian of a Place*, is that Meridian which passeth thro' the Poles of the World, and the Zenith and Nadir of the said Place, as ZPBNISÆZ. Plate 7. Fig. 2.

6. Circles of *Longitude*, are Great Circles intersecting each other in the Poles of the Ecliptic, as KAL, or KVL, Plate 7. Figure 1.

II. The Less Circles defined.

Less or *Small Circles*, are those which divide the Sphere into two unequal Parts, and when drawn parallel to some Great Circle, are called Parallel Circles; they are of three Kinds, viz. *Parallels of Declination*, *Parallels of Latitude*, and *Parallels of Altitude*.

1. *Parallels of Declination* are (lesser Circles) parallel to the Equinoctial, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World, as Sfg, Vph t. Plate 7. Fig. 2.

The two *Tropics* are *Parallels of Declination*, 23d. 29m. distant from the Equinoctial, limiting the Sun's greatest Declination either North or South.

The North *Tropic*, passeth by the beginning of *Cancer*, and is called the *Tropic of Cancer*; as Sfg. Plate 7. Fig. 1.

The South *Tropic*, passeth by the Beginning of *Capricorn*, and is called the *Tropic of Capricorn*; as Vph i. Plate 7. Fig. 1.

The *Polar Circles*, are *Parallels of Declination*, 66d. 31m. distant from the Equinoctial, and 23d. 29m. from each Pole of the World.

That which is adjacent to the North Pole is called the *Arctic Circle*; as K n o; and the other the *Antarctic Circle*; as L p r. Plate 7. Fig. 1.

2. *Parallels of Latitude*, are (lesser Circles) parallel to the Ecliptic, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Colures, between the Ecliptic and the Poles thereof, as w x y. Plate 7. Fig. 1.

3. *Almicanters*, or *Parallels of Altitude*, are (small Circles) parallel to the Horizon, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Horizon and the

as alt. Plate 7. Fig 2.

These Definitions compared with Chapter 6, Section 4, (of the Use of the Cœlestial Globe, in Pages 168 and 169, and well considered, will make Way for the understanding the following Problems.

Section II. *Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, applied in Astronomic Problems, useful in Navigation.*

AND because the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, is the Ground of the succeeding Problems, you have here (out of Mr. Thomas Street's Memorial Verses on the Ecclesiastic and Civil Calendar) a General Rule; which for common Uses may serve, and is as follows:

1. *To know the Day of the Month the Sun entereth any of the Twelve Signs.*

The Rule. Twice twenty, twice one, four threes, twice two: Then twenty, nineteen, that will do.

That is, counting *March* the first Month, the Sun enters

♈ <i>March</i> 20	♊ <i>July</i> 23	♏ <i>November</i> 22
♉ <i>April</i> 20	♋ <i>August</i> 23	♐ <i>December</i> 22
♊ <i>May</i> 21	♌ <i>September</i> 23	♑ <i>January</i> 20
♋ <i>June</i> 21	♍ <i>October</i> 23	♒ <i>February</i> 19

2. *To find the Degree of the Sun's Place on any given Day.*

The Rule. From the Day of the Month given, (if you can) subtract the Day of his Entrance into the Sign of that Month, the Remainder is the Degree of the Sun's Place in that Sign. Or else,

When you can't subtract, add 30 to the Day given; and from the Sum subtract the Day of his Entrance into the Sign of that Month, the Remainder will be the Degree of his Place in the Sign preceding the Month given.

Example 1. *March* 31st, I desire to know the Sun's Place?

From *March* the 31st, the Day given, subtract the Sun's Entrance, ♈ *March* 20.

The Remainder 11 is the Degree of the Sun's Place in ♈.

Example 2. *May* the 15th, I desire to know the Sun's Place?

To the Day given, *May* the 15th

Add ———— 30

Sum is ———— 45 from which

Subtract the Sun's Entrance in ♊ *May* 21.

Remainder is the Sun's Place in ♊ - 24 Degrees.

Problem

Problem 1. The Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, and his greatest Declination given; to find his Right Ascension, and present Declination.

Definition 1. *Ascension*, is the Rising of the Sun, Star, or any Part of the Equinoctial above the Horizon, and *Descension* is the Setting thereof.

2. *Right Ascension*, is an Arc of the Equinoctial, intercepted between the Beginning of *Aries*, and any Meridian, and counted according to the Order, or Succession of the Signs. Or, it is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial (counted as before) which cometh to the Meridian with the Sun, Star, or with any Part of the Ecliptic; as AM. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

3. *Declination*, is an Arc of a Meridian contained between the Sun, or Star's Center, and the Equinoctial, as MC.

4. The Sun's greatest Declination is an Arc of the Solstitial Colure, contained between the Equinoctial and the Ecliptic, and is equal to 23d. 29m. as ÆC , and $\text{Q}\wp$. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

Example. The Sun being in 24d. 15m. of *Taurus*. I demand his Right Ascension and Declination?

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle AMC. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

1. AMC the Right Angle.

2. AC the Sun's Longitude from the next Equinoctial Point.

3. AM his Right Ascension from the same Point.

4. MAC the Sun's greatest Declination, equal to 23d. 29m.

5. MC his present Declination.

Note; the Sun in γ , δ , π , $\wp$, æ , X ; the nearest Equinoctial Point is the Beginning of γ : But when the Sun is in ♄ , ♊ , or ♋ , the nearest Equinoctial Point is ♈ .

So that in this Problem, the Sun being in δ 24d. 15m. he is 54d. 15m. from the nearest Equinoctial Point γ .

To project this Problem *Stereographically* on the Plane of the Solstitial Colure.

1. Describe the Primitive Circle with a Chord of 60 Degrees, and quarter it, with two Right Circles, ÆAQ (the Equinoctial) and PAI (the Equinoctial Colure) placing A at the Center of the said Primitive Circle, which now is the Solstitial Colure.

2. Make (by Problem 2. Case 1. of Spheric Geometry, in Page 112.) the Angle ÆAS equal to 23d. 29m. (the Sun's greatest Declination) by laying the Chord of it, from Æ to S , and drawing the Right Circle $\text{SA}\wp$ the Ecliptic.

3. The Ecliptic is divided into the 12 Signs, each 30d. by the Scale of Half-Tangents, by Problem 6, Case 2, of Geometry, in Pages 116 and 117.

4. On the Ecliptic make AC equal to 54d. 15m. (from the Scale of Half-Tangents) by the same Problem 6, Case 2.

5. Then (by Chapter 5, Section 1, Problem 5, Case 3, of Spheric Geometry, in Page 115.) draw from C a Great Circle Perpendicular to $\hat{E}AQ$, as is the Oblique Circle PCMI, to cut $\hat{E}AQ$ in M, and it is done.

For in the Rectangle-Spheric-Triangle AMC, the Legs AM, and MC are the two Things required, and may be measured by Chapter 5, Section 1, Problem 7, Cases 2 and 3, of Spheric-Geometry, in Page 118.

But by Spheric Trigonometry, having the Hypothenufe and one Angle given, the Proportions are as follow.

1. To find the Sun's Right Ascension, by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 2, Case 5, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Page 136 and 137, it is thus ;

As the Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Sun's greatest Declination ;

So is the Tangent of the Sun's Longitude from the nearest Equinoctial Point, to the Tangent of the Sun's Right Ascension, from the said Point. Or thus ;

As Radius .. S. c. Angle MAC : : T. Hypot. AC .. T. Leg. AM.
As S. 90d. .. S. 66d. 31m. : : T. 54d. 15m. .. T. 51d. 52m.

Note ; This Proportion finds the Sun's Right Ascension only when he is in the first Quarter of the Ecliptic ; that is in γ , δ , or π : But when the Sun is in the second Quarter ϵ , η or μ , it must be subtracted from 180d. and when he is in ζ , ν , or ρ , it must be added to 180d. and in the last Quarter θ , ι , or χ , that found by this Proportion, must be subtracted from 360d. and so you will have the Sun's Right Ascension from γ , (for any Place in the Ecliptic) desired.

2. To find the Sun's present Declination, by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 2, Case 4, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Page 136, it is thus ;

As the Radius, is to the Sine of the Sun's Longitude from the nearest Equinoctial Point ;

So is the Sine of the Sun's greatest Declination, to the Sine of the Sun's present Declination. Or thus ;

As Radius .. S. Hypot. AC : : S. Angle MAC .. S. Leg MC.
As S. 90d. .. S. 54d. 15m. : : S. 23d. 29m. .. S. 18d. 52m.

Note ; The Sun being in any of the Northren Signs, γ , δ , π , ϵ , η , or μ , his Declination is North ; but when in any of the Southern Signs ζ , ν , ρ , θ , or χ , his Declination is South.

In this Rectangle-Spheric-Triangle AMC (Plate 7. Fig. 1.) may the two succeeding Problems be resolved.

Problem

Problem 2. The Sun's Right Ascension given; to find his Place in the Ecliptic, and his Declination?

Example. The Sun's Right Ascension 128d. 9m. where is his Place in the Ecliptic, and what is his Declination?

Here is one Leg and its adjacent Angle given; to wit, the Leg AM 51d. 51m. the Right Ascension (subtracted from 180d.) and Angle MAC 23d. 29m. the Sun's greatest Declination; which Triangle is made by Problem 12, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 125, and its Solution is by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 3, Cases 7 and 9, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 137 and 138, Or thus;

1. For the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, it is thus;

T. Leg AM .. Radius :: S. c. Angle MAC :: T. c. Hyp. AC, or
As Radius .. S. c. Ang. MAC :: T. c. Leg AM .. T. c. Hyp. AC.
S. 90d. .. S. 66d. 31m. :: T. 38d. 09m. .. T. 35d. 46m.

Which subtract from — — — — — 90d. 00m.

Resteth the Sun's Longitude — — — — — 54d. 14m.
wanting of π ; so that his Place is 5d. 46m. in δ .

2. For the Sun's present Declination, it is thus;

As T. c. Angle MAC .. Radius :: S. Leg AM .. T. Leg MC, or
As Radius .. S. Leg AM :: T. Angle MAC .. T. Leg MC.

As S. 90d. .. S. 51d. 51m. :: T. 23d. 29m. .. T. 18d. 52m.
the Sun's Declination North decreasing.

Problem 3. The Sun's Declination given; to find his Place in the Ecliptic, and Right Ascension;

Example. The Sun's Declination 16d. 39m. South increasing: I demand his Place in the Ecliptic, and his Right Ascension?

Here is a Leg and its opposite Angle given; that is, the Angle MAC 23d. 29m. the Sun's greatest Declination, and the Leg MC 16d. 39m. his present Declination, which Triangle is made by Problem 13, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 126; whose Solution is by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 4, Cases 10 and 12, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 138 and 139, thus; 1. To find his Place in the Ecliptic, it is thus;

As S. Angle MAC .. Radius :: S. Leg MC .. S. Hypot. AC.

As S. 23d. 29m. .. S. 90d. :: S. 16d. 39m. .. S. 45d. 59m.

the Sun's Longitude beyond π , because his Declination is South increasing; so that the Sun's Place is 15d. 59m. in η .

2. For his Right Ascension, 'tis thus;

Radius .. T. c. Angle MAC :: T. Leg MC .. S. Leg AM.

T. 45d. .. T. 66d. 31m. :: T. 16d. 39m. .. S. 43d. 30m.

To which add — — — — — 180d. 00m.

The Sum is the Sun's — — — — — m. from

Problem 4. *The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given; to find the Sun's Amplitude, and Ascensional Difference.*

Definition 1. Latitude of a Place, or Latitude upon the Earth, is an Arc of the Meridian of that Place, contained between the Zenith (of that Place) and the Equinoctial, ZE; equal therunto is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, as BP. *Plate 7. Figure the 2d.*

2. *Amplitude*, is an Arc of the Horizon, contained between the Ecliptic and the Equinoctial, and sheweth how far the Sun, or any Star, riseth or setteth from the East or West Points of the Horizon; as AR. *Plate 7. Figure the 2d.*

3. *Ascensional Difference*, is the Difference between the Right Ascension, and the Oblique Ascension, or Descension: Or it is an Arc of the Equinoctial, contained between the Hour Circle of fix, and that Meridian which passeth through the Sun or Star's Center, or any Point of the Ecliptic, in their Rising, or in their Setting.

4. *Oblique* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ascension,} \\ \text{Descension,} \end{array} \right\}$ is an Arc of the Equinoctial contained between the Beginning of γ , and that Part of the Equinoctial that $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Riseth} \\ \text{Setteth} \end{array} \right\}$ with the Center of the Sun or Star, or with any Point, Part, or Portion of the Ecliptic, in an Oblique Sphere.

d. m. *Example.*

Latitude $51^{\circ} 31'$ } *North given; What is his* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amplitude.} \\ \text{Ascens. Diff.} \end{array} \right.$
Sun's Dec. $23^{\circ} 29'$

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle PBR. *Plate 7. Fig. 2.*

1. PBR the Rectangle.

2. PB the Latitude, or Height of the Pole above the Horizon.

3. PR the Complement of the Sun's Declination.

4. BR the Complement of the Sun's Amplitude.

5. BPR the Complement of the Sun's Ascensional Difference,
To project it Stereographically on the Plane of the Meridian.

1. The Primitive Circle being described and quartered (as formerly) with two Right Circles SAB the Horizon, and (ZAN) the Prime Vertical; with A at its Center. *Plate 7. Fig. the 2d.*

2. On the Primitive Circle lay the Latitude $51^{\circ} 31'$ from B to P, and from Z to $\mathcal{A}$, by Problem 6, Case 1, of Spheric Geometry, in Page 116, and draw the two Right Circles PAI for the Axis of the World, or Hour Circle of Six, and $\mathcal{A}EQ$ the Equinoctial.

3. Then

3. Then (by Problem 9, Case 2, of Spheric Geometry in Page 121) draw $\odot$ HfRg parallel to ÆAQ , at 23d. 29m. (the given Declination) from it, to cut the Horizon SAB in R , the Place of the Sun's Rising and Setting.

4. Through P , R , and I , draw an Oblique Circle, and it is done: For in the Rectangular Spheric Triangle PBR , the Leg BR , and Angle BPR are the two Things required, and may be measured by Problem 7 and 8, of Spheric Geometry, in Pages 117, 118, and 119.

But by Trigonometry, having the Hypothenufe PR 66d. 31m. and Leg BP 51d. 31m. given, the Proportions by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 1, Cases 1 and 3, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 135, and 136, are thus:

1. To find the Sun's Amplitude, the Proportion is,

As the Sine Complement of the Latitude, is to the Radius :

So is the Sine of the Sun's Declination to the Sine of the Sun's Amplitude. Or thus;

As $\text{S. c. Leg BP} \dots \text{Radius} :: \text{S. c. Hyp. PR} \dots \text{S. c. Leg BR}$.

As $\text{S. 38d. 29m.} :: \text{S. 90d.} :: \text{S. 23d. 29m.} \dots \text{S. 39d. 49m.}$

Note; The Amplitude and Declination are ever of one Name; that is both North, or both South.

2. To find the Ascensional Difference, the Proportion is;

As the Radius is to the Tangent of the Latitude;

So is the Tangent of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of the Sun's Ascensional Difference. Or thus;

As $\text{Radius} \dots \text{T. Leg BP} :: \text{T. c. Hyp. PR} \dots \text{S. c. Angle BPR}$.

As $\text{T. 45d.} \dots \text{T. 51d. 31m.} :: \text{T. 23d. 29m.} \dots \text{S. 33d. 08m.}$ the Sun's Ascensional Difference.

Problem 5. *The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination, given; to find his Oblique Ascension or Descension?*

The Rule. 1. Find the Sun's Right Ascension by Problem 3. and the Ascensional Difference by Problem 4. Then,

2. When the Latitude and Declination are both North, or both South, the Ascensional Difference added to, and subtracted from the Sun's Right Ascension, the first is the Oblique Descension, the latter is the Oblique Ascension.

3. When the Latitude and Declination are one North, and the other South, add and subtract as before; the first is the Oblique Ascension, and the latter is the Oblique Descension.

Note; When you cannot subtract, add 360.

D Right Ascension, and then subtract; also when the Sum exceeds 360 Degrees, subtract 360 the Remainder is the Thing required.

Example. Lat. 51d. 31m. North — — } given; what is
Sun's Declin. 15d. 40m. South decreasing }
his Oblique Ascension and Descension?

1. For the Sun's Right Ascension, it's thus;

As Radius .. T. c. Angle MAC :: T. Leg. MC .. S. Leg AM.

As T. A. d. .. T. 66d. 31m. :: T. 15d. 40m. .. S. 40d. 12m.

Which subtracted from — — — 360d. 00m.

Remainder is the Sun's Right Ascension 319d. 48m.
from γ .

2. For his Ascensional Difference, it is thus;

As Radius .. T. Latitude :: T. $\odot$ Declin. .. S. $\odot$ Ascen. Diff.

As T. 45d. .. T. 51d. 31m. :: T. 15d. 40m. .. S. 20d. 39m.

Right Ascension found above — — 319d. 48m. from γ .

Added is the Sun's Oblique Ascension — 340d. 27m.

Subtracted is the Sun's Oblique Descension 299d. 09m.

Problem 6. *The Latitude, and the Sun's Declination given; to find the Time of the Sun's Rising and Setting, and the Length of the Day and Night?*

The Rule. 1. Find the Sun's Ascensional Difference by Problem 4. in Pages 216 and 217, which is reduced into Time, by allowing as hereunder.

15d. 00m. } for { 1. - - Hour—
1d. 00m. } { 0.04. Minutes
0d. 15m. } { 0.01. Minute } of Time;

2. The Sun's Ascensional Difference (being reduced into Hours and Minutes) added to, and subtracted from 6 Hours, the one is Sun-rising, and the other is Sun-setting.

Note; When the Latitude and Declination are both North or both South, the Sun riseth before, and sets after Six. But if one be North, and the other South, he then riseth after, and sets before Six of the Clock.

4. Double the Hour of Sun-setting, gives the Length of the Day; also double the Time or Hour of Sun-rising, gives the Length of the Night.

Example. Latitude 51d. 31m. North, Sun's Declination 23d. 29m. North given; the Sun's Ascensional Difference, by Problem 4, is 33d. 08m. equal in Time to 2 Hours, 12 Minutes, 32 Seconds. Therefore the Work is as follows.

	h.	'	"
d. m.	6.00.00		
Asc. Diff. = 33.08, or = 2.12.32			h ' "
Add, is Sun-setting = 8.12.32			
Subtr. is Sun-rising = 3.47.28			
	Len. of { Day is = 16. 25. 4.		
	Night is = 7. 4. 56		
			Ln

In the same Rectangle Spheric Triangle PBR (*Plate 7. Fig. 2.*) may the five next following Problems be resolved; which are for the Learner's Exercise.

Problem 7. Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Ascensional Difference given; to find his Declination, and Amplitude?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} \text{ --- } 41^{\circ} : 47^{\text{m.}} \text{ South.} \\ \text{Sun riseth at --- } 7^{\circ} : 30^{\text{m.}} \end{array} \right.$

Here is a Leg, and it's adjacent Angle given; that is, the Leg BP $41^{\circ} 47^{\text{m.}}$ the Latitude, and the Angle BPR $4^{\text{h.}} 30^{\text{m.}}$ or $67^{\circ} 30^{\text{m.}}$ the Complement of the Sun's Ascensional Difference; which Triangle is made by Problem 12, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 125; and for its Solution, see Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 3, Case 8 and 9, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 137 and 138, and is thus;

1. For the Sun's Declination;

As Radius $\cdot \cdot \odot$ Ascen. Diff. : : T. c. Latitude : T. $\odot$ Declin.

As S. $90^{\circ} \cdot \cdot$ S. $22^{\circ} 30^{\text{m.}}$: : T. $48^{\circ} 13^{\text{m.}}$ $\cdot \cdot$ T. $23^{\circ} 11^{\text{m.}}$ N.

2. For the Sun's Amplitude, it is thus;

As T. Ascen. Diff. $\cdot \cdot$ Radius : : S. Latitude $\cdot \cdot$ T. c. $\odot$ Ampl. Or,

As S. Latitude $\cdot \cdot$ Radius : : T. $\odot$ Ascen. Diff. $\cdot \cdot$ T. $\odot$ Amplitude.

As $41^{\circ} 47^{\text{m.}}$ $\cdot \cdot$ S. 90° : : T. $22^{\circ} 30^{\text{m.}}$ $\cdot \cdot$ T. $31^{\circ} 52^{\text{m.}}$ N.

Problem 8. Latitude, and Sun's Amplitude given; to find his Declination, and Ascensional Difference.

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} \text{ --- } 36^{\circ} : 17^{\text{m.}} \text{ North.} \\ \text{Sun's Amplitude } 19^{\circ} : 11^{\text{m.}} \text{ South.} \end{array} \right.$

Here are both the Legs given; that is, the Leg SI $36^{\circ} 17^{\text{m.}}$ the Latitude, and the Leg SR $70^{\circ} 49^{\text{m.}}$ the Complement of the Sun's Amplitude; which Triangle is made by Problem 14, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 127, and it's Solution is (by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 5, Case 13 and 14. of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 139 and 140,) in this Manner.

1. For the Sun's Declination thus;

As Radius $\cdot \cdot$ S. c. Latitude : : S. $\odot$ Ampl. $\cdot \cdot$ S. $\odot$ Declination req.

As S. $90^{\circ} \cdot \cdot$ S. $53^{\circ} 43^{\text{m.}}$: : S. $19^{\circ} 11^{\text{m.}}$ $\cdot \cdot$ S. $15^{\circ} 21^{\text{m.}}$ South.

2. For his Ascensional Difference, thus;

As T. c. $\odot$ Am. $\cdot \cdot$ Radius : : S. Latitude $\cdot \cdot$ T. $\odot$ Ascen. Diff. Or,

As Radius $\cdot \cdot$ S. Latitude : : T. $\odot$ Amplit. $\cdot \cdot$ T. $\odot$ Ascen. Differ.

As $90^{\circ} \cdot \cdot$ S. $36^{\circ} 17^{\text{m.}}$: : T. $19^{\circ} 11^{\text{m.}}$ $\cdot \cdot$ T. $11^{\circ} 38^{\text{m.}}$ or oh. $47^{\text{m.}}$

Problem 9. The Sun's declination, and $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ to find the Latitude, and the Sun's $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$

Example. The Sun's $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{De} \\ \text{A} \end{array} \right.$

Here is the Hypothenufe, and one Leg given ; for its Solution, see Problem 10. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 123, Chapter 5, Section 5, Problem 1, Case 2 and 3, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 135 and 136.)

Note ; The Latitude may be either North or South, in this Problem.

Problem 10. Sun's Declination, and Ascensional Difference given ; to find the Latitude, and his Amplitude?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sun's Declination} \quad \text{---} \quad 33^{\circ} 20' \text{ North,} \\ \text{Sun setteth at} \quad \text{---} \quad 3^{\text{h}} 47^{\text{m}}. \end{array} \right.$

Here is the Hypothenufe and one Angle given. See Problem 11. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, (in Pages 124 and 125, and Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 2, Cases 4 and 5, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 136 and 137.) for its Solution,

Problem 11. Sun's Amplitude and Ascensional Difference given ; to find the Latitude, and his Declination ?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sun's Amplitude} \quad \text{---} \quad 33^{\circ} 20' \text{ North,} \\ \text{Sun setteth at} \quad \text{---} \quad 3^{\text{h}} 47^{\text{m}}. \end{array} \right.$

Here is one Leg, and its opposite Angle given. See Problem 13, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, (in Page 126, and Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 4, Cases 10 and 12, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 138 and 139) for the Proportions.

Problem 12. The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given ; to find his Altitude, and Azimuth at the Hour of Six ?

Definition 1. Altitude is an Arc of an Azimuth Circle, contained between the Horizon and any Parallel of Altitude ; as b f. *Plate 7. Fig. 2.*

2. *Azimuth*, is an Arc of the Horizon, contained between the Meridian of the Place, and any Azimuth Circle ; as B b from the North, or S b from the South. *Plate 7. Fig. 2.*

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} \quad \text{---} \quad 51^{\circ} 31' \\ \text{Sun's Declination} \quad \text{---} \quad 23^{\circ} 29' \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{North.} \\ \text{North.} \end{array} \right.$

Note ; At Six of the Clock the Sun is upon the Axis PAI. In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle A b f (*Plate 7. Fig. 2.*) are to be noted.

1. A b f the Rectangle.
2. b A f the Latitude of the Place.
3. A f the Sun's Declination, of the same Name with the Latitude.
3. b f the Sun's Altitude at the Hour of Six.
5. A b

5. A b the Complement of the Sun's Azimuth from the North at 6 in the Morning, and from the South at 6 in the Afternoon.

To project it Stereographically on the Plane of the Meridian.

1. Having described the Primitive Circle, quartered it, drawn the Axis of the World PAI, the Equinoctial EAQ , and the Parallel of Declination G O l f R g , as before directed in Problem 4, of this Chapter, in Page 216 and 217.

2. Through f (where the Parallel of Declination cutteth the Axis PAI) draw an Oblique Circle perpendicular to the Horizon SAB (by Problem 5, Case 3, of Spheric Geometry, in Pages 114 and 115) as is the Azimuth Circle Z f b N, to cut S A B in b, which forms the Rectangle Triangle A b f, and 'tis done.

For the Leg A b, the Complement of the Sun's Azimuth, and the Leg b f, the Sun's Altitude at 6 of the Clock, are the two Things required, and are measured by Problem 7, Cases 2 and 3, of Spheric Geometry, in Pages 117 and 118.

But by Spheric Trigonometry, having the Hypothenufe and one Angle given; that is A f 23d. 29m. the Sun's Declination, and b A f 51d. 31m. the Latitude; the Leg b f the Sun's Altitude, and Leg A b the Complement of his Azimuth at 6 of the Clock; are found by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 2, Cases 4 and 5, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 136 and 137.

1. To find the Sun's Altitude at 6, the Proportion is;

As the Radius, is to the Sine of the Latitude; so is the Sine of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of the Sun's Altitude at the Hour of 6. Or thus;

As Radius .. S. Angle b A f : : S. Hypot. A f .. S. Leg b f.

As S. 90d. .. S. 51d. 31m. : : S. 23d. 29m. .. S. 18d. 11m.

2. To find the Sun's Azimuth, the Proportion by the aforesaid Problem, is,

As the Radius is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude, so is the Tangent of the Sun's Declination, to the Co-tangent of the Sun's Azimuth from the North or South, at the Hour of 6. Or thus;

As Radius .. S. c. Angle b A f : : T. Hypot. A f .. T. Leg. A b.

As S. 90d. .. S. 38d. 29m. : : T. 23d. 29m. .. T. 15d. 08m.

That is,

At 6 in the Morning the Sun is E. 15d. 08m. N. or near upon the ENE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. Point of the Compass: the Afternoon he is nearly upon the WNW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

In the same Triangle A b f (*Plate 7. Fig. 2.*) may be resolved the five Problems next following, to exercise the young Learner.

Problem 13. The Latitude, and Sun's Altitude at the Hour of Six given; to find his Declination and Azimuth?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} \text{ ——— } 35^{\circ}. 20\text{m. South.} \\ \text{Sun's Altitude} \text{ — } 9^{\circ}. 50\text{m. P. M.} \end{array} \right.$

Here is one Leg and it's opposite Angle given; that is, the Leg b f $9^{\circ}. 50\text{m.}$ the Sun's Altitude, and the Angle b A f, $35^{\circ}. 20\text{m.}$ the Latitude; which Triangle is made by Problem 13. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 126; and for it's Solution; see Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 5, Cases 10 and 12, in Pages 138 and 139. And is thus;

1. For the Sun's Declination, the Proportion is,
As S. Latitude .. Radius : : S. $\odot$ Alt. at 6. .. S. Declination.
As S. $35^{\circ}. 20\text{m.}$.. S. $9^{\circ}. 50\text{m.}$: : S. $9^{\circ}. 50\text{m.}$.. S. $17^{\circ}. 10\text{m. South.}$

2. For the Sun's Azimuth at 6, the Proportion is,
As Radius .. T. c. Latitude : : T. $\odot$ Alt. at 6. .. S. c. $\odot$'s Azimuth
As T. $45^{\circ}.$.. T. $54^{\circ}. 40\text{m.}$: : T. $9^{\circ}. 50\text{m.}$.. S. $14^{\circ}. 9\text{m. West}$
Southerly, or WSW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. is the Point of the Compass the Sun is upon.

Problem 14. Latitude, and Sun's Azimuth at the Hour of 6 given; to find his Declination, and Altitude?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} \text{ ——— } 36^{\circ}. 10\text{m. North.} \\ \text{Sun's Azimuth} \text{ — } 79^{\circ}. 46\text{m. North P. M.} \end{array} \right.$

Here is a Leg and it's adjacent Angle given; that is, the Leg A b $10^{\circ}. 14\text{m.}$ the Complement of the Sun's Azimuth, and the Angle b A f $36^{\circ}. 10\text{m.}$ the Latitude; which Triangle is made by Problem 12 of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 125, and for it's Solution, see Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 3, Cases 7 and 9, in Pages 137 and 138. Which is thus;

For the Sun's Declination 6, the Proportion is;
As T. c. $\odot$ Azim. .. Radius : : S. c. Latitude .. T. c. $\odot$ Dec. Or,
As S. c. Latitude .. Radius : : T. c. $\odot$ Azim. .. T. $\odot$ Declination
As S. $53^{\circ}. 41\text{m.}$.. S. $90^{\circ}.$: : T. $10^{\circ}. 14\text{m.}$.. T. $12^{\circ}. 38\text{m. N.}$

2. For the Sun's Altitude at 6, the Proportion is;
As T. c. Latitude .. Radius : : S. c. $\odot$ Azim. .. T. $\odot$ Alt. Or,
As Radius .. S. c. $\odot$ Azimuth : : T. Latitude .. T. $\odot$ Altitude at 6
As S. $90^{\circ}.$.. S. $10^{\circ}. 14\text{m.}$: : T. $36^{\circ}. 10\text{m.}$.. T. $7^{\circ}. 26\text{m. Alt. at 6.}$

Problem 15. The Sun's Declination, and Altitude at the Hour of Six given; to find the Latitude, and his Azimuth?

Example,

Example. The Sun's $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Declination—}21^{\text{d.}}\ 30^{\text{m.}}\ \text{South.} \\ \text{Altitude —}15^{\text{d.}}\ 56^{\text{m.}}\ \text{A. M.} \end{array} \right.$

Here is the Hypothenufe and one Leg given; that is, A f $21^{\text{d.}}\ 30^{\text{m.}}$ the Sun's Declination; and b f $15^{\text{d.}}\ 56^{\text{m.}}$ the Sun's Altitude; for which see Problem 10, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 123; and Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 1, Cases 2 and 3, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 135 and 136.

Problem 16. Sun's Declination, and his Azimuth at the Hour of Six given; to find the Latitude, and his Altitude?

Example. The Sun's $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Declination } 19^{\text{d.}}\ 14^{\text{m.}}\ \text{South.} \\ \text{Azimuth —}10^{\text{d.}}\ 09^{\text{m.}} \end{array} \right.$

Here is (as in the last Problem) the Hypothenufe and one Leg given; that is, A f $10^{\text{d.}}\ 14^{\text{m.}}$ the Sun's Declination, and A b $10^{\text{d.}}\ 09^{\text{m.}}$ the Complement of the Sun's Azimuth; for which see Problem 10, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 123; and Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 1, Cases 1 and 3, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 135 and 136.

Problem 17. Sun's Azimuth, and Altitude at the Hour of Six given; to find the Latitude; and his Declination?

Example. The Sun's $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Azimuth } 16^{\text{d.}}\ 10^{\text{m.}}\ \text{South, P. M.} \\ \text{Altitude—}9^{\text{d.}}\ 00^{\text{m.}} \end{array} \right.$

Here are both Legs given; for which see Problem 14, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 127; and Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 5, Cases 13 and 14 of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 139 and 140.

Problem 18. The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given; to find the Sun's Altitude, and the Hour of the Day when the Sun is due East or West.

Note; When the Sun is either due East or West, he is then upon the Prime Vertical, Z A N. *Plate 7. Fig. 2.*

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude —} 51^{\text{d.}}\ 31^{\text{m.}} \\ \text{Sun's Declination } 23^{\text{d.}}\ 29^{\text{m.}} \end{array} \right.$ North.

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle A k l, *Plate 7. Fig. 2.* Observe, That,

1. A k l is the Rectangle.
2. k A l the Latitude.
3. k l the Sun's Dec. of the same Name with the Lat.
4. A l the Sun's Altitude when he is upon the East or West Azimuth Circle.

5. A k the Hour from 6; if East, after 6 in the Forenoon but when West, before 6 in the Afternoon.

To project it Stereographically on the Plane of the

1. The Primitive Circle being drawn, quartered, as also the Axis PAI , Equinoctial $\mathcal{A}EQ$, and Parallel of Declination $\mathcal{E} \odot I f R g$, as formerly, in Problem 4, of this Chapter, to cut the Prime Vertical ZAN in l , the Place of the Sun when he is either East or West.

2. Then through l draw a Great Circle to cut the Equinoctial $\mathcal{A}EQ$ at Right Angles in k , by Problem 5, Case 3, of Spheric Geometry, in Page 115, as the Oblique Circle $Plkl$, which forms the Rectangle Spheric Triangle Akl .

For the Hypothenufe Al , and Leg Ak (the former the Sun's Altitude, the latter the Hour from 6, when he is either East or West) are the two Things required, and are measured by Problem 7, Case 2, of Spheric Geometry, in Page 118.

But by Trigonometry having a Leg and it's opposite Angle given; that is, kAl 51d. 31m. the Latitude, and kl , 23d. 29m. the Sun's Declination; the Leg Ak the Hour of 6, and the Hypothenufe Al , the Sun's Altitude when East or West, are found by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 4, Cases 10 and 12 of Spheric Trigonometry, in Pages 138 and 139. Thus,

1. To find the Sun's Altitude, the Proportion is,

As the Sine of the Latitude, is to the Radius;

So is the Sine of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of his Altitude, when East or West. Or thus;

As $S.$ Angle kAl .. Radius : : $S.$ Leg kl .. $S.$ Hypot. Al .

As $S.$ 51d. 31m. .. $S.$ 90d. : : $S.$ 23d. 29m. .. $S.$ 30d. 36m. $\odot$ Alt.

2. To find the Hour from Six, the Proportion by the afore-said Problem 4, and Case 10, is,

As the Radius is to the Tangent Complement of the Latitude;

So is the Tangent of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of the Hour from Six. Or thus;

As Radius .. $T.$ c. Angle kAl : : $T.$ Leg kl .. $S.$ Leg Ak .

As $T.$ 45d. .. $T.$ 38d. 29m. : : $T.$ 23d. 29m. .. $S.$ 20d. 12m. the Hour from Six.

Which reduced into Hours and Minutes of Time, and added to, and subtracted from 6 Hours, giveth the Hour of the Day required.

That is, 20d. 12m. reduced into Time, is 1h. 21m. almost,

Which added to — — — — — 6h. 00m.

The Sum sheweth the Sun is East at — 7h. 21m. Morn.

And being subtr. sheweth the Sun is West at 4h. 39m. Aftern.

In the same Rectangle Triangle Spheric Akl , (*Plate 7. Fig. 2.*) the five Problems following may be resolved, and are here proposed for the Learner's Exercise.

Prob.

Prob. XIX. The Sun East, the Latitude, and the Sun's Altitude given; to find his Declination and the Hour of the Day?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} - 51^{\circ} 30' \text{ North.} \\ \text{Sun's Altitude } 25^{\circ} 16' \text{ Morning.} \end{array} \right.$

Here is the Hypothenuſe, and one Angle given; that is, the Hypothenuſe Al $25^{\circ} 16'$ the Sun's Altitude, and the Angle k Al $51^{\circ} 30'$ the Latitude: Which Triangle is made by Problem 11. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Page 124; and for it's Reſolution, ſee Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 2, Caſes 4 and 5. in Pages 136 and 137. And,

1. For the Sun's Declination, the Proportion is,
As Radius $\cdot$ S. Latitude : : S. $\odot$ Altitude $\cdot$ S. $\odot$ Declin. required.
As S. 90° $\cdot$ S. $51^{\circ} 30'$: : S. c. $25^{\circ} 16'$ $\cdot$ S. $19^{\circ} 30'$ North.
2. For the Hour when he is Eaſt, the Proportion is,
As T. c. $\odot$ Alt. $\cdot$ Rad. : : S. c. Lat. $\cdot$ T. Hour from 6, when E. or
As Radius $\cdot$ S. c. Lat. : : T. $\odot$ Alt. T. Hour from 6, when E.
As 90° S. $38^{\circ} 30'$ T. $25^{\circ} 16'$ $\cdot$ T. $16^{\circ} 22'$ or $1^{\text{h}} 5'$
which added to 6, makes $7^{\text{h}} 5'$ the Time when the Sun is Eaſt.

Problem XX. The Sun Weſt, the Latitude, and Hour of the Day given; to find the Sun's Altitude and Declination?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} - 30^{\circ} 10' \text{ South.} \\ \text{Hour} - 3^{\text{h}} 15' \text{ P. M. or Afternoon.} \end{array} \right.$

Here is given a Leg and its adjacent Angle; that is, the Leg A k $41^{\circ} 15'$ or $2^{\text{h}} 45'$ the Hour from 6, when the Sun is Weſt; and the Angle k Al $30^{\circ} 10'$ the Latitude; which Triangle is made by Problem 12, of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric. And for its Reſolution, ſee Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 3, Caſes 7 and 9, in Pages 137 and 138. And,

1. For the Sun's Declination, the Proportion is,
As T. c. Lat. $\cdot$ Rad. : : S. Hour from 6. $\cdot$ T. $\odot$ Declination. Or,
As Radius $\cdot$ S. Hour from 6 : : T. Latitude $\cdot$ T. Sun's Declination.
As S. 90° $\cdot$ S. $41^{\circ} 15'$: : T. $30^{\circ} 10'$ $\cdot$ T. $20^{\circ} 58'$ South.
2. For the Sun's Altitude, the Proportion is,
As T. Hour from 6 $\cdot$ Rad. : : S. c. Lat. $\cdot$ T. c. $\odot$ Alt. when W. Or,
As S. c. Lat. $\cdot$ Radius : : T. Hour from 6 $\cdot$ T. Sun's Alt. when W.
As S. $59^{\circ} 50'$ $\cdot$ S. 90° : : T. $41^{\circ} 15'$ $\cdot$ T. $45^{\circ} 24'$ the
Sun's Altitude when Weſt.

Prob. XXI. The Sun Eaſt, his Declination, and his Altitude given; to find the Latitude and the Hour of the Day?

Example. The Sun's $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Declination } 20^{\circ} 50' \text{ South.} \\ \text{Altitude } - 29^{\circ} 30' \text{ A. M. or Morn.} \end{array} \right.$
P Here

As Radius .. T. Leg ZÆ : : T. c. Hypot. ZD .. S. c. Angle ÆZD
 As T. 45d. .. T. 51d. 31m. : : T. 21d. 50m. .. S. 30d. 16m.
 Which subtract from - - - - - 90d. 00m.

Remainder is the Sun's Azimuth, South - - - 59d. 44m.
 Easterly, that is SE. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. is the Point of the Compass the Sun is upon.

2. To find the Hour, the Proportion by the foresaid Problem 1, Case 3, is,

As the Sine Complement of the Latitude is to the Radius ;
 So is the Sine of the Sun's Altitude, to the Sine Complement of the Hour from Noon. Or thus ;

As S. c. Leg ZÆ .. Radius : : S. c. Hypot. ZD .. S. c. Leg ÆD.

As. S. 38d. 29m. .. S. 90d. : : S. 21d. 50m. .. S. 36d. 42m.

Which subtract from - - - - - 90d. 00m.

Remainder is the Hour from Noon - - - - - 53d. 18m.

Which is equal to 3h. 33m. nearly, the Hour from Noon, therefore the Hour of the Day is 8h. 27m. in the Morning.

In the same Rectangle Spheric Triangle ZÆD may five Problems more be resolved, which I leave for the Learner to invent, and so pass on to Oblique Spheric Triangles in Astronomy.

Section III. Oblique Spheric Triangles, applied in Astronomic Problems, useful in Navigation.

IN the last Section, Rectangular Spheric Triangles were applied to Problems of Astronomy ; now in like manner Oblique Spheric Triangles shall be applied ; both of them being very necessary and useful in Navigation.

Problem I. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Declination, and his Altitude given ; to find his Azimuth, and the Hour of the Day ?

Example. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} - - 51d. 30m. \\ \text{Sun's} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Declination} - 15d. 10m. \\ \text{Altitude} - - 11d. 30m. \end{array} \right. \right\} \text{North.}$

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle PZ☉. *Plate 7. Fig. 2.* is to be noted.

1. The Side ZP the Complement of the Latitude.
2. The Side Z☉ the Complement of the Sun's Altitude.
3. The Side P☉ the Sun's Distance from the Elevated Pole, which is the Declination added to 90 Degrees, when the Latitude and Declination are of a contrary Name ; but if of one Name, it's the Complement of the Declination.

4. The

4. The Angle $PZ\odot$ the Sun's Azimuth from the North, in North Latitude; but from the South, in South Latitude.

5. The Angle $ZP\odot$ the Hour of the Day from Noon.

To project it Stereographically on the Plane of the Meridian.

1. Having drawn the Primitive Circle and Quartered it, also draw the Axis PAI , and the Equinoctial $\text{Æ}AQ$, and the Parallel of Declination $\odot IfRg$.

2. Draw by Problem 9. Case 2. of Spheric Geometry, in Page 121.) a Parallel Circle, parallel to the Horizon SAB , at 11d. 30m. (the Sun's Altitude) distance from it, as *alt*, to cut the Parallel of Declination in $\odot$, the Place of the Sun at that Time.

3. Then through $\odot$ draw two Great Circles, one through Z and N , the Poles of the Horizon; and the other through P and I the Poles of the Equinoctial; as are the Oblique Circles $Z\odot N$ and $P\odot I$; which from the Oblique Spheric Triangle $PZ\odot$, and 'tis done.

For the Angle $PZ\odot$, and $ZP\odot$, the former the Sun's Azimuth, and the latter the Hour of the Day from Noon, are the two Things required, and are measured by Problem 8. Case 2. of Spheric Geometry, in Page 119.

But by Spheric Trigonometry, having three Sides given; that is, ZP 38d. 30m. the Complement of the Latitude $Z\odot$ 78d. 30m. the Complement of the Sun's Altitude, and $P\odot$ 74d. 30m. the Sun's Distance from the elevated Pole; the Angle $PZ\odot$ the Sun's Azimuth, and $ZP\odot$ the Hour of the Day, are found by Chapter 5. Section 5. Problem 11. Case 11. of Spheric Trigonometry Oblique; in Page 147 and 148, as followeth.

1. Add the Complement of the Latitude, Complement of the Sun's Altitude, and the Sun's Distance from the Elevated Pole into one Sum.

2. From half that Sum subtract, (for finding the Sun's Azimuth,) the Sun's Distance from the Pole; but, for finding the Hour of the Day, subtract the Complement of the Sun's Altitude, noting the half Sum, and the Remainder.

3. Then to find the Sun's Azimuth, it's thus; to the Complement Arithmetic of the Sines of the Complement of the Latitude, and Complement of the Sun's Altitude, add the Sines of the aforesaid half Sum, and Remainder; Half the Total of these four Logarithms, is the Sine of the Supplement of half the Sun's Azimuth from the North, in North Latitude; and from the South, in South Latitude,

But to find the Hour of the Day it's thus ; to the Complement Arithmetic of the Sines of the Complement of the Latitude, and the Sun's Distance from the Pole, add the Sines of the said half Sum, and the Remainder ; half the Total of these four Logarithms, is the Sine of the Supplement of Half the Hour from Noon, all which is shortened thus ;

1. To find the Azimuth, the Operation is ;

Side {	Z P 38d. 30m.	} Containing Sides {	S. co. ar. 0.205805	
	Z O 78d. 30m.			S. co. ar. 0.0c8807
	P O 74d. 50m.		$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides 95d. 55m.	S. 9.997680
Sum is	- 19d. 50m.	Remainder—	21d. 05m. S. 9.555971	
Half Sum is	95d. 55m.	Sum of the 4 Logarithms is	19.768308	
Remain	- 21d. 05m.	- - - 49d. 59m.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum 9.884154	
Which double it	- - - 49	59		
The double is	- - - 99	58	Which	
Subtract from	- - - 180	00		

Remainder is the Sun's Azim. 80 02 from the North.

Or, by Gunter's Scale.

As Radius .. S. c. Latitude, : : S. c. O Altitude .. a 4th Sine.

As S. 90d. .. S. 38d. 30m. : : S. 78d 30m. .. S. 37d. 35m.

Then again,

As the 4th Sine .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides : : S. Remainder .. a 5th Sine.

As S. 37d. 35m. .. S. 95d. 55m. : : S. 21d. 05m. .. S. 35d. 55m.

Against which, on the Line of Verfed Sines is 80d. 02m. the Sun's Azimuth to the North, Easterly if in the Morning, and from the North, Westerly if in the Afternoon ; that is, the Sun is near the E. by N. Point of the Compass in the Morning, and near the W. by N. Point in the Afternoon.

2. To

2. To find the Hour of the Day, the Operation is,

Side {	Z P 38d. 30m.	{ Containing Sides {	S. co. ar.	0.205850
	⊙ P 74d. 50m.		S. co. ar.	0.015397
	Z ⊙ 78d. 39m.		$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides 95d. 55m. S.	9.997680
Sum is -	191d. 50m.	Remainder	17d. 25m. S.	9.476133
Half Sum is	95d. 55m.	Sum of the four Logarithms is		19.695060
Remainder	17d. 25m.	- - - -	44.45	S. half Sum 9.847530
	Which doubled	- - - -	44.45	
	The double is	- - - -	89.30	Which
	Subtract from	- - - -	180.00	h. m.

Rem. is the Hour from Noon - - 90.30 equal to 6 : 02.

Or, by Gunter's Scale.

As Radius .. S. c. Latitude : : S. ⊙ Dist. from Pole .. a 4th Sine.

As S. 90d. .. S. 38d. 30m. : : S. 74d. 50m. .. S. 36d. 56m.

Then again,

As the 4th Sine .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum Sides : : S. Remainder .. a 5th Sine.

As S. 36d. 56m. .. S. 39d. 55m. : : S. 17d. 25m. .. S. 29d. 42m.

Against which, on the Line of Versed Sines, is 90d. 30m. or 6h. 2m. the Hour from Noon; that is, 58m. after 5 in the Morning, or 2m. after 6 in the Afternoon.

In the same Oblique Spheric Triangle ZP⊙, (Plate 7. Fig 2.) may the nine Problems next the following be resolved.

Prob. II. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Altitude and Azimuth given; to find his Declination, and the Hour of the Day.

Exam. In Latitude 51. 32m. the Sun being 49d. 40m. above the Horizon, his Azimuth was observed to be North 119d. 44m. Easterly, I demand the Hour of the Day, and the Sun's Declination.

Answer. The Hour of the Day is 29m. after 9, and the Declination of the Sun is 23d. 28m. North.

In this Problem are two Sides, and one Angle between them given; that is, ZP 38d. 28m. the Complement of the Latitude, Z⊙ 40d. 20m. the Complement of the Sun's Altitude, and PZ ⊙ 719d. 44m. his Azimuth; which Triangle is made by Prob. 18. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Pages 129 and 130, and is resolved by Problem 9, Cases 7 and 8. of Spheric Trigonometry Oblique, in Pages 144 and 145.

Prob. III. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Declination and Azimuth given; to find his Altitude, and Hour of the Day?

Example. In Latitude 13d. 10m. North, the Sun's Declination being 9d. 27m. S. and his Azimuth N. 120d. 30m. Westerly, I demand the Hour of the Day and his Altitude?

Answer. The Hour of the Day 2h. 24m. in the Afternoon and the Sun's Altitude is 47d. 43m.

Here are two Sides, and one Angle opposite given; that is, ZP 76d. 50m. the Complement of the Latitude; P $\odot$ 99d. 27m. the Sun's Distance from the Elevated Pole, and PZ $\odot$ 120d. 30m. his Azimuth; which Triangle is made by Problem 16. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, in Pages 128 and 129. And resolved by Problem 7. Case 2 and 3, of Spheric Trigonometry Oblique, in Pages 142 and 143.

Problem IV. The Latitude of a Place, Sun's Altitude, and the Hour of the Day given; to find the Sun's Azimuth, and his Declination.

Example. In Latitude 30d. 51m. South, at 15m. past 3 in the Afternoon, the Sun's Altitude being 41d. 10m. I demand the Sun's Azimuth and Declination?

Answer. The Sun's Azimuth is South 102d. 4m. Westerly, and his Declination 11d. 40m. South.

Here are two Sides, and one Angle opposite given.

That is ZP 59d. 09m. the Complement of the Latitude; Z $\odot$ 48d. 50m. the Complement of the Sun's Altitude, and ZP $\odot$ 48d. 45m. Or 3h. 15m. the Hour of the Day from Noon; and therefore projected and resolved like Problem 3. aforesaid, in Page 231.

Problem V. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Declination, and Hour of the Day given; to find his Azimuth and Altitude?

Example. The Latitude 20d. 11m. North, the Sun's Declination 23d. 29m. South, at 9d. 24m. in the Morning: I demand the Sun's Azimuth, and what is his Altitude?

Answer. The Sun's Azimuth is South 44d. 13m. East, and his Altitude is 34d. 08m.

Here are two Sides and one Angle between them given; That is ZP 69d. 49m. the Complement of the Latitude; P $\odot$ 113d. 29m. the Sun's Distance from the elevated Pole, and ZP $\odot$ 39d. or 2h. 36m. the Hour of the Day from Noon, which is wrought as before in Problem 2, in Page 231.

Prob. VI. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Azimuth, and Hour of the Day given; to find the Sun's Declination and Altitude.

Example. In Latitude 13d. 10m. North, the Sun's Azimuth being observed at 24m. after 2, to be South 59d. 30m. West. I demand the Sun's Declination, and his Altitude?

Answer. The Sun's Declination is 9d. 27m. South, and his Altitude at the same time is 47d. 43m.

Here are two Angles, and one Side between them given; That is ZP 76d. 50m. the Complement of the Latitude; PZ $\odot$ 120d. 30m. the Sun's Azimuth, and ZP $\odot$ 36d. or 2h. 24m. the Hour of the Day from Noon; for the making of this Triangle, see Problem 19. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric,

in

in Page 130. And is resolved by Problem 10. Case 9. of Spheric Trigonometry Oblique, in Page 146.

Problem VII. The Sun's Altitude, Declination and his Azimuth given; to find the Latitude, and the Hour of the Day.

Example. The Sun's Altitude being observed to be 38d. 20m. Oriental, his Azimuth at the same time was 107d. 10m. from the North, and his Declination 19d. 40m. N. I demand the Latitude of the Place of Observation, and the Hour of the Day?

Answer. The Latitude of the Place is 51d. 30m. North, and the Hour of the Day is 30m. after 8 in the Morning.

Here are two Sides, and one Angle opposite given; that is, $Z \odot$ 51d. 40m. the Complement of the Sun's Altitude; $P \odot$ 70d. 20m. his Distance from the Elevated Pole, $PZ \odot$ 107d. 10m. his Azimuth from the North; which Triangle is made and wrought as before, in Problem 3. of this Section, in Page 232.

Prob. VIII. The Sun's Altitude, his Declination, and Hour of the Day given; to find his Azimuth, and the Latitude.

Example. At 5h. 42m. in the Morning, observing the Sun 12d. 30m. above the Horizon, and his Declination being 19d. 40m. North: I demand the Latitude of the Place, and the Sun's Azimuth?

Answer. The Latitude is 51d. 32m. North, and the Sun's Azimuth North 74d. 05m. Easterly, or ENE. half E. almost.

Here are two Sides, and one Angle opposite given; that is, $Z \odot$ 77d. 30m. the Complement of the Sun's Altitude; $P \odot$ 70d. 20m. his Distance from the Elevated Pole, and $ZP \odot$ 94d. 30m. or 6h. 18m. the Hour of the Day from Noon; which Triangle is made and wrought as before in Problem 3. of this Section, in Page 232.

Problem IX. The Sun's Altitude, his Azimuth, and the Hour of the Day given; to find the Sun's Declination, and the Latitude of the Place?

Example. Observing the Sun 12d. 30m. above the Horizon at 18m. past 6 a Clock Afternoon, and his Azimuth 74d. from the North: I demand the Latitude and the Sun's Declination?

Answer. Latitude 51d. 30m. North, and Sun's Declination is 19d. 40m. North.

Here are two Angles and one Side opposite given; that is, $Z \odot$ 77d. 30m. the Complement of the Sun's Altitude; $PZ \odot$, 74d. the Sun's Azimuth from the North, and $ZP \odot$ 94d. 30m. or 6h. 18m. the Hour from Noon; which Triangle is made by Problem 17. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, and is resolved by Problem 8. Cases 4 and 5. of Spheric Trigonometry Oblique in Pages 143 and 144.

Problem

Problem X. The Sun's Declination, his Azimuth, and Hour of the Day given; to find his Altitude and the Latitude of the Place.

Example. The Sun's Declination 19d. 40m. N. and at 28m. past 8 of the Clock in the Morning his Azimuth was observed to be 107d. 50m. from the North, I demand the Latitude of the Place of Observation, and what was the Sun's Altitude?

Answer. The Latitude is 51d. 30m. North, and the Sun's Altitude is 38d. 18m.

Here are two opposite Angles and one Side opposite given, as before, in the last Problem: That is, $P \odot$ 70d. 20m. the Sun's Distance from the elevated Pole, $PZ \odot$ 107. 50m. his Azimuth from the North, and $ZP \odot$ 52d. Or 3h. 28m. the Hour of the Day from Noon; which Triangle is made and wrought by Problem 9. the last foregoing.

Prob. XI. The Latitude and Longitude of a Star, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic given, to find the Right Ascension, and the Declination of a Star?

Definition 1. Latitude of a Star, is an Arc of a Circle of Longitude, containing between the Star's Center and the Ecliptic.

2. Longitude of a Star, is an Arc of the Ecliptic, contained between the Beginning of Aries, and that Circle of Longitude which passeth over the Star's Center, and counted according to the Succession of the Signs.

Example.

Capella, or the Goat, the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Latitude} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad 22d. \ 52m. \ \text{North.} \\ \text{Longitude} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad 18d. \ 02m. \ \text{in} \ \Pi. \end{array} \right.$

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle PKD. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.* is to be noted.

1. PK the Distance of the Pole of the Ecliptic from the Pole of the World, equal to the Ecliptic's Obliquity 23d. 29m.

2. KD the Complement of the Star's Latitude, or its Distance from one Pole of the Ecliptic.

3. PD the Complement of the Star's Declination, or its Distance from the corresponding Pole of the World.

4. PKD the Star's Longitude from $\mathfrak{S}$, if the Star's Latitude be North but from $\mathfrak{W}$, if it be South; that is, from $\mathfrak{S}$, if the Ecliptic's North Pole be one Angle; but from $\mathfrak{W}$ if its South Pole be one Angle of the Triangle.

3. KPD the Star's Right Ascension from $\mathfrak{W}$, if its Latitude be North; but from $\mathfrak{S}$, if its Latitude be South: That is, if the Ecliptic's North Pole be one Angle, &c. as before in Note the 4th.

Here

Here are two Sides, and one Angle between them given; That is, PK 23d. 29m. the Distance of the North Poles of the Equinoctial and Ecliptic, KD 67d. 08m. the Complement of the Star's Latitude, and P K D 11d. 58m. the Star's Longitude from (wanting of) Cancer; which Triangle is made by Problem 18. of Spheric Trigonometry Geometric, Chapter 5, Section 5, in Pages 129 and 130. And by Problem 9, Cases 7 and 8, in Pages 144 and 145, the Proportion are as follows;

<i>First</i> , To find the Star's Right Ascension,	d. m.
1. As S. half Sum of the Sides PK and KD - - -	45 49
Is to S. half their Difference - - - - -	21 50
So is T. c. of half the Angle PKD - - - - -	84 01
To T. half Diff. of the Angles DPK and PDK - -	78 40
2. As S. c. half Sum of the Sides KD and KP - - -	44 41
Is to S. c. half Difference - - - - -	68 10
So is T. c. of half the Angle PKD - - - - -	84 01
To T. half Sum of the Angles DPK and PDK - -	85 27
Unto which add their half Difference before found - -	78 40
And it giveth the Angle KPD - - - - -	164 07
From which subtract AQ - - - - -	90 00
Remainder is AM the Star's Right Ascension - - -	74 07
from the Beginning of Aries.	
<i>Secondly</i> , For the Star's Declination,	d. m.
As S. KPD Star's Right Ascension from Capricorn - -	164 07
Is to S. KD the Complement of it's Latitude - -	67 08
So is S. PKD it's Longitude from Cancer - - - -	11 58
To S. PD the Complement of the Star's Declination -	44 15
Wherefore the Star's Declination is North - - -	45 45

Problem XII. *The Right Ascension of the Sun, and Right Ascension of a Star given; to find the Time of the Star's coming to, or upon the Meridian.*

The Rule. Subtract the Sun's Right Ascension from the Star's Right Ascension, the Remainder reduced into Time, is the Time of the Star's coming-upon, or to the Meridian, Afternoon

Note; If you cannot subtract, add 360 Degrees to the Star's Right Ascension, and then subtract.

Example. The 5th of October 1756; I demand at what *Aldebaran* or the *Bull's Eye*, cometh to the *Meridian*

The { 16th of October, the Sun's Declination is 9 9 S. *increas.*
 { Latitude } of *Aldeberan* is { - - - 5 30 South.
 { Longitude } { - - - 5 58 in *Gemini*.

And therefore you may find that

By Section { 3. } Prob. { 3. } the { *Star's* } Right Asc. is { 65 13
 { 2. } { 11. } { *Sun's* } { 201 15

Then add 360d. to 65d. 15m. the *Star's* Right Ascension, and it is 425d. 15m. from which subtract 201d. 15m. the *Sun's* Right Ascension, the Remainder is 224d. 00m. which maketh 14h. 56m. the *Star's* coming to the Meridian after Noon, that is 56m. after Two in the Morning.

And thus having found the Right Ascension, Declination, and Time of any *Star's* coming upon the Meridian, you may by Problem 4. Section 2. of this Chapter, find it's Amplitude, and Ascensional Difference, and thereby it's Rising and Setting; it's Distance from the Meridian at any Altitude observed by Problem 1. Section 3. of this Chapter, in Page 229, and so the Hour of the Night thereby; all which I leave for the Exercise of those that are learning these Things.

Section IV. The Doctrine of the *Sphere*, or *Spheric Trigonometry*, applied in sundry *Astronomic Problems*, useful in *Navigation*, according to the *Pythagorean System*.

THE Pythagorean System of the World, lately revived by *Copernicus*, is now generally received by the best Astronomers; it being indeed most agreeable to the Motion of the heavenly Bodies, confirmed by Experience in the constant Observation of them, in which are these fundamental Principles.

1. That the Earth is carried round the Sun in a large Orb, or Path, betwixt the Orbs of the Planets *Mars* and *Venus*, once in a Year.

2. That besides this annual Motion, the Earth turns round her own Axis once in 24 Hours.

3. And that the said Axis of the Earth, is inclined to the Plane of her Orb at the same Angle, and keeps in all Parts of it, nearly parallel to itself.

On these Assertions, but chiefly the Second, to wit, the Diurnal Motion of the Earth about its own Axis, once in 24 Hours, whereby all the visible Appearances of the Sun, and

Fixed

Plate 3.

Fig. n.

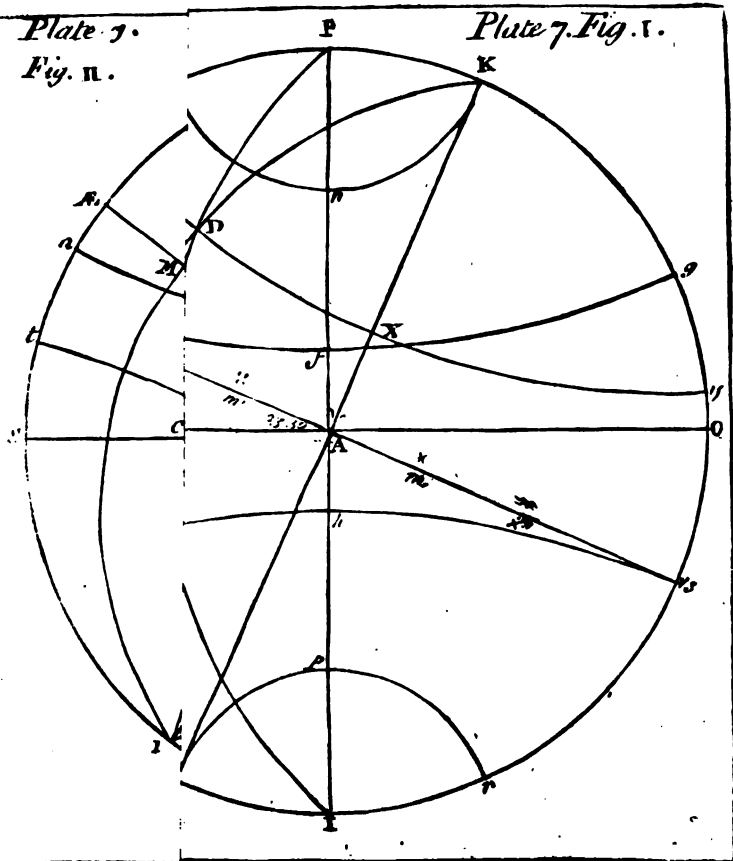


Plate 7. Fig. 1.



Fixed Stars are resolved, I shall at present confine my Discourse, and on these the following Problems are grounded.

In order to a right understanding thereof, I will describe the Circles of the Sphere, and how they are drawn in the Stereographic Projection, on the Plane of the Earth's Ecliptic, before I shew how to calculate any of its Requisites.

Note, In the following Description, I make use (for the most part) of the same Letters for the same Things, as before in the *Ptolomaic Projection*, treated of in this Chapter.

The Description of the Circles of the Sphere (was grounded on the antient Pythagorean, or Copernic System of the World,) are as follow.

1. The Sun illuminateth one half of the Body of the Earth continually; as represented by Plate 8, Figure 1 and 2, wherein the Lines HKS, or HLS, which determine the illuminated part of the Earth's Disk A O S, from the obscure H D S; the said HKS or HLS, is called the Horrizon of the Earth's Disk.

2. The Primitive Circle $\gamma \text{ } \text{S} \text{ } \simeq \text{ } \gamma \text{ } \gamma$, is the Earth's Ecliptic; which always lieth in the Plane of the Ecliptic in the Heavens.

The Poles of the Ecliptic are K and L; the first is the North Pole of the Ecliptic, on the Earth's Globe, and the latter the South Pole thereof.

The Poles of the Earth's Globe are P and I; the first it is North, and the latter it is South Pole: Each being 23d. 29m. from it's correspondent Pole of the Ecliptic; that is, KP, equal to LI, is equal to 23d. 29m. on the Scale of Half-Tangents, and is called the Line of Direction of the Earth's Axis.

3. The Equinoctial in the Heavens, or the Equator on the Earth, is represented by the Oblique Circle $\gamma \text{ } Q \text{ } \simeq$, or $\gamma \text{ } \text{AE} \text{ } \simeq$, of which P and I are the Poles, and they are drawn with the Secant of 23d. 29m. according to Problem 2. Case 2. of Spheric Geometry, in Pages 112 and 113.

4. All Meridians pass through the Poles of the Earth's Globe; as here $\gamma \text{ } P \text{ } \simeq$, or $\gamma \text{ } I \text{ } \simeq$, are Meridians, and drawn with the Secant of 66d. 31m. the Complement of 23d. 29m. as before.

$\gamma \text{ } P \text{ } \simeq$, or $\gamma \text{ } I \text{ } \simeq$, is called the First Meridian; and the Meridian $\text{S} \text{ } P \text{ } K \text{ } \gamma$ or $\text{S} \text{ } LI \text{ } \gamma$ is the Earth's Solstitial Colure: For whenever the directed Rays of the Sun run parallel to this Meridian, (and that is, when the Sun appears from the Earth, to be either in S or γ) then the longest and shortest Days are made in all Places on the Globe of the Earth.

The

The Earth's Equinoctial Colure, is $\Upsilon K \infty$, or $\Upsilon L \infty$, for whenever the Central Rays of the Sun runs parallel to it, the Days and Nights are equal in all Places. Or, according to the Ptolemaic System, the Meridian $\Upsilon P \infty$, and $\Upsilon I \infty$, is the Equinoctial Colure; though here we call it the first Meridian.

5. Circles of Longitude, pass through the Poles of the Ecliptic, and in this Projection, are Right Circles; therefore are right Lines, as $\Upsilon K \infty$, $\S K \wp$, $\odot KD$, &c.

Wherefore the Point in the Earth's Periphery, opposite to the Sun, or to a Star, or lying in a right or straight Line produced from K or L , thro' the Center of the Sun, or any Star is called the Sun's or Star's Place in the Ecliptic.

These are the Great Circles belonging to this Projection: Now followeth,

The Description of the Parallels or Less Circles.

6. Parallels of Declination are here parallel to an Oblique Circle; the Equinoctial $\Upsilon Q \infty$, and $\Upsilon \mathcal{A} \infty$, being such.

The Tropics are two parallels of Declination, distant from the Equinoctial 23d. 29m. or 66d. 31m. from each Pole of the World; as $\S f g f \S$, and $\wp h i h \wp$; the first is the Tropic of Cancer, the latter the Tropic of Capricorn.

These Tropics are thus drawn; from the Scale of Half-Tangents lay on the Solstitial Colure 46d. 58m. (the double of 23d. 29m.) from $\wp$ to g , or from $\S$ to i . Or thus; lay the Half-Tangent of 43d. 02m. (the Complement of 46d. 58m.) from K to g , or from L to i : Then the middle between $\S$ and g ; or between $\wp$ and i , is the Center of these Tropics.

The Polar Circles are two Parallels of Declination, distant from the Equinoctial 66d. 31m. or 23d. 29m. from each Pole of the World as $K n o n K$, and $L p r p L$; the first is the Arctic, the other the Antarctic Circle.

They are thus drawn, on the Solstitial Colure, lay the Half-Tangent of 46d. 58m. (the double of 23d. 29m.) from K to o , or from L to r ; then the middle between K and o , or between L and r , is the Center of those Polar Circles.

7. Parallels of Latitude, with respect to the Heavens, are in this Projection, parallel to the Primitive Circle, which here is the Ecliptic; as any Circle drawn on K or L as a Center, is a parallel of Latitude.

All these Circles are general, as belonging to this Projection, without having regard to the Latitude of any particular Place

on

on the Globe of the Earth. The Description of the Meridians or Hour Circle, Azimuths and Parallels of Latitude; also how to draw them, (these being peculiar to a particular Latitude) you shall have in their proper Place, as they come in Use in the following Problems.

Problem I. *The Sun's Place in the Ecliptic given; to find his Distance from the North or South Pole of the Globe; his Right Ascension; and the Angle which the Meridian passing through it, makes with the Ecliptic.*

Example. *The Sun's Place being in the Beginning of Gemini, or 60 Degrees from the first Point of Aries; I demand his Distance from the Pole, &c.?*

1. To do this, lay the Sun's Longitude 60d. on the Primitive Circle, from Υ to $\odot$.

2. Through $\odot$ and P, or $\odot$ and I, draw a Great Circle $\odot$ PD, or $\odot$ ID, which is the proper Meridian, to the Place of the Sun.

3. Then, between the proper Meridian, the Ecliptic, and the Solstitial Colure, there is formed a Rectangle Spheric Triangle, having its Legs given; to find the Hypothenuse, and two Angles; That is,

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle P $\odot$ $\odot$, or I $\odot$ $\odot$, Plate 8. Figures 1 and 2.

1. The Leg $\odot$ $\odot$, is the Complement of the Sun's Longitude from Υ , or his Distance from $\odot$ 30d.

2. The Leg $\odot$ P, or $\odot$ I, the Distance of the Pole of the Globe from the Ecliptic; or the Complement of the Distance of the Poles of the Globe and Ecliptic 66d. 31m.

3. The Hypothenuse P $\odot$, or I $\odot$, the Sun's Distance from the North, or South Pole of the Globe.

4. The Angle $\odot$ P $\odot$, or $\odot$ I $\odot$, the Complement of the Sun's Right Ascension, from the nearest Equinoctial Point.

5. The Angle P $\odot$ $\odot$, or I $\odot$ $\odot$, the Angle of the proper Meridian with the Ecliptic.

1. For the Sun's Distance from the Pole, the Proportion by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 5, Case 14, of Spheric Trigonometry Rectangular, in Pages 139 and 140, is thus,

As Radius .. S.c. Leg $\odot$ $\odot$:: S.c. Leg $\odot$ P. .. S.c. Hypothenuse P $\odot$
As S. 90d. .. S. 60 Deg. :: S. 23d. 29m. .. S. 20d. 11m. the Reflexion.

That is,

As the Radius is to the Sine of the Sun's Longitude from the Equinoctial Point Υ .

So

So is the Sine of the two Poles Distance, to the Sine Complement of the Sun's Distance from the nearest Pole of the Globe, or to the Sine P B, or I B, the Reflection, which is equal to the Sun's Declination in the Ptolomaic System: In this Case 20d. 11m. North.

2. For the Sun's Right Ascension, the Proportion is,
As Radius .. S. Leg P. S° : : T.c. Leg $\text{O}^\circ \text{S}^\circ$.. T. c. Angle $\text{S}^\circ \text{P}^\circ \text{O}^\circ$.
As S. 90d. .. S. 66d. 31m. : : T. 60d. .. T. 57d. 50m. Sun's Right Ascension.

That is,

As the Radius is to the Sine Complement of the two Poles Distance;

So is the Tangent of the Sun's Longitude, from the nearest Equinox, to the Tangent of his Right Ascension from the said Equinox.

3. For the Angle of the proper Meridian with the Ecliptic, the Proportion is,

As Radius .. S. Leg $\text{S}^\circ \text{O}^\circ$: : T. c. Leg $\text{S}^\circ \text{P}^\circ$.. T. Angle P $\text{O}^\circ \text{S}^\circ$.
As S. 90d. .. S. 30d. : : T. 23d. 29m. .. T. 12d. 15m.

Which subtract from - - - - 90d. 20m.

The Remainder being - - - - 77d. 45m. is the Angle of the Meridian and the Ecliptic.

In the same Rectangle Spheric Triangle, may Problem 2 and 3. of Section 2. of this Chapter be resolved, which I pass over.

Problem II. The Latitude of a Place on the Globe of the Earth, and the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic given; to find his Amplitude and Ascensional Difference, and consequently his Rising and Setting.

Example. The Latitude 51d. 32m. North, Sun's Place 10d. in Gemini given; what's the Sun's Amplitude, and Ascensional Difference?

1. To do this, after you have done what was directed in Problem 1. Then get the Sum and Difference of the Latitude's Complement, and the Distance of the two Poles, that is, the Sum, and Difference of 38d. 28m. and 23d. 29m. the first is 61d. 57m. and the latter is 14d. 59m.

2. Then make K t, or L t equal to the Half-Tangent of 61d. 57m. and also Km, or Lm equal to 14d. 59m. from the same Scale.

3. The middle between m and t, is the Center of the Circle a b c z t d e b m, which is the parallel of Latitude for 51d. 32m. and in this Projection, it is the Line described by *London*, as the Earth runs round, and from thence is called the Path of the Vertex.

And

And if you conceive the Colures, all the Meridians, the Path of any Vertex, and indeed all the Lines and Circles that are, or shall hereafter be described, as *fixed Reti*, closely investing the Earth, while she turns round within it, whose Motion about it's Axis being from West to East; then the Sun is said to Rise, when the Vertex passeth that Point in that Path where it cuts the Horizon of the Earth's Disk, which is here at *a*; to culminate or to be on the Meridian, where it crosseth the proper Meridian betwixt his and the Pole, which here is at *z*: and to Set where the Vertex passeth the other Intersection of the Path and Horizon, as here at *b*.

4. Thro' *a* and $\odot$, draw a Great Circle, as also thro' *a* and *P*, so have you two Triangles on the East side of the Meridian; to wit, $\odot P a$, and $P B a$; in like Manner if you draw Great Circles thro' *P* and *b*; and thro' $\odot$ and *b*; they will form two Triangles on the West, or descending Side of the Meridian: But any of these four Triangles may serve to answer the Problem, and therefore I take one Triangle at Sun-rising, which may suffice for Sun-setting; wherein observe,

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle $P B a$. Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. The Leg $P B$ the Reflection, or that which is equal to the Sun's Declination, found by Problem 1, in Page 239, to be 20d. 11m. North.

2. The Hypothenuse $P a$, the Complement of the Latitude of the Place, or the Distance of the Pole from the Vertex, in this Example 38d. 28m.

3. The Angle $B a P$ the Amplitude, or the Complement of the Sun's Azimuth, from the North in North Latitude; and from the South in South Latitude; for the Angle $P a \odot$ is the Azimuth from the North at Sun-rising, and the Angle $B a P$ is it's Complement, and therefore equal to the Sun's Amplitude.

4. The Angle $B P a$, the Hour from Midnight; that is, the Time of the Sun's Rising after, and setting before 12 at Night.

1. For the Angle at $B a P$, the Sun's Amplitude; the Proportion by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 1, Case 2, in Pages 135 and 136, is;

As S. Hypothenuse $P a$.. Radius : : S. Leg BP .. S. Angle $B a P$.
As S. 38d. 28m. .. S. 90d. : : S. 20d. 11m. .. S. 33d. 42m.

That is,

As the Sine Complement of the Latitude, is to the Radius; so is the Sine of the Reflection, to the Sine of the Sun's Amplitude, 33d. 42m. from the East Northerly, at Sun-rising; and from the West Northerly, at Sun-setting.

Q

2. For

2. For the Angle $BP a$, the Complement of the Ascensional Difference, the Proportion by the aforesaid Problem 1. Case 1. in Page 135, is thus;

As Radius $\cdot$ T. c. Hypot. Pa : : T. Leg BP $\cdot$ S. c. Angle $BP a$.
As T. 45. $\cdot$ T. 51d. 32m. : : T. 20d. 11m. $\cdot$ S. 27d. 34m.

The Sun's Ascensional Difference, which is equal to 1h. 50m. the Time the Sun riseth before 6; and as much after 6, is the Sun's Setting, because the Latitude is North, and the Sun in a Northern Sign; but it is the contrary, when one is North, and the other South.

In this Triangle may Problems 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Section 2, of this Chapter be resolved.

Problem 3. The same given as before in Problem 2, to find the Sun's Distance from the Vertex, when due East or West, and the Time from Noon when he shall be so. Plate 8. Fig. 1.

Example.

Latitude — 51d. 32m. N. } given; the { Sun's Zenith Distance:
Sun's Place 00d. 00m. in π } Time when he is East,
or West, required?

1. To delineate this, after the proper Meridian, and Path of the Vertex, or parallel of Latitude is drawn, as before in Problems 1 and 2. Then thro' $\odot$ and D , draw a Great Circle, just to touch the Path of the Vertex, on either Side of it, as the Oblique Circle $\odot c D$, and $\odot d D$.

2. Through P and c , or P and d , draw a Great Circle, to cut $\odot c d$, $\odot d D$ at Right Angles, which is the Place of the Vertex, when the Sun shall appear due East or West: And then are formed two Triangles $P c \odot$, and $P d \odot$; one when the Sun is East, and the other when he is West; in each the same Things are given and required: Therefore observe,

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle, $P c \odot$. Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. The Hypothenuse $P \odot$ the Sun's Distance from the Pole, found by Problem 1. to be 69d. 49m. the Complement of the Reflexion.

2. The Leg $P c$, the Distance of the Pole from the Vertex, or Complement of the Latitude, in this Example 38d. 28m.

3. The Leg $\odot c$, the Sun's Distance from the Vertex, or Complement of his Altitude when East; And the same when West.

4. The Angle $\odot P c$, the Hour from Noon, when he is or shall appear to be East, or West.

For the Leg $\odot c$, the Sun's Zenith Distance, the Proportion, by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 1, Case 3, in Pages 135 and 136, is,

As

$\text{S. c. Leg PC} \dots \text{Radius} :: \text{S. c. Hypot. } \odot \text{ P} \dots \text{S. c. Leg } \odot \text{ c.}$
 $\text{S. 51d. 32m.} \dots \text{S. 90d.} :: \text{20d. 11m.} \dots \text{S. 26d. 09m.}$
 Sun's Altitude when East, and the same when West.

That is,

As the Sine of the Latitude is to the Radius;
 So is the Sine of the Reflection, to the Sine Complement of the
 Sun's Zenith Distance; or his Distance from the Vertex; in this
 Case, 63d. 51m.

2. For the Angle $\odot \text{ P c}$, the Hour from Noon, the Proportion is:

As Radius $\dots \text{T. Leg Pc} :: \text{T. c. Hypot. P. } \odot \dots \text{S. c. Angle } \odot \text{ P c,}$
 As T. 45d. $\dots \text{T. 38d. 28m.} :: \text{T. 20d. 11m.} \dots \text{S. 16d. 59m. or}$
 h. 8m.

That is,

As the Radius is to the Tangent Complement of the Latitude;
 So is the Tangent of the Reflection, to the Sine Complement of
 the Hour from Noon, when the Sun is due East, or West; the
 Sun is East at 8m. after 7 of the Clock in the Forenoon, and
 West at 52m. after 4 in the Afternoon.

In this Triangle may Problems 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23,
 of Section 2. of this Chapter be resolved.

Problem 4. The same given as before in Problem 2, to find the
 Sun's Distance from the Vertex; and his Azimuth at the Hour
 of 6. Plate 8. Fig. 1.

Example.

The { Latitude 51d. 32m. N. } given; the Sun's { Zen. Dist.
 { Sun's Place 0 00 in π . } Azimuth.
 at 6 of the Clock is required?

1. To delineate this; after the proper Meridian and Path of the
 Vertex are drawn, as before in Problem 2: Then through P,
 draw a Great Circle at Right Angles, with the proper Meridian,
 to cut the Path in b , and in e , and the Horizon of the Earth's
 Disk in A, where it always intersects the Equator as the Oblique
 Circle A $b \text{ P } e$, or A $b \text{ I } e$, which is the Meridian or Hour Circle
 of Six, so that b (in the Path) is the Place of the Vertex at six
 in the Morning; and e it's Place at six in the Afternoon.

2. Therefore through $\odot$ and b , or $\odot$ and e , draw a Great
 Circle, and you will form two Right Angled Spheric Triangles
 $\text{P } \odot$, or $e \text{ P } \odot$: One of them is sufficient to solve the Question,
 being equal Triangles: If you take the first at six in the Morn-
 ing; It follows;

In the Right Angled Triangle $b \text{ P } \odot$. Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. The Leg $\text{P } b$; the Distance of the Pole from the Vertex;

Q 2

or

or the Complement of the Latitude, in the Example 38d. 28m.

2. The Leg $P \odot$, the Sun's Distance from the Pole, found by Problem 1, to be 69d. 49m. the Complement of the Reflection.

3. The Hypothenufe $b \odot$, the Sun's Distance from the Vertex, or Complement of his Altitude at the Hour of six.

4. The Angle $P b \odot$, his Azimuth from the North, in all North Latitudes, and the contrary in South Latitudes: For in what Part of the Path soever the Vertex is found, that Part of the Hour Circle, intercepted between it and the North Pole of the Globe, is the North Part of that Meridian, or Hour Circle; and intercepted betwixt it and the South Pole, is the South Part of the Meridian.

5. For the Hypothenufe $b \odot$, the Sun's Distance from the Vertex at the Hour of 6, the Proportion by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 5, Case 14. in Pages 139 and 140) is;

Radius $\cdots$ S. c. Leg $P b$:: S. c. Leg $P \odot$ $\cdots$ S. c. Hypot. $b \odot$.
 S. 90d. $\cdots$ S. 51d. 32m. :: S. 20d. 11m. $\cdots$ S. 15d. 40m. the Sun's Altitude at 6 in the Morning, or at 6 in the Afternoon.

That is;

As the Radius is the Sine of the Latitude;

So is the Sine of the Reflection, to the Sine of the Sun's Altitude, or Complement of his Distance from the Vertex, at the Hour of 6, equal to 74d. 20m.

2. For the Angle $P b \odot$, his Azimuth at 6, the Proportion is;
 As Radius $\cdots$ S. Leg $P b$:: T. c. Leg $P \odot$ $\cdots$ T. c. Angle $P b \odot$.
 As S. 90d. $\cdots$ S. 38d. 28m. :: T. 20d. 11m. $\cdots$ T. 12d. 52m. Sun's Azimuth from the East, at 6 in the Morning; but from the West, at 6 in the Afternoon.

That is;

As the Radius is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude;

So is the Tangent of the Reflection, to the Tangent Complement of the Sun's Azimuth from the Meridian, at the Hour of 6, equal to 77 Deg. 08. Min. from the North; that is almost E. by N. at 6 in the Morning, and near W. by N. at 6 in the Afternoon.

In this Triangle may Problems 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; of Section 2, of this Chapter be resolved.

Prob. 5. The Sun in the Equinoctial, the Latitude of a Place, and his Altitude given, to find his Azimuth, and Hour of the Day.

Note; The Sun is said to be in the Equinoctial, when he is in the beginning of γ , or α ; and then he hath no Declination.

Ex-

Ex. The { Latitude 51d. 32m. N. } given: The { Sun's Azimuth.
 ☉ Altitude 33d. om. AM. } Hour of the Day
 Required? To delineate this, Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. The Sun in the Beginning of Υ , then the Horizon of the Earth's Disk is $\ominus$ P K $\wp$, and the proper Meridian then as Υ P $\simeq$; the Sun's Rising at *London*, is at m , his Setting at t , &c. The Path of the Vertex being drawn as before in Problem 2.

2. Then (by Problem 9. Case 2.) of Spheric Geometry, (in Page 121) draw a parallel Circle at 57d. distance from *Aries*, to cut the Path in b , the Place of the Vertex of *London*, when it's Distance from the Sun is 57d. the Complement of the Sun's Altitude.

3. Draw a Meridian through P and b , and a Great Circle through b and Υ , the Place of the Sun, so will you form the Triangle Υ P b , and b P K; either of them will solve the Question;

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle PK b . Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. The Hypotenuse P b , the Distance of the Pole from the Path of the Vertex, or Complement of the Latitude, equal to 38d. 28m.

2. The Leg K b , the Sun's Altitude, or the Complement of his Distance from the Vertex, equal to 33d.

3. The Angle P b K, (the Supplement of the Angle P b Υ , the Sun's Azimuth from the North) is the Sun's Azimuth from the South, in all North Latitudes; but from the North, in all South Latitudes.

4. The Angle b P K, the Complement of the Angle P b Υ , (the Horizon from Noon) is the Hour of the Day from Six.

1. For the Angle P b K, the Sun's Azimuth from the Meridian, the Proportion (by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 1, Case 1, in Page 135) is,

As Radius .. T. c. Hypot. P b ; : T. Leg K b .. S. c. Angle P b K.
 As T. 45d. .. T. 51d. 32m. : : T. 33d. .. S. 54d. 49m. the Sun's Azimuth from the East. That is,

As Radius is to the Tangent of the Latitude;

So is the Tangent of the Sun's Altitude (when in noctial) to the Sine Complement of his Azimuth from that is 35d. 11m. South Easterly, or SE. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

2. For the Angle P b K, the Hour from 6, the

As S. Hypot. Pb .. Radius $\therefore$ S. Leg Kb .. S. Angle bPK ,
 As $S. 38d. 28m.$.. $S. 90d.$ $\therefore$ $S. 33d. 60m.$.. $S. 61d. 06m.$
 equal to $4h. 4m.$ That is,

As the Sine Complement of the Latitude is to the Radius :

So is the Sine of the Sun's Altitude (when in the Equinoctial) to the Sine of the Hour from Six, $61d. 6m.$ equal to $4h. 4m.$ which add to 6 makes 4m. after 10m. in the Morning ; but had it been in the Afternoon, it must have been subtracted from 6.

In the same Triangle, five Problems more may be resolved, which I leave for the Learner to invent.

Problem 6. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, and his observed Distance from the Vertex given ; to find his Azimuth, and the Hour of the Day.

The { Latitude $51d. 32m. N.$ } given { Sun's Azim. }
 { Sun's Place, $90d. 90m.$ in π } the { Hour of the }
 { $\odot$'s Altitude $36d. 00m. A.M.$ } Day. } *required*

To delineate this. *Plate 8. Figure 1.*

1. Draw a Parallel Circle $54d.$ distant from $\odot$, (the Place of the Sun) and where it cuts the Path (of the Vertex) is the Place of the Vertex, when it's Distance from the Sun is $54d.$ or when the Sun's Altitude is $36d.$ as here it doth at 7 and 5.

2. Through 7 and P; and through 7 and Q, draw Great Circles, which will form the Oblique Spheric Triangle $\odot P 7$; the like may be done through 5 and P, and through 5 and Q; which will form two other Triangles equal to them.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle $\odot P 7$. *Plate 8. Fig. 1.*

1. The Side $P \odot$, the Distance of the Sun from the Pole, found by Problem 1. to be $69d. 49m.$ the Complement of the Rectification $20d. 11m.$ equal to the Sun's Declination.

2. The Side $P 7$, the Distance of the Pole from the Vertex, or the Complement of the Latitude equal to $38d. 28m.$

3. The Side $\odot 7$, the Sun's Distance from the Vertex, or the Complement of his Altitude in the Forenoon $54d. 00m.$

4. The Angle $P 7 \odot$, the Sun's Azimuth from the North.

5. The Angle $\odot P 7$, the Hour of the Day from Noon.

The Angles $P 7 \odot$ and $\odot P 7$ may be found by Chapter 5, Section 5, Problem 11, Case 11, of Oblique Spheric Trigonometry, in Pages 147 and 148, for there are three Sides given, to find an Angle; and when wrought you'll find the Angle $P 7 \odot$

$103d.$

103d. 12m. the Sun's Azimuth, from the North, or 76d. 48m. from the South Easterly, which makes E. by S. almost.

And the Angle $\odot P 7$ is 57d. 04m. or 3h. 48m. the Hour from Noon, which is 8h. 12m. in the Morning.

But had it been in the Afternoon, then the Hour of the Day is 3h. 48m. and the Azimuth 76d. 48m. South Westerly, or W. by S. almost.

In this Triangle may Problem 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of Section 3, of this Chapter be resolved.

Problem 7. The Longitude and Latitude of a Star given; to find it's Right Ascension and Declination.

Example. Let the proposed Star be *Capella*, and supposing it's Longitude 18d. 02m. in Π . } what is it's } Right Ascension?
Latitude 22d. 52m. North. } Declination?

To delineate this Problem. Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. Lay off the Star's Longitude 78d. 02m. (from the Chords) on the Primitive Circle from γ to y , and draw the Circle of Longitude $K y$.

2. From the Half-Tangents lay 67d. 08m. (the Complement of the Star's Latitude, or it's Distance from the nearest Pole of the Ecliptic) on the Circle of Longitude from K to $*$.

3. Through P and $*$, draw a Great Circle, which is a Meridian passing over the Star, and it is done.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle $K P *$, Plate 8. Fig. 1. Observe:

1. The Side $P K$, the Distance of the two Poles, or Line of Direction of the Earth's Axis equal to 23d. 29m.

2. The Side $K *$, the Star's Distance from the Pole of the Ecliptic, or the Complement of it's Latitude, equal to 67 Deg. 08 Min.

3. The Angle $P K *$, the Star's Longitude from the Solstitial Colure, in this Problem 11d. 58m. from $\Im$.

4. The Angle $K P *$, the Star's Right Ascension from the opposite Point of the same Colure.

5. The Side $P *$, the Star's Distance from the Pole of the Globe, or Complement of his Declination.

So that here are two Sides and an Angle between them given, to find an Angle, and the third Side; which is performed by Chapter 5, Section 5, Problem 9, Cases 7 and 8, of Oblique Spheric Trigonometry, in Pages 144 and 145, and be the same as Problem 11. of Section 3, of this Chapter, it I leave it to the Learner's Working.

Problem 8. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Place, in the Ecliptic, and the Time of the Day given; to find what Point of the Ecliptic culminates the highest Point of the Ecliptic, (called the *Nonagesimal Degree*, or 90th Degree of the Ecliptic) the Distance of each of these from the Vertex, and the Parallactic Angle, or Angle which the Vertical Circle makes with the Ecliptic.

It is usual to find these Things in the Calculation of Eclipses, and the Moon's passing over Fixed Stars; which in the Ptolemaic Projection are, with much Difficulty, shewn; but in this most readily and easily represented.

Example.

Latitud 51d. 32m. N. }
 Sun's place 00d. 00m. in Π } given; the { Point Culminating,
 Hour — 9h. 00m. AM. } { Nonagesimal Deg.
 required? } { Vert. Dist. of each }
 To delineate this, Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. The Sun's Place, proper Meridian, and Path of the Vertex, being drawn as before, draw an Hour Circle, or Meridian through P, making an Angle with the proper Meridian of 45d. (the Distance of the given Hour from the proper Meridian) as P 9, to cut the Path of the Vertex in 9, and the Earth's Ecliptic in C, and in F.

2. Through $\odot$ 9, and D, draw a Vertical Circle; and through K and 9, draw a Circle of Longitude, to cut the Primitive Circle in N, and it is done: For,

1. C is the Point of the Ecliptic culminating, or in the Meridian of the Place, at the given Time.

2. N is the *Nonagesimal Degree*, or the highest Point of the Ecliptic at the same Time.

3. C 9 and N 9, are their respective Distances from London's Vertex at that Time.

4. The Angle N $\odot$ 9, is the Parallactic Angle, or Angle which the Vertical Circle makes with the Ecliptic at the same Time.

In the Rectangle Spheric Triangle P $\odot$ C.

1. The Angle CP $\odot$, is the Complement of the Right Ascension of the Mid-heaven, or Point of the Ecliptic in the Meridian of the Place at the proposed Time, being the Time from Noon, (when Afternoon added to the Sun's Right Ascension, found by Problem 1. But when the proposed Time is in the Forenoon it must be subtracted) in this Case is 77d. 11m. the Complement of 12d 49m. found by subtracting (the Time) 45d. from 57d. 49m. the Sun's Right Ascension.

2. The Leg P $\odot$, is the Complement of the Distance of the Poles of the Equinoctial, and Ecliptic, equal to 66d. 31m.

3. The

3. The Leg C $\mathfrak{S}$, the Complement of γ C, is the Longitude of the Mid-heaven from $\mathfrak{S}$, or the Point of the Ecliptic culminating in the Meridian, at the proposed Time.

4. The Hypothenufe CP, is the Distance of the Mid-heaven from the next and nearest Pole of the Equinoctial, at the same Time.

1. For the Leg C $\mathfrak{S}$, the Point culminating, the Proportion by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 3, Case 7, in Pages 137 and 138, is;

As Radius .. S. Leg P $\mathfrak{S}$: : T. Angle CP $\mathfrak{S}$.. S. Leg C $\mathfrak{S}$.
As S. 90d. .. S. 66d. 31m. : : T. 77d. 11m. .. T. 76d. 03m. whose Complement 13d. 57m. is γ C; therefore the Longitude of Mid-heaven is 13d. 57m. in γ .

2. For the Hypothenufe CP the Proportion is;
Radius .. S. c. Angle CP $\mathfrak{S}$: : T. c. Leg P $\mathfrak{S}$.. T. c. Hypot. CP.
S. 90d. .. S. 12d. 49m. : : S. 23d. 29m. .. S. 5d. 30m. whose Complement 84. 30m. is PC, from which take away P 9 the Distance of the Pole from the Vertex 38d. 28m. the Remainder is 9 C, the Distance of the Mid-heaven from the Vertex 46d. 2m.

In the Oblique Spheric Triangle P 9 K,

1. The Side PK, the Distance of the two Poles 23d. 29m.
2. The Side P 9, the Complement of the Latitude of the Place 38d. 28m.

3. The Angle K P 9, the Difference of the Right Ascension of the Mid-heaven, and the first Point of *Capricorn*, equal to 102d. 49m. found by subtracting 270 Degrees, out of (12d. 49m. added to 360 Degrees, which is) 372d. 49m.

4. The Angle P K 9, the Longitude of the *Nonagesimal*, from the first Point of $\mathfrak{S}$.

5. The Side K 9, the Complement of the *Nonagesimal* Distance from the Vertex.

First, for the Angle P K 9, the Proportion by Chapter 5, Section 5, Problem 9, Case 7, in Pages 144 and 145, is thus;

1. As the Sine of half the Sum of the Sides P 9, and P K, is to the Sine of half their Difference;

So is the Tangent Complement of half the Angle K P 9, to the Tangent of half the Difference of the Angle P K 9, and P 9 K; Then,

2. As the Sine Complement of Half the Sum of the Sides P 9, and P K, is to the Sine Compl- their Difference;

So is the Tangent Com-
the Tangent of half the S-

That is,

d. m. d. m. d. m. d. m.
 1. As S. 30.59. .. S. 07.29. : : T. 38.36. .. T. 11.25. And
 2. As S. 59.01. .. S. 82.31. : : T. 38.36. .. T. 42.43. Which
 being added, is the Angle P.K. 9 - - - 54.38. equal to N.
 which subtract from - - - - - 90.00.

Remainder is the Long. of the *Nonagesimal* 35.52. from *Aries*.
 Therefore the Place of the *Nonagesimal* 50.52m. in *Taurus*.

Secondly, For the Side K 9. the Proportion is thus;
 As S. Angle P.K. 9 .. S. Side P 9 : : S. Angle K.P. 9 .. S. Side K 9.
 As S. 54.08m. .. S. 38d. 28m. : : S. 100d. 49m. .. S. 48d. 28m.
 the Distance of the Vertex from the Pole of the Ecliptic; equal
 to which is the Altitude of the *Nonagesimal* whose Complement
 41d. 32m. is N 9, it's Distance from the Vertex.

Again, in the Rectangle Spheric Triangle $\odot$ N 9.

1. The Leg $\odot$ N, the Sun's Distance from the *Nonagesimal* in
 this Case 24d. 08m. found by subtracting γ N. 35d. 52m.
 from γ $\odot$ 60d. 00m.

2. The Leg N 9, the Distance of the *Nonagesimal* from the
 Vertex, found as above to be 41d. 32m.

3. The Hypotenuse $\odot$ 9, the Sun's Distance from the Vertex.

4. The Angle N $\odot$ 9, made between the Vertical Circle and
 the Ecliptic, is the Parallaetic Angle; to find which the Pro-
 portion (by Chapter 5, Section 4, Problem 5, Case 13, in Pa-
 ges 139 and 140) is,

As Radius .. S. Leg $\odot$ N : : T. c. Leg N 9 .. T. c. Angle N $\odot$ 9.
 As S. 90d. .. S. 24d. 08m. : : T. 48d. 28m. .. T. 24d. 47m. whose
 Complement 65d. 13m. is the Parallaetic Angle N $\odot$ 9 at the
 Sun.

And for the Hypotenuse $\odot$ 9, the Sun's Distance from the
 Vertex, the Proportion is,

As Radius .. S. c. Leg $\odot$ N. : : S. c. Leg N 9 .. S. c. Hypot. $\odot$ 9.
 As S. 90d. .. S. 65d. 52m. : : S. 48d. 28m. .. T. 43d. 5m. whose
 Complement 46d. 55m. is the Sun's Distance from the Vertex,
 at the proposed Time.

But to calculate the Parallaetic Angle at the Moon, or at a
 Star, that has Latitude from the Ecliptic, it will require a little
 more Labour, as in the next Problem.

Problem 9. The Latitude of a Place, Sun's Place in the Eclip-
 tic, Time of the Day or Night, and the Longitude, and La-
 titude of the Moon, or of a Star, being given; to find the Pa-
 rallaetic

parallactic Angle at the Moon, or at the Star; and it's Distance from the Vertex.

Example.

Latitude - 51d. 32m. N.	} given; the {	Parallact. Ang. and Vertical Dist. } required
Sun's Place - 00d. 00m. in π		
Hour - - 9h. A. M.		
* <i>Capella</i> Lon. 18 02 in π		
It's Latitude - 22 52 N.		

To delineate this. Plate 8. Fig. 1.

1. Lay off the Sun's Longitude, and draw the proper Meridian, Path of the Vertex, and the Hour Circle according to the proposed Time, the Vertical Circle, and Circle of Longitude, in all respects as before in Problem 8.

2. Lay off the Star's Longitude and Latitude, as before in Problem 7, then is N the Place of the *Nonagesimal*, 9 the Vertex, and * is the Star's Place.

3. Through * and 9, draw a Great Circle, and it is done.

For * 9, is the Star's Distance from the Vertex; and the Angle K * 9, the Complement of the Parallactic Angle required: In order to find them by Calculation.

First, Find the Place of the *Nonagesimal* by Problem 8, which is *Taurus*, 5d. 52m. equal to γ N. 35d. 52m.

Secondly, The *Nonagesimal*'s Distance from the Vertex, which is N 9, is equal to 41d. 32m.

Then in the Oblique Spheric Triangle * K 9.

1. The Side K *, the Star's Distance from the next Pole of the Ecliptic, or the Complement of it's Latitude, equal to 67d. 8m.

2. The Side K 9, the Distance of the Vertex from the said Pole, which is equal to the Altitude of the *Nonagesimal*, 48d. 28m. found by Problem 8, in Page 250.

3. The Angle * K 9, the Difference of the Longitude of the given Star, and the *Nonagesimal*, equal to 42d. 10m; and is the Difference of γ N, 35d. 52m; and γ 9, 78d. 02m.

4. The Angle K * 9, the Complement of the Parallactic Angle at the given Star.

5. The Side * 9, the Star's Distance from the Vertex.

First, To find the Angle K * 9, the Proportion by Chap. 5. Section 5, Problem 9, Case 7, in Pages 144 and 145, is,

1. As the Sine of half the Sum of Sides K * and K 9; is to the Sine of half the Difference of Sides K * and K 9; is the Tangent Complement

ment of half the Angle $\ast K 9$; to the Tangent of half the Difference of the Angle $K 9 \ast$; and $K \ast 9$. Then,

2. As the Sine Complement of half the Sum of the Sides $K \ast$, and $K 9$, is to the Sine Complement of half their Difference;

So is the Tangent Complement of half the Angle $\ast K 9$; to the Tangent of half the Sum of the Angles $K 9 \ast$ and $K \ast 9$.

That is, d. m. d. m. d. m.
 1. As S. 57.48. $\dots$ S. 9 20 $\dots$ T. 68.55 $\dots$ T. 26.26 And,
 2. As S. 32.12. $\dots$ S. 80.40 $\dots$ T. 68.55 $\dots$ T. 78.14. They being subtracted, gives the Angle $K \ast 9$ - - - 51.48 whose Complement 38d. 12m. is the Parallaxic Angle at *Capella*.

Secondly, To find $\ast 9$, the Vertical Distance, the Proportion is, As S. Angle $K \ast 9$ $\dots$ S. Side $K 9$ $\dots$ S. Angle $\ast K 9$ $\dots$ Side $\ast 9$.
 As S. 51d. 48m. $\dots$ S. 48d. 28m. $\dots$ S. 42d. 10m. $\dots$ S. 39. 45m.
 The Distance of the Star *Capella* from the Vertex at the Time proposed.

I might proceed to other Problems, and shew how they are formed and represented in this Projection, but I leave that for the Learner's Exercise.

I pass by what (at first) I intended, which was the Orthographic Projection of the Sphere; whereby the Moon's Apulses to the Sun or Stars, and all the Appearances of an Ecliptic, Occultation or Transit, are represented to the Eye; useful to find the Longitude of Places, on the Globe of the Earth, a Thing much talked of, greatly desired, and by some, pretended to be found, though not made known, and I believe will never be made practicable at Sea. However, by this Hypothesis, with accurate Tables of the Moon and Stars Places, and a Way of taking an Altitude, or an Angle at Sea unto two or three Minutes, it might be made useful to observe for Longitude, and therefore it is highly worthy of our Seamen's Study; but without such Altitude, it will not find the Longitude unto two or three Degrees: And for Encouragement hereunto, the Government hath, by an Act of Parliament, promised Twenty Thousand Pounds; and for the Learner's Help herein, I am ready to communicate all the Assistance I can elsewhere; for here is now no Place for it, lest the Book swelling too big, should be deformed.

And note; These two Figures in Plate the 8th, are the Representation of the two Hemispheres before described in Chapter 6, Section 4, in Pages 180 and 181. So that in those larger, all these Problems may be more exactly formed, and their

Re-

Requisites more truly measured; and if the particular Circles belonging to any Problem, such as the proper Meridian, other Meridians, Hour Circles, Path of the Vertex, Circles of Longitude, and Vertical Circles, to a particular Time, &c. were drawn with Black Lead, they may be wiped out at Pleasure, and the Hemisphere no ways damaged.

And when any Circle happens so large as not easily to be drawn, or struck with Compasses, it may be done with a Bow of the Length of the Diameter of the Hemispheres; such being well made with three screws, by their turning, will rise up to the several Circles, that may (in the Projection) be required to be drawn.

C H A P T E R X.

Of the Variation of the Compass, what it is, how to find it, and how to Rectify the Compass thereby.

DEFINITION 1. Variation of the Compass, is an Arc of the Horizon contained between the Meridian of the Place, and the Magnetic Meridian; it is either East, or West, and never exceeds 90 Degrees.

2. East Variation, is when the North Point of the Magnetic Meridian lieth Eastward of the North Point of the Meridian of the Place; but if to the Westward, then it is called West Variation.

3. Magnetic Meridian, is a Great Circle passing through, or by the Magnetic Poles; to which Meridian, the Compass (if not otherwise hindered) hath respect.

4. Magnetic Poles, are two moving opposite Points, making their Revolutions about the Poles of the World (as Mr. Bond said in his *Longitude found*, Page 7.) in 600 Years, in a Circle about 8d. 30m. distant therefrom; and their Motion (according to his Account) is the Cause of the Variation of the Compass.

5. The Variation of the Compass is found by an Amplitude, or an Azimuth.

6. To find the Variation of the Compass by an Amplitude, you must have the Amplitude of the Place, the Declination, and Magnetic Amplitude of the Sun given;

7. Magnetic Amplitude, is an Arc of the Horizon, contained between the Sun (at his Rising or Setting) and the East or West Points of the Compass steered by; Or, it is the Arc of the Horizon, or Setting of the Sun from the East, or West Point of the Compass, and is found by observing the Sun at his Rising, or Setting, with an Amplitude.

8. Amplitude, is an Arc of the Horizon, contained between the Sun and the East or West Points of the Horizon; and is found by Chapter 9, Section 2, Problem 4, in Pages 216 and 217, which I call the true Amplitude.

9. If the foregoing Amplitudes agree, that is, the Magnetic and True Amplitudes (which is seldom) there is no Variation; but if they differ, their Difference rightly counted is the Variation.

Note here; If you always count both Amplitudes from the North; then this is a General Rule.

At Sun-Rising $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{True} - - \\ \text{Magnetic} - \end{array} \right\}$ Amplitude greatest, the

Variation is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East} \\ \text{West} \end{array} \right\}$ But at Sun's Setting it is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{West.} \\ \text{East.} \end{array} \right\}$

Example 1. At Sun Rising, suppose the True Amplitude be East 33 Degrees Northerly, and the Magnetic Amplitude be East 17 Degrees Northerly; then counting both these from the North, the True Amplitude will be North 57 Degrees Easterly, and the Magnetic North 73 Degrees Easterly; the Magnetic is the greatest, and the Difference is 16 Degrees, which is the Variation Westerly: If this had been at Sun-setting, the Variation would then be Easterly.

Example 2. At Sun-setting let the true Amplitude be West 16 Degrees Northerly, and the Magnetic Amplitude West 9 Degrees Southerly, both counted from the North, the True Amplitude is North 74 Degrees Westerly, and the Magnetic is 99 Degrees from the North and is the greatest; their Difference is 25 Degrees, which is the Variation Easterly.

Or thus, in these two Rules:

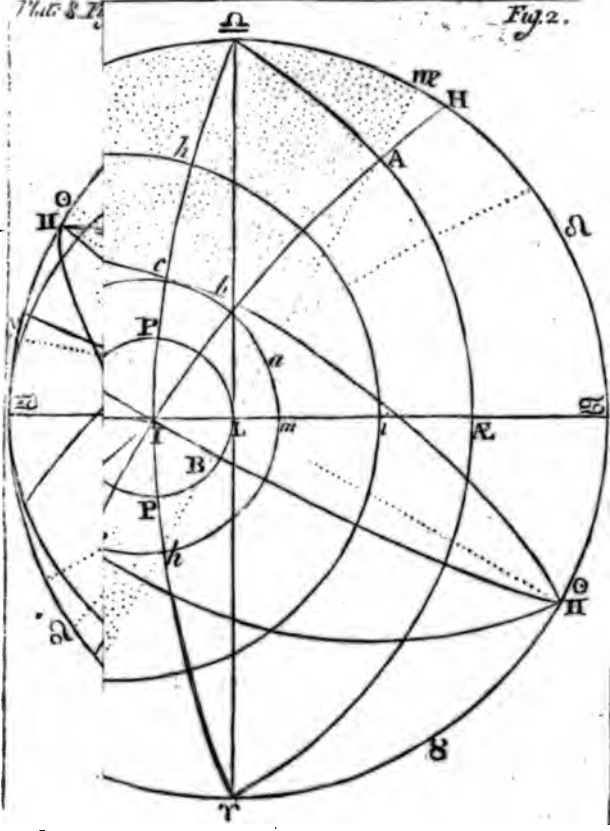
1. The Amplitudes, both North, or both South; their Difference is the Variation: But one North, the other South, their Sum is the Variation.

2. Both the Amplitudes (before your Face) from you, if the True Amplitude be to the Right-hand of the Magnetic, the Variation is East; but when it is to the Left-hand, then the Variation is West.

These Rules will be exemplified in the Problem and Examples following

Problem 1. The Latitude of the Place, the Sun's Declination and Magnetic Amplitude given; to find the Variation of the Compass.

The





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Example.

The { Latitude - - - - 51d. 32m. } North given;
 { Sun's Declination - - 20d. 10m. } The Variat: is
 { ☉ Magnetic Amplitude - 17 10 A. M. } required?

To delineate this Problem Orthographically. Plate 9. Fig. 18

1. Describe a Circle and quarter it; on whose Diameter place W. N. E. and S (but always) N. at the Right-hand, and A at the Center of the Circle.

2. Lay the Lat. if { North } from { N } upwards to { P }
 { South } { S } and the same way from W to $\mathcal{E}$, and draw the Axis P A I, and the Equinoctial $\mathcal{E}$ A Q.

3. By laying the Chord of the Sun's Declination on the Primitive Circle from the Equinoctial, draw the Parallel of Declination parallel to it; as the streight Line d C e, to cut the Horizon S A N in C, the Place of the Sun's rising, or setting.

4. Measure A C on the Lines of Sines, it is the Sun's true Amplitude North, if the Declination be North; but South when the Declination is South.

5. Draw the Line C F, parallel to W A E (downward when it is A M, but upwards if it be P M) to cut the Primitive Circle in F.

6. Lay the Magnetic Amplit. if { A.M. } from { E. } to
 { P.M. } { W. } G, on the Primitive Circle, towards N if it be North; but towards S when it is South.

7. The Distance from G to N, laid (the same way) from F to False North (which now is the North Point of the Compass) and it is done.

For the Distance from N to false North, measured on the Scale of Chords, in the Variation of the Compass.

To find the Sun's true Amplitude, the Proportion by Chap. 9, Section 2, Problem 4, in Page 217.

As S. c. Latitude :: Radius :: S. ☉ Declinat. .. S. ☉ Amplitude.
 S. 38d. 28m. .. S. 90d. :: S. 20d. 10m. N. .. S. 33d. 39m. N.
 d. m. d. m.

Sun's true Ampl. EF 33.39 EN. or NE 56.21 North Easterly.

Sun's Magnetic EG 17.10 EN. or NG 72.50 North Easterly.

Subtract gives the Variation - - - 16.29 West.

Example 2. d. m.

The { Latitude - - - 40.50 } North } given; Vari. req.
 { Sun's Declination - 10.19 }
 { ☉'s Magnet. Amp. 15.10 South A.M. }

An

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Answer. The Sun's true Amplitude is 13d. 42m. East Northerly, found by the aforesaid Proportion, by which the Variation is found, as follows;

	d. m.	d. m.
☉ True Amplitude EF	13 42 EN. or NF	76 18 N. Easterly
☉ Magnetic Amp. EG	15 10 ES. or NG	105 10 N. Easterly
	Subtract, gives the Variation	28 52 West.

The following Examples are for the Learner's Exercise, and are wrought by the aforesaid Directions and Rules.

Example 3.

	d. m.	
The { Latitude	13 10 North	} given; Variation req.
{ Sun's Declination	15 40 South	
{ ☉ Magnet. Ampl.	9 12 S.P.M	

According to the foresaid Rules, it is as follows:

	d. m.	d. m.
☉ True Amplit. WF	16 06 WS. or NF	106 06 N. Westerly
☉ Magnet. — WG	9 12 WS. or NG	99 12 N. Westerly
	Subtract, gives the Variation	6 54 West

Example 4.

	d. m.	
The { Latitude	50 40 —	} South given; Variation required.
{ Sun's Declination	19 50 —	
{ Sun's Magnet. Amp.	15 N. P.M.	

Answer. The Variation is 27d. 17m. West.

Example 5.

	d. m.	
The { Latitude	21 30 —	} North } given; Variation required?
{ Sun's Declination	17 56 —	
{ Sun's Magnet. Amp.	10 19 South P. M.	

Answer. The Variation is 29d. 39m. East.

Example 6.

	d. m.	
The { Latitude	25 30 South	} given; Variat. req.
{ Sun's Declination	18 12 North	
{ Sun's Magnet. Amp.	9 50 S. A. M.	

Answer. The Variation is 30d. 5m. West.

Secondly, To find the Variation of the Compass by an Azimuth, observe these following Definitions.

1. Magnetic Azimuth, is an Arc of the Horizon contained between the Sun's Azimuth Circle, and the Magnetic Meridian; or it is the apparent Distance of the Sun from the North, or South Point of the Compass; and is found by observing the Sun by the Azimuth Compass, either in the Forenoon or Afternoon, when he is about 5, 10 or 15 Degrees high.

2. Azimuth, is an Arc of the Horizon contained between that

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that Azimuth Circle, which passeth over the Sun, and the Meridian of the Place, this is called the true Azimuth, and is found by Chap. 9, Sect. 5, Prob. 1, of Astronomy, in Pages 229 and 230.

3. If the said Azimuths agree; that is, if the true Azimuth, and Magnetic Azimuth agree, there is no Variation; but if they differ, their Difference is the Variation; for which, rightly to account, observe this general Rule.

Reckon always both Azimuths (like as I said for Amplitudes in Page 254.) from the North

In the Forenoon the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{True} - \\ \text{Magnetic} - \end{array} \right\}$ Azimuth greatest, the Variation is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East} \\ \text{West} \end{array} \right\}$ But in the Afternoon $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{West} \\ \text{East} \end{array} \right\}$

Example 1. In the Forenoon, Suppose the Sun's true Azimuth from the North to be 80 Degrees, and the Magnetic Azimuth at the same Time to be 101 Degrees, the Magnetic is the greatest, and their Difference 21 Degrees is the Variation of the Compass Westerly; but Easterly, had it been in the Afternoon.

Example 2. In the Afternoon let the Sun's true Azimuth be 115 Degrees from the North, and the Magnetic Azimuth 101 Degrees, their Difference 14 Degrees is the Variation Westerly; but Easterly, had it been in the Forenoon.

Or thus, by the following Rules:

1. Always count both Azimuths from the North, in North Latitude; but from the South in South Latitude.
2. The less Azimuth subtract from the greater, gives the Variation.
3. Placing both the Azimuths (before your Face) from you, if the true Azimuth be to the Right-hand of the Magnetic, the Variation is East; but if to the Left-hand the Variation is West.

These Rules will appear plain in working of these Examples of the next Problem.

Problem 2. The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Altitude, Sun's Declination, and his Magnetic Azimuth given, to find the Variation of the Compass?

Example. d. m.

The {	Sun's {	Latitude	- - -	51	32	North	} given; Variation required?
		Altitude	- - -	11	30	A. M.	
		Declination	- - -	15	10	North	
		Magn. Azim.	101	10	North		

To delineate this Problem Orthographically, Plate 9. Fig. 2.

R

1. Describe

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1. Describe a Circle, quarter it, lay off the Latitude, draw the Equinoctial, Axis, and Parallel of Declination, in all Respects as before directed, (in Problem 1. Page 255.)

2. By laying the Chord of the Sun's Altitude on the Primitive Circle from the Horizon SAN, draw the Parallel of Altitude parallel to it, as is the Line aCb , to cut the Parallel of the Sun's Declination dCe in C; the Place of the Sun at that Time.

3. Draw Cb parallel to WAE, downward when it is A M. but upwards if it be P. M. till it meet an Arc made (with half the Parallel of Altitude) from the Center (of the Primitive Circle) A, and cutteth the said Arch in b .

4. By A and b draw a Line, to cut the Primitive Circle in F; then NF, or SF, measured by the Scale of Chords, sheweth the Sun's true Azimuth.

5. Lay the Magnitude Azimuth if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right\}$ Latitude) from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.} \\ \text{S.} \end{array} \right\}$ towards $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{E.} \\ \text{W.} \end{array} \right\}$ (when it is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. M.} \\ \text{P. M.} \end{array} \right\}$) to G on the Prim. Circ. But if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{P. M.} \\ \text{A. M.} \end{array} \right\}$ towards $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{W.} \\ \text{E.} \end{array} \right\}$ to the said G.

6. The Distance from G to N, laid (the same Way) from F to the false North, which is now the North Point of the Compass, and it is done.

For the Distance from N. to the False North, measured on the Scale of Chords, is the Variation of the Compass required.

Then to find the Sun's true Azimuth, the Proportion by Chapter 9, Section 3. Problem 1. in Pages 229 and 230, is thus;

	d. m.		d. m.		d. m.
	90.00		90.00		90.00
Latitude -	51.32	N. $\odot$ Alt.	11.30	A M. $\odot$ Decl.	15.10
Comp. Lat.	38.28	Com. $\odot$ Alt.	78.30	$\odot$ dist. from Pole	74.50
Com. $\odot$ Alt.	78.30	Radius Sc.	Lat. :: S. c.	$\odot$ Alt. .. a 4th Sine	
$\odot$'s dist. fr. p.	74.50		d. m.	d. m.	d. m.
Sum is -	191.48	S. 90d. .. S.	38.28. :: S.	78.30 .. S.	37.33
The $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum	95.54				
The Rem. is	21.04				
		Then again,			
The Rem. is	21.04	4th Sine .. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum :: S. Rem. : a 5th Sine			
		S. 37.33 .. S. 95.54 :: S. 21.04 .. S. 35.55			
And against Sine 35d. 55m. on the Verfed Sines, is the					
Sun's true Azimuth	- - -	80d. 02m. North Easterly.			
Sun's Magnetic Azimuth	- - -	101d. 10m. North Easterly.			
Subtract giveth the Variation	- - -	21d. 08m. West.			

And

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And for the Learner's Practice, take these following Examples, whose Answers are found by the Rules foregoing.

Example 2. d. m.
 The { Sun's { Latitude - - - - 13 10 North }
 { Altitude - - 17 50 A. M. } given: Variation
 { Declination - 16 59 South } required?
 { Magnet. Azim. 90 10 North }

d. m. d. m. d. m.
 Latitude - 90.00 N. ☉'s Alt. 90.00 A. M. ☉'s Decl. 90.00 S.
 Com. Lat. - 76.50 Comp. Alt. 72.10 ☉'s dist. fr. Pole 106.59
 Com. ☉ Alt. 72.10 Radius .. S. c. Lat. : : S. c. ☉'s Alt. .. 24th Sine
 ☉'s dif. fr. p. 106.59
 Sum is - - 255.59 S. god. .. S. 76.50 : : S. 72.10 .. S. 67.48
 The 1/2 Sum 127.57
 Then again,
 The Rem. is 21.00 4th Sine .. S. 1/2 Sum : : S. Rem. .. a 5th Sine.
 S. 67.48 .. S. 127.59 : : S. 21.00 .. S. 17.45

And against Sines 17d. 45m. on the Versed Sines, is the
 ☉'s True Azimuth - - - - 113d. 00m. North Easterly.
 ☉'s Magnetic Azimuth - - - 99d. 10m. North Easterly.
 Subtract giveth the Variation - 22d. 50m. East.

Example 3. d. m.
 The { Sun's { Latitude - - - - 28.40 North }
 { Altitude - - 20.19 P. M. } given: Variati-
 { Declination - 19.12 South } on required?
 { Magnet. Azim. 129.50 North }

Answer. By the aforesaid Directions, the
 ☉'s True Azimuth - - - 127d. 02m. N. Westerly.
 ☉'s Magnetic Azimuth - - 129d. 50m. N. Westerly.
 Subtract giveth the Variation - 2d. 48m. East.

Example 4. d. m.
 The { Sun's { Latitude - - - - 50.40 South }
 { Altitude - - 25.10 P. M. } given: Variation
 { Declination - 23.30 South } required?
 { Magnet. Amp. 100.20 South }

Answer. The Variation is 17d. 02m. West.

Example 5. d. m.
 The { Sun's { Latitude - - - - 23.10 South }
 { Altitude - - 10.15 A. M. } en: Variation
 { Declination - 23.2 }
 { Magnet. Azim. }

Answer: The Variation.

Example 6. d. m.

{	The {	Sun's {	Latitude - - - - -	37.45 South	}	given: Variati- on required?
			Altitude - - - - -	18.20 P. M.		
			Declination - - - - -	20.15 North		
			Magnet. Azim. - - - - -	115.40 South		

Answer. The Variation is 20d. 12m. East.

But the Variation may be found more easily by an Instrument called the Rectifier, whose Description is as follows:

The Rectifier described. Plate 10.

This Instrument consisteth of two Parts, which are two Circles laid one upon another, and so fastened together in their Centers, that they represent two Compasses, one fixed, the other moveable; each of them is divided into the 32 Points of the Compass, and 360 Degrees, and numbered both Ways, from the North, and from the South; and ending at the East and West, in 90 Degrees.

The fixed Compass represents the Horizon, in which the North, and all the Points of the Compass, are fixed, and immoveable.

The moveable one, represents the Mariner's Compass steered by, in which the North, and all other Points, are liable to Variation.

In the Center of the moveable Compass, is fastened a Silk Thread, long enough to reach the outside of the fixed Compass; but when it is made of Wood, there is an Index instead thereof: The Use is as follows.

1. *To find the Variation by the Rectifier.*

Note; Those Degrees numbered from the North, and the South towards the East, are termed the Right hand, and the other toward the West, are called the Left-hand.

Example 1. At Sun-rising, Suppose the true Amplitude 57d. from the North, and the Magnetic 73d. from the North, What is the Variation of the Compass, and which Way?

Place 73d. (from the North) on the Right-hand in the moveable Compass, to 57d. (from the North) on the Right-hand in the immoveable Compass; then the North Point of the moveable Compass, will stand at 16d. on the Left-hand in the immoveable Compass, which sheweth the Variation of the Compass is 16 Degrees West.

Example 2. In the Afternoon, let the true Azimuth be 80 Degrees from the North, and the Magnetic 101 Degrees. What is the Variation of the Compass, and which way?

Place 101d. from the North; that is, 79d. from the South
on

on the Left-hand in the moveable Compass, to 80 Deg. from the North, or Left-hand in the immoveable Compass; than the North Point in the moveable Compass stands at 21 Deg. on the Right-hand in the immoveable Compass, which shews the Variation of the Compass to 21 Degrees East.

Always counting Amplitude at Sun-rising, and Azimuth in the Forenoon, to the Right-hand, or towards the East; but at Sun setting, and in the Afternoon, count them to the Left-hand, towards the West.

2. To rectify the Course by the Rectifier.

This Proposition hath two Cases.

Case 1. The Variation of the Compass, and the Course steered, being given; to find the true Course.

Example 1. Suppose the Variation to be 21 Degrees East, and the Course steered by the Compass is N.E. by N. I demand the true Course, the Variation being allowed?

1. Place the N. Point of the moveable Compass to 21d. from the North on the Right-hand in the immoveable Compass.

2. Lay the Thread or Index (which is fastened in the Center) over the N. E. by N. Point in the moveable Compass, keeping it straight out; then in the immoveable Compass the Thread or Index will lie on 55 Degrees, or near N.E. by E. which is the true Course required.

Example 2. The Variation 14 Deg. West, and the Course steered by the Compass, E.S.E. I demand the Ship's true Course?

1. Place the North in the moveable Compass to 14 Deg. West, in the immoveable.

2. Stretch out the Thread, or Index, over E. S. E. in the moveable, and it will lie on 82 Degrees in the immoveable Compass, or E. by S. a quarter E. the true Course required.

Case 2. The Variation of the Compass, and the true Course given; to find the Course by the Compass?

Example. The Variation 21 Deg. East, and the true Course I should steer is N. E. by E. What Course must I steer by the Compass, to allow the Variation?

1. Place the North, in the moveable Compass to 21 Degrees East in the immoveable Compass.

2. Stretch out the Thread over N. E. by E. in the immoveable Compass, and then in the moveable Compass, it will lie on 35 Degrees, or near N. E. by N. the Course you must steer to allow for the Variation of the Compass.

• Here I thought to describe the Azimuth Compass, as observe by it; but considering it is an instrument as stood that Discourse may be spared.

C H A P T E R. XI.

Of an Observation, either of Sun or Star, what it is, how, or with what, and when it is taken, and finding the Latitude thereby.

1. **A**N Observation, is the finding either the Sun's or Star's Meridian Altitude (at Sea) with a Quadrant, or with a Cross-staff.

2. Meridian Altitude, is the Height above the Horizon of the Sun, or Star, they being upon the Meridian of the Place of Observation; and that the Sun is, every Day at Noon, but the Stars at different Times, according to the Difference of their several Right Ascensions from the Sun's Right Ascension.

3. A Quadrant is the Instrument whereby only the Sun's Altitude (at Sea) is found; but by Hadley's Quadrant the Altitude of a Star may be determined.

4. A Cross-staff, or Fore-staff, is an Instrument whereby Mariners find either the Sun's or Star's Altitude. The particular Description of Davis's Quadrant and the Cross-staff I here omit, having done it largely in the Mariner's Compass rectified, to which Book I refer the Learner, and will now shew how to find the Latitude after you have observed which is called working an Observation, and that in this one Proposition.

Proposition. The Meridian Altitude of any Heavenly Object, and it's Declination given; to find the Latitude of the Place of Observation.

In this Proposition are two Cases.

Case 1. Where, or when the Object observed doth both Rise and Set in 24 Hours. The Rules are these.

Rule 1. The Meridian Altitude, and Declination of one Kind; that is, both North, or both South; the Difference of the Zenith Distance, and the Declination, is the Latitude required?

Note; In the above Case, whe the Declination is greater than the Zenith Distance, the Latitude is of the same Name; but it less, then of a contrary Name to the Declination.

Rule 2. The Meridian Altitude, and Declination of contrary Names; that is, one North, and the other South, the Sum of the Zenith Distance and the Declination, is the Latitude required of the same Name with the Declination.

Note 1. By Meridian Altitude South, I mean the Object observed is to the Southward of the Observer; and when North, then to the Northward of the Observer.

Note 2. By Zenith Distance understand the Complement of the Meridian Altitude of the Object observed.

Example



Example 1. On the 20th of May 1770, the Sun's Meridian Altitude 61d. 08m. South; and his Declination 20d. 08m. North, What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation?

	d.	m.
The Sun's Zenith Distance - - - - -	28	52 South
Sun's Declination - - - - -	20	08 North

The Sum (by Rule 2.) is the Lat. of the Place - 49 00 North

Example 2. On the first of July 1770, the Sun's Zenith Distance being 11d. 50m. North, and his Declination 23d. 08m. North. What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation?

	d.	m.
From the Sun's Declination - - - - -	23	08 North
Subtract the Sun's Zenith Distance - - - - -	11	50 North

The Rem. (by Rule 1.) is the Lat. of the Place 11 18 North

Example 3. On the 3d of June 1770 the Sun's Zenith Distance being 29d. 15m. South, and his Declination then 22d. 23m. North. What is the Lat. of the Place of Observation?

	d.	m.
To the Sun's Zenith Distance - - - - -	29	15 South
Add his Declination - - - - -	22	23 North

The Sum (by Rule 2.) is the Lat. of the Place 51 38 North

Example 4. On the 22d. of August 1770, the Star Fomelhaut being observed, and his Zenith Distance 20d. 17m. North, this Star's Declination (in Page 178) is 30d. 56m. South. What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation?

	d.	m.
To the Star's Zenith Distance - - - - -	20	17 North
Add the Star's Declination - - - - -	30	56 South

The Sum is the Latitude required - 51 13 South

Example 5. The 30th of September 1770, the Foot of the Crofiers (by some called the Cock's Foot) a Star much used in Southern Voyages, being observed, his Meridian Altitude was 48d. 06m. South; this Star's Declination (in Page 178) is 61d. 31m. South. What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation?

	d.	m.
From the Crofiers Declination - - - - -	61	31 South
Subtract the Zenith's Distance - - - - -	41	54 South

The Remainder is the Latitude required - 19 37 South

Case. 2. Where, or when the Object observed doth neither Rise nor Set in 24 Hours; that is, doth not in the Diurnal Motion move below or under the Horizon.

Note 1. To some Parts of the Earth, both the Sun and Stars do not rise or set, but are above the Horizon, and upon the Meridian of the same Place twice in the Space of twenty-four Hours; and this lasteth but for some Part of the Year with the Sun, but always with some Stars.

Note 2. When the Sun, or a Star doth not either rise or set, and cometh upon the Meridian below or under the Pole, between the Pole and Horizon; it is then at the least Meridian Altitude.

Note 3. Such Stars as do not set, come upon the Meridian both below, and also above the Pole, that is between the Zenith and the Pole, and their greatest Meridian Altitudes are when they appear above the Pole.

Note 4. Where a Star cometh upon the Meridian, both below, and also above the Pole, it is always to the Northward of the Zenith, both in it's least and greatest Meridian Altitude; or else always to the Southward.

Note 5. Again, there are some Stars which come upon the Meridian, to the Northward of the Zenith, and below the Pole; and to the Southward between the Zenith and the Equinoctial; and also to the Southward, and below the Pole; and to the Northward between the Zenith and the Equinoctial.

Note 6. When the Sun cometh to the Meridian below, or a Star, both above and below the Pole, the Latitude of that Place is of the same Name with the Sun or Star's Declination: That is, if the Sun or Star's Declination be North, the Latitude of the Place is North; but South, when the Declination is South.

Note 7. For those Stars which never come to the Meridian above the Pole, at their greatest Meridian Altitude, the former two Rules serve for to find the Latitude.

Then to find the Latitude by the Sun under the Pole, or Stars both under and above the Pole. The Rules are these.

Rule 3. The Object observed, being on the Meridian below the Pole, the Sum of the Meridian Altitude, and Complement of the Declination, is the Latitude required, of the same Name with the Declination.

Rule 4. The Object observed, being on the Meridian above the Pole, the Difference of the Meridian Altitude, and the Complement of the Declination is the Latitude required, of the same Name with the Declination.

Example

Example 1. August 1, 1770, the Sun's Meridian Altitude, below the Pole, or under the Pole, was found to be 5d. 30m. and his Declination 18d. 02m. North; What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation?

	d. m.
To the Complement of the Sun's Declination	71 58 North
Add his Meridian Altitude below the Pole	- 5 30

The Sum (by Rule 3) is the Latitude - - 77 28 North

Example 2. On December the 18th, 1770, the Bull's Eye Aldebaran came upon the Meridian under the Pole, and his Meridian Altitude was observed to be 9d. 10m, this Star's Declination (in Page 178.) is 15d. 58m. North: What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation?

	d. m.
To the Complement of the Bull's Eye Declin.	74 02 North
Add his Meridian Altitude under the Pole	- 9 10

The Sum (by Rule 3.) is the Latitude - - 83 12 North

Example 3. On June the 11th, 1770, the Foot of the Crossers was observed under the Pole, it's Meridian Altitude 21d. 25m. the Declination of this Star (in Page 178.) is 61d. 31m. South: I demand the Latitude of the Place of Observation?

	d. m.
To the Complement of the Star's Declination	- 28 29 South
Add to his Meridian Altitude	- 21 25

The Sum (by Rule 3.) is the Latitude - - 49 54 South

Example 4. The 17th of February, 1770, the Northern Pointer of the Great Bear came to the Meridian above the Pole, and his Meridian Altitude was 56d. 10m. this Star's Declination is 63d. 5m. North: What is the Latitude of the Place of the Observer?

	d. m.
From the Star's Meridian Alt. above the Pole	- 56 10
Subtract the Complement of his Declination	- 26 55 North
Remainder (by Rule 4.) is the Latitude	- 29 15 North

CHAPTER XII.

A Sea Reckoning, or Journal, what it is, and the Manner how it is kept, Directions to correct it, with an Example, and the Explanation thereof.

THE keeping a good Reckoning
the Mariner's Reputation,

tion of a Ship. and all in it; the Ignorance thereof has been, (if not the only, I may say) the chief Cause of losing divers rich Ships, and many dear and valuable Lives, and thence the Impoverishing of several Families.

Then certainly, it should be their great Concern, to be expert herein, who take on them the navigating Ships to remote Places, when so great Trust as Mens Lives and Estates are reposed in them, that so, by a Knowledge of, and a constant careful Practice in keeping an exact Journal, they may not only bear the Name of Navigators, but thereby prove themselves deservedly worthy of the Title of Complete Artists.

And for the complete keeping a Journal, I prefer this Method hereafter following: which, though it be new, and used by few, yet I doubt not but, when better known, it will be more in Practice: Now that you may rightly understand what it is, and how to keep an Account of the Ship's Way by this new Form, I shall thus explain it.

1. Know that a Journal, or Sea Reckoning is a punctual writing down every Day (in a Book fit for that Purpose) the Course, Distance, Difference of Latitude and Departure the Ship hath made, what Latitude and Longitude she is in; and also the Wind, Weather, with all Accidents and Occurrences that happen.

To perform which after the best manner, do these preparative Things.

First, Provide a Folio Book of two, three, or four Quires of large Paper, and let it be ruled like the Log-board, (in Page 65) with five Columns, taking up about half the Breadth of each Page.

The five Columns may be marked or noted at the Head of each Column with Letters, thus;

H	} which stand- eth for	{	Hours, under it are the Hours of the Day,	} run out that Day.
K			Knots,	
F			Fathoms,	
C			Courses, which have been steered that Day.	
W			Winds, which have blown that Day, &c.	

Secondly, Rule twelve Lines cross the foresaid five Columns, and so far asunder, that on Occasion you may write two Lines of Writing in the Spaces between those Lines; then will the same Ruling serve for an East-India Voyage, or a Ship of War, in which the Log is heaved out every Hour, and also for other Voyages, where it is used every two Hours.

Thirdly,

Upper End with
s, for common
8, 10, and 12:
1, 2, 3, &c. to
on. And thus
: Log-board.
be ruled twelve
Breadth of each
he Journal fol-
id need not any

ch Page thereof
aining thereun-

nd now on your
of the Journal,
f the first Page
Words after the
'3.

Use intended,
anner.

the blank Spac^e
ide of the Book)
the right of the
f the same, &c.
ournal; which
1 Pages 274 and
, or Side of the

ins the same you
ne Ship's Cour-
nds have blown,

se five Columns
e Book) express
ther, Currents,
or parting with
, and all other

3412

tion of a Ship. I
not the only, I
Ships, and many
verishing of sever

Then certainly
herein, who take
when so great T
them, that so, t
tice in keeping a
Name of Naviga
worthy of the T

And for the co
hereafter followi
yet I doubt not b
tice: Now that
to keep an Acco
thus explain it.

1. Know that
writing down ev
Course, Distanc
Ship hath made,
also the Wind,
that happen.

To perform
Things.

First, Provide a
Paper, and let it l
five Columns, ta

The five Colum
Column with Let

H	} which stand- eth for
K	
F	
C	
W	

Secondly, Rule
and so far asunder
of Writing in the
same Ruling serve
in which the Log
Voyages, where i

Thirdly, In the third Column (marked at the upper End with H) write down the the Hours of the Day; that is, for common Voyages, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12: But for East-India Voyages, or Ships of War, 1, 2, 3, &c. to 12 at Midnight; then 1, 2, 3, &c. to 12 at Noon. And thus far is the Book fitted, and prepared to copy off the Log-board.

Fourthly, Under these five Columns let there be ruled twelve short Columns, which may take out the whole Breadth of each Page of the Book. These may be intitled, as in the Journal following this Discourse, (in Page 274 and 275) and need not any farther Explanation.

Now such a Book, so ruled as here directed, each Page thereof will contain two Days Sailing, with all appertaining thereunto, as shall afterwards appear.

First, Having a Journal-Book thus prepared, and now on your Departing, the first Thing is to enter the Title of the Journal, which may be done thus: In the Top or Head of the first Page of the Journal-Book, write the Title thereof in Words after the Form immediately before the Journal, in Page 273.

And now the Book is completely fitted for the Use intended, and that is keeping a Sea-Reckoning, after this Manner.

2. Next under, or after the Title, (write in the blank Space between the fifth Column for the Wind, and the Side of the Book) The Year, Month, Day, and Hour, you part with Sight of the Land, and also the Circumstances and Actions of the same, &c. as here you may see in the two first Sides of the Journal; which by Reason of the Smallness of this Book reacheth Pages 274 and 275, which are to be esteemed but as one Page, or Side of the Journal.

3. Every Day at Noon, write in the five Columns the same you find written on the Log-board, which contains the Ship's Courses steered, Distances run by the Log, what Winds have blown, what Sails handed, and when.

4. In the vacant Space of the Right-hand of these five Columns (which takes up more than half the Breadth of the Book) express the Transactions of that Day, as Winds, Weather, Currents, setting of the Sea, handling of Sails, meeting or parting with Ships, Death of Men, Variation of the Compass, and all other Accidents and Occurrences whatsoever.

5. Then correct the several Courses, by allowing for Leeway, Currents, and Variation, according to the Nature of them;
and

and bring them into one Course (by Chapter 3, Section 4, of Plane Sailing, in Page 64.) by which you will find the Ship's Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Departure from the Meridian, which being set down in those Columns bearing those Titles. Then (by Chapter 3, Section 3, General Rule 3, in Page 58.) find the Latitude the Ship is in, and set that in it's proper Column: (And by Chapter 4, Section 3, Problem 5, of Mercator's Sailing, in Page 96 and 97, and by Section 2, of the same Chapter in Page 91.) find the Longitude the Ship is in, and place that in the 12th and last Column; and thus you finish the Day's Work.

For Leeward, or Leeway, the Allowances are such as in these eight following Cases.

First, The Ship being upon a Wind, allow one Point for Leeway.

Secondly, The Wind blowing hard, so as to cause one Top-sail to be taken in; allow three Points for Leeway.

Thirdly, When it blows so hard that both Top-sails are taken in, and the Sea runs high; allow then three Points for Leeway.

Fourthly, The Fore-sails being furled, and the Ship tries under a Main-sail, and a Mizzen; allow four Points for Leeway, for she then makes her Way about four Points before the Beam (as the Sea Phrase is.)

Fifthly, When the Ship tries under a Main-sail only, she then makes her Way near three Points before the Beam, that is, near five Points before Leeway.

Sixthly, If the Ship tries under a Mizzen only, her Way is about two Points before the Beam; that is, allow six Points for Leeway.

Seventhly, When she lies a Hull; that is, with all her Sails furled, her Way is one Point before the Beam, and then seven Points is her Leeway.

Eighthly, If the Wind has blown hard at W.S.W. and made the Sea run high, the Ship stemmeth South, and the Wind shifting, to E.S.E. then whilst the Sea continues to run so high, it strikes the Ship on the Lee Bow, and abates the Leeway.

Note; In all those eight Cases, Respect must be had to the Smoothness of the Water, or the Sea's Running high, and then the Allowances may be rectified with the greater Certainty, by setting the Ship's Wake by a Compass, placed on each Rail of the Ship's Quarter, which is usually set there for that Purpose.

These Directions, with a Consideration of the Ship's Trim, Sail abroad, Stress of Wind, and Growth of the Sea, being put into

into Practice, will so improve the young Navigator's Judgment, that he'll seldom fail of making good Allowance for the Ship's Leeway.

6. After this Manner are you to proceed every Day from Noon to Noon, which is the Beginning and End of the Day Astronomic, the Day by which the Mariners keep their Sea-Reckoning.

7. Remembering always to observe for the Latitude, when Opportunity presents either by the Sun or Stars, that being the chief Thing to be depended on, and by which the Reckoning is confirmed or rectified, which is the next thing to be treated of.

8. When the Latitude by Account agrees with the Latitude by Observation, then is the Reckoning confirmed, and you are sure it is kept well.

9. But if they disagree, then either the Ship hath out-run your Reckoning, or your Reckoning hath out-run the Ship; and there is some Error either in the Course, Distance sailed, or both of them: Now to find where the Error lies, consider whether there be a Current, or not.

10. If there be a Current, try it, and find which Way it sets, and how fast; and by that correct both Course and Distance; and if that makes the Reckoning Latitude to agree with the Observed Latitude, you have then truly corrected the Reckoning.

But if you, only by some probable Reason, conjecture there is a Current, then give what Allowance you think meet to the Difference of Latitude and Departure, and see if that will reform your Reckoning Latitude, that it agree with the Observed Latitude; if so, you have guessed well (for you must ever keep to the Latitude by Observation, that being the principal Thing to be relied upon) but if it will not agree with the observed Latitude, it is to be supposed that there are Mistakes in your Construction, or some other Cause produces this Error in the Reckoning.

11. When there is no Current, nor any Variation, or if there be either, or both, and they are allowed for according to Art and Reason, and yet your Account will not agree with the Observed Latitude; then there is an Error either in Steerage, or in the Log, and to know in which it is, take this

General R U L E.

Differ. of Latitude }
Departure } the greater, the Error is in the } Log.

12. When there is an Error in the Course first (after the Allowances in the 10th and 12th

made) then only correct the Difference of Latitude, and so make the Latitude by Account to agree with the Latitude by Observation, and the Work is done.

13. But when the Error lieth in the Log, the Distance is faulty, and this is the Cause which most usually makes the Difference between the observed Latitude, and the Latitude by the Account. And herein are two Cases.

Case 1. *In North Latitude, sailing towards the North; and in South Latitude, sailing towards the South.*

If the Observed Latitude be greater, then hath the Ship out-run the Reckoning; but if it be less, the Reckoning hath out-run the Ship.

Case 2. *In North Latitude, Sailing towards the South; and in South Latitude, Sailing towards the North.*

If the Observed Latitude be greater, then hath the Reckoning out-run the Ship; but if it be less, the Ship hath out-run the Reckoning.

14. When the Ship hath out-run the Reckoning, then is the Reckoning too little, and the Difference between the Observed Latitude and Reckoning Latitude, must be added to the North or South Column in the Reckoning; and so doing, it is corrected.

15. But when the Reckoning hath out-run the Ship, then is the Reckoning too great, and the Difference between the observed Latitude and Reckoning Latitude, must be subtracted from the North or South Columns in the Reckoning; and so doing, it is corrected.

16. To correct the Departure (the East, or West Column in the Reckoning) when the Error is in the Distance, do thus: Add up the N.S.E. and W. Columns from the Beginning, if it be the first Error; otherwise from the last Error, or from the last Observation to the Day of the present Error; in order to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure; as was shewed in adding up the Columns in a Traverse.

And then the Proportion to find the Error, or Correction in the Departure, is thus;

As the Difference of Latitude, is to the Departure,

So is the Correction in Latitude, to the Correction in Departure.

Note; Correction in Latitude, is the Difference between the Observed Latitude, and Reckoning Latitude.

The Correction in Departure must be added to, or subtracted from the East or West Column in the Reckoning according to the 14th or 15th Rule aforesaid; and so the Departure will be corrected.

17. To

17. To correct the Longitude do thus ; Find (by the Table of Meridional Parts) the Meridional Difference of Latitude, between the observed Latitude, and the Reckoning Latitude, and then the Proportion is this ;

As the Correction in Lat. is to the Correction in Departure ;
So is the Meridional Difference of Latitude, to the Correction in Longitude.

Then according to the new Way of Computation of Longitude in the Mariner's Compass Rectified, if the Longitude and it's Correction be both East, or both West, add, but one East, and the other West, subtract, and the Longitude is corrected.

And having gone over the Rules and Directions about keeping and correcting a Sea-Reckoning, or Journal ; I will also give an Example of a Journal of an intended Voyage from the Lizard towards Barbadoes, that the foregoing Rules may be the better understood.

And although this following Journal be but an Example of seven Days (being so designed that this Book might not swell too big) yet it may be of sufficient Intelligence to a diligent Reader, for the right Understanding this Method of Keeping and Correcting a Sea-Journal ; especially if the following Explanation be deliberately compared with the preceding Directions ; and thereby as informing, as if the whole series of the Voyage had been inserted which would have augmented both the Book and it's Price, but not answerable to the Understanding thereof.

Having treated about Keeping and correcting a Journal, which cannot well be done 'till the Errors in the Log-line and Half-Minute Glass are rectified ; I think it necessary here to say something of both.

The Manner of keeping a Reckoning or Sea-Journal. (by our English Navigators) is by the Log-line, and Half-Minute Glass ; ought not Care then be taken that they be true, else a Reckoning kept by them must be false ?

But it hath been an ancient Custom, and still is too much used, to measure 7 Fathom, or 42 Feet, between Knot and Knot on the Log-line, which is grounded on this Conjecture, That 5 Feet make a Pace, 1000 (such) Paces a Mile, and 60 (such Miles) make a Degree ; that is, a Degree contains 300000 Feet, and a Mile (or Minute) 5000 Feet ; and because an half Minute of Time is the 120th Part of an Hour, and the 120th Part of (a Mile) 5000 Feet, is almost 42 Feet, this Measure fore too commonly put between each Knot :

But this erroneous Computation hath been sufficiently contradicted by Mr. *Oughtred*, M. *Norwood*, and others.

Mr. *Oughtred*, in his *Circles of Proportion*, in Pages 153, doth allow $66\frac{1}{4}$ Statute Miles to a Degree on the Earth, each Mile being 5280 Feet; so that in a Degree there are 349,800 Feet.

And Mr. *Richard Norwood*, in his *Seaman's Practice*, Page 43, doth prove a Degree on the Earth, to contain 367200 English Feet; but at length consents to allow 360000 Feet to a Degree, and so 6000 Feet, the 60th Part, to be one Minute, commonly called a Mile; so that 6000 Feet should be the Number from whence the Knots on the Log-line ought to be deduced.

Note; That the Measure of a Degree, nearly as above, has been fully proved by subsequent Experiments, and is now generally received by Mathematicians.

Therefore, if 6120 (the Feet in a Mile or Minute) be divided by 120 (the Half Minutes in one Hour) the Quotient is 51 Feet; for the Distance of each Knot, on the Log-line, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ Feet is half a Knot.

According to this Calculation, the Distance between each Knot upon the Log-line should be 51 Feet nearly, which being rather too much, we may, without any material Error, estimate the Distances at 50 Feet each. Yet, notwithstanding, these Divisions are nearer the Truth than the old ones of 42 Feet; they are, however, erroneous; for it is the common Practice among Ship-chandlers, to measure their Half-minute Glasses by 28 Vibrations of a Pendulum, whose Length is 38 Inches and a Half; and therefore, by the known Rules for Pendulums, it will be as the Square-Root of the Length of a Pendulum's vibrating Seconds, is to the Square-Root of the Length of a Pendulum used in dividing the Log-line; so is the Number of Vibrations made by the last mentioned Pendulum, to the Number of Seconds that the Glass is runing; that is, $\sqrt{39.2} :$

$\sqrt{38.5} : 28 : 27.75$ the Number of Seconds required: which being found, we shall next have, as the Number of Seconds in an Hour, is to the Number of Seconds that the Glass is runing; so is the Feet in a nautical Mile, to the Distance which the Knots ought to be asunder, in order to measure truly the Ship's Way; that is, $3600 : 2775 : : 6120 : 47.105$ the Distance required.

From hence it will be very easy to find the Error to which the Distance measured by the Log-line is liable, in either of the above Cases, and more especially when such Distance is very considerable; as for Example, Let us take the Distance in the annexed Journal, from the *Lizara* to the Island of *Barbadoes*, which is

3463. Then it will be as 50 is to 47.175, so is 3463 the whole given Distance of the Lizard, from the Island of Barbaddes) to 3267 the Distance run by the Ship's Reckoning when she arrives at her Port, falling short of the Truth by 195 Miles. But by using the old Divisions of 42 Feet, we shall have, as 42 is to 47.175; so is 3463 to 3481, for the Distance run by the Ship's Reckoning, which exceeds the Truth by 378 Miles.

An easy Way to measure an Half-Minute Glass.

Let a Plummet of a sufficient Weight be fastened to one End of a Thread, or Silk-String, that is, 39.2 Inches long, and at the other End, let there be a Loop or Noose, to hang it on a small Pin or Nail, fastened in any Place, so that the Plummet may Swing freely.

Then the Loop of the string being hung on the Pin, the String 39.2 Inches from the Center of Gravity, to the Center of Motion; that is, 39.2 Inches from the End of the Loop, to the middle of the Plummet, and the Plummet caused to Swing, each of those Swings shall have a true Second of Time, and 30 of them the just Length of an Half-Minute Glass.

A JOURNAL of a VOYAGE, (By GOD's Permission)

IN THE

GEORGE OF LONDON, *A. B.* Commander,

FROM THE

Lizard, in { Latitude - - 49d. 57m. North.
 { Longitude - - 5d. 14m. West.

TO THE

Island Barbadoes, in { Latitude - - 12d. 58m. North.
 { Longitude - - 58d. 50m. West,

Their Difference of Longitude 53d. 36m. West.

The Course from the Lizard S. 50d. 09m. W. or SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

Their Distance in that Rhumb, 3463 Minutes.

Kept by *C. D.* Chief Mate.

Began 24 January 24th, 1770:

S

	H	K	F. of 5 Feet.	C.	Wind and Weather.
Afternoon.	2	5	2	W. by N.	N. N. E.
	4	5	—	W. S. W.	N. Scilly N. by W. 7 Leag. off.
	6	5	6		N. N. E.
	8	5	5		
	10	5	5	S. W. by W.	N. W. by N. Rain
After Midnight.	12	6	5	W. S. W.	North Rain
	2	6	1		N. by E.
	4	6	1		
	6	6	3		N. E. by N. Rain
	8	6	—	S. W. by W.	
	10	6	—	W. S. W.	
	12	6	—		E. N. E.
	Sum is 69		— 8	Which doubled is Min. 139.6.	

Month Days	Week Days	Month and Year.	Course.	Distance sailed in Minutes.	Diff. of Lat. in Min.	
					N.	S.
24	4	Jan. 1770.	South.	18		18.0
25	2		WSW.	137.4		51.4

4 The 24th of January, 1770. At Noon, we saw the *Lizard Point* bear North about 18 Minutes or Miles Distance from us: We had variable Winds, fresh Gales, close, hazy, rainy Weather, as *per Columns*.

In Company with the *Success*, Capt. E. F. Commander, bound for the *East-Indies*.

9 25th, Our Course and Distance made good this Day, I make W.S.W. 137.4 Minutes, with Latitude, Meridional Distance, and Longitude, as *per Columns* underneath.

	d. m.		d. m.
☉ Zenith Distance	_____	☉ Magnet. Amp.	48 47 ES.
☉ Declination	_____	☉ True Amplit.	29.51 ES.
Latitude by Observation	—	Variation	— 18.58 W.

Depart. in Min.		Latitude by Account in Deg. and Min.	Meridional Distance in Deg. and Min.	Longitude by Account in Deg. and Min.
E.	W.			
	~~127.5~~	49.39 North	02.07 West	05.14 W.
	127.5	48.48 North		08.27 W.

	H	K	F. of 5 Feet.	C.	Wind and Weather.	
Afternoon.	2	6	—	W S.W.	N.E	Rain and Snow
	4	6	—	S.W		
	6	5	8			Rain and Snow.
	8	7	1	S.W. by W.	N.E. by E.	Rain
	10	7	—	W.S.W	E.N.E.	Rain
After Midnight.	12	7	1		N.E. by N.	Rain
	2	7	—		N.E.	Lightning
	4	6	8	SW by W.	N. E. by E.	
	6	7	2	W.S.W.	N: E.	
	8	7	—		E.N.E.	Hail and Rain
	10	6	2			Rain
	12	6	6		E.	Rain
	Sum is 79 — 8				Which doubled is Min. 159.6	

Month Days	Week Days	Month and Year.	Course.	Distance sailed in Minutes.	Diff. Lat. in Min.	
					N.	S.
26	h	Jan. 1770.	swbyw $\frac{1}{2}$ w	158		73.6

2 The 25th of *January*, 1770, hard Gales of variable Winds, with some Snow, Hail and Rain.

Our Top-fails reefed, and so have been ever since we saw the *Lizard*. A great swelling Sea following us, and setting towards the S.S.W.

Our Course and Distance I judge to be S. W. by W. half W. 158 Min. with Latitude, Meridional Distance and Longitude, as in the Columns underneath.

	d. m.		d. m.
☉ Zenith Distance	_____	☉ Mag. Amplitude	_____
☉ Declination	_____	☉ True Amplitude	_____
Lat. by Observation	_____	Variation	_____

Depart. in Min.		Latitude by Account in Deg. and Min.	Meridional Distance in Deg. and Min.	Longitude by Account in Deg. and Min.
E.	W.			
	139.8	47.34 North	04.27 W.	11.58 W.

	H	K	F. of 5 Feet.	C.	Wind and Weather.	
Afternoon.	2	6	3	S.W b W.	E.	Hail and Rain
	4	7	3	S.W.	Handed Fore Top-Sail	Rain
	6	8	—		N.E.	Rain
	8	7	6			
	10	8	2			
After Midnight.	12	8	—			
	2	8	—			
	4	8	—			
	6	8	—			Rain
	8	8	1		Handed Main Top-sail	Rain
	10	6	7			
	12	6	2			

Sum is 90 — 4

Which doubled is Min. 180.8 Tenths

Month Days	Week Days	Month and Year.	Course.	Distance sailed in Minutes	Diff. Lat. in Min.	
					N.	S.
27	⊙	Jan. 1770	S.W.	180.5		125.9
						24.0
		Corrected by Observation.				
		Corrected.				149.9

On The 26th of January, 1770, bad Weather, very hard Gales, thick Air, with some Hail and Rain.

A great Sea after us, setting towards the S.S.W. for these three Days past.

By Observation the Ship hath out-run the Reckoning 24 Minutes South, which is attributed to the S.S.W. Sea.

Our Course and Distance corrected is S. W. by S. 3 Quarters W. 205 Minutes, with Meridional Distance, and Longitude as underneath.

	d. m.		d. m.
☉ Zenith Distance	63.36 S.	☉ Magnet. Amp.	10.02 WS.
☉ Declination	— 18.32 S.	☉ True Amplit.	28.16 WS.
Lat. by Observat.	45.04 N.	Variation	— 17.56 W.

Depart. in Min.		Latitude by	Meridional	Longitude by
E.	W.	Account in	Distance in	Account in
		Deg. and Min.	Deg. and Min.	Deg. and Min.
	129.4	45.28 North	06.36 W.	15.07 W.
	09.9	00.24 South	00.10 W.	00.14 W.
	139.3	45.04 N		

	H	K	F.	C.	Wind and Weather.	
			of 5 Feet.			
Afternoon.	2	5	7	S.W. by S.	N. E.	
	4	7	—		Set Main Top-Sail.	
	6	6	1		N.E. by N.	
	8	5	—			
	10	5	2	S.W. by W.	N.E.	
After Midnight.	12	4	3	S.W.	N.E.	Rain
	2	5	5		North	Rain
	4	6	3		NW. by N.	Set Fore Top-Sail
	6	6	1			
	8	6	2		North	
	10	6	—	SW by S $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N.N.E.	
	12	6	—			

Sum is 69 — 4

Which doubled is Min. 138.8 Tenths

Month Days	Week Days	Month and Year.	Course.	Distance sailed in Minutes	Diff. Lat. in Min.	
					N.	S.
28	D	Jan. 1770	sw bys $\frac{1}{2}$ w	137.9		104.2

☉ The 27th of *January*, 1770; close Weather, with some Rain, fresh Gales, and variable; with a great Sea from the N.N.E.

About 8 this Morning we saw a sail on our Larboard Quarter, so far off that we could but just discern her.

Our Course and Distance made good this 24 Hours, is S. 40d. 57m. W. or S. W. by S. half W. 138 Min. with Latitude, Meridional Distance, and Longitude, as hereunder.

	d. m.		d. m.
☉ Zenith Distance	_____	☉ Magnet. Amp.	42.01 ES.
☉ Declination	_____	☉ True Amplit.	25.46 ES.
Latitude by Observation	—	Variation	—16.15 W.

Depart. in Min.		Latitude by Account in Deg. and Min.	Meridional Distance in Deg. and Min.	Longitude by Account in Deg. and Min.
E.	W.			
	90.4	43.20 North	08.16 West	17.27 W.

Afternoon



	H	K	F.	C.	Wind and Weather:	
			of 5 Feet.			
Afternoon.	2	5	3	SSW.	N.N.E.	
	4	5	—			
	6	4	3			
	8	5	3		N. by E.	
	10	6	2			Rain
After Midnight.	12	5	5			Rain
	2	5	—			
	4	5	—		N. by W.	Rain
	6	5	3			Rain
	8	5	—			Rain
	10	5	3			
	12	4	8			
	Sum is 62			Which doubled is Min. 124		
Month	Week	Month and	Course.	Distance	Diff. Lat. in Min.	
Days	Days.	Year.			N.	S.
29	3	Jan. 1770.	S.S.W.	124		114.6

» The 28th of *January*, 1770, clear Weather, intermixed with Small Showers of Rain, fresh Gales, and a great Sea from the N.N.E.

About Six this Morning we saw two Sail on our Larboard-bow, which we judged were *French Men of War*, who chased us till Sun-set, and could not get upon us; then they lay by, so we lost Sight of them.

Our Course is S.S.W. 124 Minutes, with Latitude, Meridional Distance, and Longitude, as hereunder.

	d. m.		d. m.
☉ Zenith Distance	_____	☉ Mag. Amplitude	_____
☉ Declination	_____	☉ True Amplitude	_____
Lat. by Observation	_____	Variation	_____

Depart. in Min.		Latitude by Account in Deg. and Min.	Meridional Distance in Deg. and Min.	Longitude by Account in Deg. and Min.
E.	W.			
	47.4	41.25 North	09.03 W.	18.32 W..

	H	K	F. of 5 Feet.	C.	Wind and Weather.
Afternoon.	2	4	3	South	N.
	4	4	2		Split Main-Top-Sail Brought another too.
	6	5	—		
	8	5	2		N. N. E.
	10	5	6		Rain
After Midnight.	12	5	7		N. by E.
	2	5	5		Rain
	4	4	7		N. N. E. Rain
	6	5	3		
	8	6	1		N.E. by N.
	10	6	5		
	12	6	6		

Sum is 64 — 7

Which doubled is Min. 129.4

Month Days	Week Days.	Month and Year.	Course.	Distance sailed in Minutes.	Diff. Lat. in Min.	
					N.	S.
30	8	Jan. 1770.	South	129.4		129.4

♂ The 29th of *January*, 1770; fresh Gales uncertain Weather, and a N.N.E Sea after us.

Yesterday, about three in the Afternoon, in letting the Reef out of the Main-Top-Sail, it split; which we unbent, and brought another too immediately.

Our Course is South 129 Minutes, with Latitude, Meridional Distance, and Longitude, as hereunder.

	d. m.		d. m.
☉ Zenith Distance	_____	☉ Mag. Ampl.	_____
☉ Declination	_____	☉ True Ampl.	_____
Lat. by Observat.	_____	Variation	_____

Depart. in Min.		Latitude by Account in Deg. and Min.	Meridional Distance in Deg. and Min.	Longitude by Account in Deg. and Min.	
E.	W.				
		39.16 North	09.03 W.	18.32 W.	

Afternoon

	H	K	F. of 5 Feet.	C.	Wind and Weather.	
Afternoon.	2	6	1	South	N.N.E	
	4	6	3			
	6	6	—			
	8	6	2			Rain
	10	6	5		E.N.E.	
After Midnight.	12	6	2		N.E. by N.	Rain
	2	6	3		E.N.E	Rain
	4	6	—		N. by E. and N. by W.	
	6	5	—		N. by E. and E.N.E.	Rain
	8	5	5			
	10	5	8		N.E by N.	
	12	5	7			

Sum is 71 — 6

Which doubled is Min. 143.2

Month Days	Week Days	Month and Year.	Course.	Distance sailed in Minutes.	Diff. Lat. in Min.	
					N.	S.
31	24	Jan. 1770.	South.	143.2		143.2
		Corrected by Observation.				34.0
		Corrected.				177.2

‡ The 30th of *January*, 1770. Fresh Gales with small Showers of Rain, a great Sea from the N.N.E.

Since the 27th Instant, (the last Day of Observation) to this Day, I find we are more Southerly 34 Minutes than by Account; and with respect to the Sea) more Westerly 14 Minutes in Meridian Distance, which makes very near 17 Minutes in Longitude.

Our Course and Distance corrected by a good Observation, is S. 4d. 33m. W. or S. half W. 177.5 Minutes, with Latitude, Meridional Distance, and Longitude as hereunder.

	d. m.		d. m.
☉ <i>Zenith Distance</i>	53.47 S.	☉ <i>Mag. Ampl.</i>	09.07 WS.
☉ <i>Declination</i> —	17.28 S.	☉ <i>True Ampl.</i>	22.57 WS.
<i>Lat. by Observat.</i>	36.19 N.	<i>Variation</i> —	13.50 W.

<i>Depart. in Min.</i>		<i>Latitude by Account in Deg. and Min.</i>	<i>Meridional Distance in Deg. and Min.</i>	<i>Longitude by Account in Deg. and Min.</i>
E.	W.			
		36.53 N.	09.03 W.	18.32 W.
	14.8	00.34 S.	00.34 W.	00.17 W.
	14.8	36.19 N.		18.49

The Explanation of the preceding Journal.

IN this Journal, in the upper Part representing the Log-Book, there are five Columns and in the lower Part there are twelve Columns; all which have been described in the Directions immediately before the Journal (in Page 266.) The Business now is to explain the Manner of proceeding in this Journal, and that is thus; The first Page of the Journal (in Page 274) contains the Log-Board for the first Day after our departing the *Lizard*, which was *the 24th of January, 1760, at Noon, the Lizard bore N. 18 Minutes Distance, &c.* as in the Journal (Page 275) you may see.

Sunday | 0 But because the Week Day is expressed by a Character, which may not be understood by every one
Monday | 1
Tuesday | 2 (though it is convenient so to write them) you have
Wednesday | 3 here the Week Days with their Characters.
Thursday | 4 And because the *Lizard* did bear North 18 Minutes
Friday | 5 Distance, therefore make the Course South, and
Saturday | 6 place 18m. in the Column, under Distance, &c. then the Difference of Latitude is 18m. which accordingly place in the South Column, and subtract it from the *Lizard* Lat. 49d. 57m. the Remainder 49d. 39m. is the Lat. the Ship is in, at parting sight of Land; which accordingly is placed in the Column under Lat. by Account, &c. And in the last Column because the Course is South, place the Longitude of the *Lizard*, 5d. 14m. West, and all that Day's Work is done.

Then from the 24th Day at Noon, to the 25th Day at Noon, you have the Courses and Distances for every two Hours, with the Wind and Weather, as they are taken from the Log-board; and all other Circumstances attending, are there expressed; for the Particulars whereof, I refer to the Journal itself, in Page 274. The several Courses and Distances of this Day, may be reduced to three Courses; Thus, *The Work of the 24th of January, 1770, being the first Day's Sailing, in the preceding Journal, page 274.*

H	K.F.	H.	K.F.
At 4	WSW. 5.0	At 2	W. by N. 5.2
6	The same 5.6	That is W. by N.	10.4
8	The same 5.5	At 10	SW by W. 5.5
12	The same 6.5	8 The same	6
2	The same 6.1	Summed up is	11.5
4	The same 6.1	That is, SW. by W.	23 Min.
6	The same 6.3	Course.	Diff. N. S. E. W.
10	The same 6.0	W. S. W.	106.2 40.7 98.2
12	The same 6.0	W. by N.	10.4 2.9 10.2
Summed up is	53.1	SW. by W.	23.0 12.8 19.1
That is WSW. Min.	106.2	Distance	139.6 53.5 2.1
			Dep. 127.5

Difference of Latitude 51.4

As

As Diff. Lat. .. Dep. : : Radius .. T. Course.

As m. $51\frac{1}{8}$.. m. $127\frac{1}{8}$: : T. 45d. .. T. $68^{\circ}3'$ (SWly or WSW.

Then, As Sine Course .. Depart. : : Radius .. Distance.

As S. 68° d. $03m.$.. m. 127.5 : : S. 90° d. .. m. 137.4 .

So that the Course made good is S. 68° d. $03m.$ Westerly, or WSW. nearest, and the Distance 137 Min. 4 Tenths; which place in their proper Columns, as may be seen in the first Day of the Journal, at the Foot thereof in Page 274.

The Difference of Latitude m. $51\frac{1}{8}$ (or nearest 51 Min.) being Southerly, subtract from 49° d. $39m.$ the Latitude at parting Sight of Land, the Remainder 48° d. $48m.$ place under Latitude by Account, for the Latitude the Ship is now in.

Again, The Departure 127.5 Minutes being reduced into Degrees, makes 2° d. $7m.$ Westerly, which Place in the Column under Meridian Distance, &c. in Page 275.

Lastly, To find the Longitude the Ship is now in, you have both Latitudes, 49° d. $39m.$ and 48° d. $48m.$ the present Latitude, and the Latitude of the Day before, with the Departure Min. 127.5 , by which find the Difference of Longitude, as directed in Problem 5. of Mercator's Sailing, in Pages 96 and 97, where the Proportion is,

As the Difference of Latitude, is to the Departure, so is the Meridional Difference of Latitude, to the Difference of Longit.

d. m.

Min.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ } Lat. { 49.39 } Merid. Parts { 3442 } found in the Table
 25 } { 48.48 } { 3264 } of Merid. Parts.

The Meridional Difference of Latitude 78 Then say,

As $51m.$ $\frac{1}{8}$.. m. $127\frac{1}{8}$: : m. 78 .. $193.5m.$ or 3° d. $13m.$ Westerly, which being added to the Longitude of the Day before, 5° d. $14m.$ the Sum 8° d. $27m.$ West, is the present Longitude, which place in the last Column of the Journal; then that Day's Work is finished.

Then from the 25th Day at Noon, to the 26th Day at Noon (in the two next Pages of the Journal) the Courses and Distances for every two Hours, the Wind and Weather, with other Circumstances attending, taken from the Log-board, are set down; for the Particulars, see the Journal, in Pages 276 and 277.

Now the several Courses and Distances of this Day are reduced thus :

The Work of & the 25th of January, 1770, the second Day's Sailing in the preceding Journal, in Pages 276 and 277.

H.	K. F.	H	K.F.
First, 2 WSW. 6.		Secondly, 4 — SW.	6.
10 the same 7.		6 — The same	5.8
12 — 7.1		Summed up, is — —	11.8
2 — 7.		That is SW. — —	23.6
6 — 7.2		Thirdly, 8 SW. by W.	7.1
8 — 7.		4 The same	6.8
10 — 6.2		Summed up, is — —	13.9
12 — 6.6		That is SW. by W. — —	27.8
Summed up, is 54.1			
That is WSW. 108.2			

So that the Courses of this Day are these, WSW. m. 108.2 SW. m. 23.6, and SW. by W. m. 27.8, and by Chapter 3, Section 4. of Plane-Sailing, in Pages 64 and 65, may be reduced into one Course as follows.

Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
W.S.W.	108.2		41.5		100.0
S.W.	23.6		16.7		16.7
SW. by W.	27.8		15.4		23.1
Distance.	159.6	Lat.	73.6	Dep.	139.8

As Diff. Lat. .. Dep. : : Radius .. T. Course.

As m. 73.6 .. m. 139.8 : : T. 45d. .. T. 62d. 14m. South Westerly, or SW. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. is the Course made good.

As S. Course .. Departure : : Radius .. Distance.

As 62d. 14m. .. m. 139.8 : : S. 90d. .. 158 Minutes.

The Difference of Latitude m. 73.6 S. and the Depart. m. 139.8 West, make the Course S. 62d. 14m. W, or SW. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and the Distance 158 Min. which place in their respective Columns in the Journal for the Day proposed, in Pages 276 and 277.

Then the Difference of Latitude m. 73.6 or 1d. 14m. being subtracted from the Latitude of the Day before, 48d. 48m. the Remainder 47d. 34m. place under Latitude by Account, for the Latitude the Ship is now in, as in Page 277.

And the Departure m. 139.8 near 140 Minutes, being equal to 2d. 20m. is added to (because it's West, had it been East it should have been subtracted from) 2d. 7m. the Meridian Distance the Day before, and it makes 4d. 27m. West, for the Ship's whole Meridian Distance from the Lizard, which place under it's proper Tide, in Page 277.

Lastly, To find the Longitude the Ship is now in, you have the Latitude 48d. 48m, and 47d. 34m. the present Latitude, and the Latit. of the Day before, with the Depart. m. 139.8, by which you may find the Differ. of Longitude in this manner. ? 25

$\begin{matrix} 25 \\ 26 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{d. m.} \\ \text{Lat.} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} 48.48 \\ 47.34 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{Min.} \\ \text{Mer. Parts} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} 3364 \\ 3253 \end{matrix}$ found in the Table of Meridional Parts.

The Merid. Differ. of Latitude 111, And then say,

As m. 73.6 .. m. 139.8 :: m. 111 .. m. 210 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3d. 31m. Westerly, which being added to the Longitude of the Day before, 8d. 27m. the Sum 11d. 58m. West, is the present Longitude, which place in the last Column of the Journal, in Page 277; and the second Days Work is finished.

Again, In the two next Pages of the Journal, are the Courses Distance, Winds, &c. taken off the Log-Board from the 26th Day at Noon, to the 27th, which are wrought as follows.

The Work of the 26th of January, 1770, third Days Sailing in the preceding Journal.

Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
SW. by W.	12.6		7.0		10.5
SW. —	168.2		118.9		118.9
Distance.	180.8	Diff. Lat.	125.9	Dep.	129.4

As Diff. Lat. .. Departure :: Radius .. T. Course.

As m. 125.9 .. m. 129.4 :: T. 45d. .. T. 45d. 47m. South Westerly or SW. is the Ship's Course.

As S. Course .. Departure :: Radius .. Distance.

As S. 45d. 47m. .. m. 129.4 :: S. 90d. : 180.5. Minutes.

By the Work above, it's evident that the Difference of Latitude is m. 125.9 South, the Departure m. 129.4 West, which makes the Course S. 45d. 47m. W. or SW. and the Distance 180.5 Minutes very near, which place in the respective Columns in the Journal for the 27th of January, in Pages 278 and 279.

Then the Difference of Latitude m. 125.9, or near 126 Minutes, equal to 2d. 6m. South, subtracted from the Latitude of the Day before, 47d. 34m. Remainder is the Latitude by Account, the Ship is in 45d. 28m. N. which place in the 10th Column, in Page 279.

And the Departure 129 min. or 2d. 9m. West, being added to 4d. 27m. the Meridian Distance of the Day before, makes 6d. 36m. West, the whole Meridian Distance by Account from the Lizard, which place in the 11th Column of the Journal, in Page 279.

And now having both Latit. 47d. 34m. and 45d. 28m. with the Departure m. 129.4; by them find the Diff. of Long. thus,

$\begin{matrix} 26 \\ 27 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{Lat.} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} 47d. 34m. \\ 45d. 28m. \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{Merid. Parts} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} 3253 \\ 3009 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{Min.} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{found in} \\ \text{the Table of Meridional Parts} \end{matrix}$

The Meridional Difference of Longitude 244 Min.

As m. 125.9 .. m. 129.4 : : 184 m. .. 189.1 m. or 3d. 9m. West, the Difference of Longitude, and being added to the Longitude the Day before, 11d. 58m. the Sum 15d. 07m. is the Longitude (by Account) the Ship is now in ; which place in the last Column of the Journal, in Page 279 ; and this Day's Work (as to the Account, or Dead Reckoning) is finished.

But on the said 27th of *January* at Noon, by a good Observation of the Sun, I find the Latitude 45d. 4m. North, whereas by the Journal, the Latitude is 45d. 28m. North, their Difference is 24m. South, that is, the Ship by Observation is 24 Minutes more Southerly than by the Reckoning.

Wherefore, to correct the Latitude, place 24m. in the South Column, and add it to the Difference of Latitude m. 125.9, it makes min. 149.9 for the corrected Difference of Latitude ; also subtract it from 45d. 28m. (the Latitude by Account) to make it agree with the Observation, as you see is done in the Journal for the said 27th Day, in Pages 278 and 279.

Then to correct the Departure, consider according to the 9th Rule in the Directions for keeping a Journal, preceding it in Page 269, whether there be a Current or no, and consulting the written Journal, I find, "*A great Sea after us, setting towards the SSW. for these three Days past ;*" which I take to be the Cause of this Error of 24m. in Reckoning the Latitude ; and therefore (by Problem 2, of Plane Sailing, in Page 61.) find what Departure a SSW. Course, with Difference of Latitude 24m. will make, which is thus,

As S. 6 Points .. 24m. : : S. 2 Points .. m. 9.941 the Correction in the Departure, which place in the West Column, and add it to the Departure m. 129.4, it makes 139.3. for the corrected Departure : Also add it to 6d. 36m. (the Meridian Distance by Account) it makes 6d. 46m. the corrected Meridian Distance ; as you see in the 11th Column of the Journal in Page 279 : And to correct the Longitude by the 17th Rule for keeping a Journal (in Pages 270 and 271) is thus :

	d. m.		min.	
Lat. by {	Account 45.28	} Mer. Parts {	3069	} found in the T. of Merid. Parts.
	Observ. 45.04		3036	

Correction in Lat. - 24 Merid. Diff. Latit 33 Then,

As 24. .. m. 9.941 : : 33 Min. .. 13.67 Min. the Correction in Longitude West ; which being placed in the last Column, and added (for that by the Second of the 13th Rule preceding the Journal, in Page 270, the Ship had out-run the Reckoning) ..

to

to 15 Deg. 07 Min. the Longitude over it, the Sum 15d. 21m. write underneath, which is the correct Longitude the Ship is in.

Distance
Lastly, To find the Course and ~~Difference~~ agreeable to the Correction by Observation, you have the corrected Difference of Latitude and Departure; which, according to Problem 6. of Plane-Sailing, in Page 63, is thus:

As the corrected Difference of Latitude, is to the corrected Departure; so is Radius to the Tangent of the Course corrected: That is,

As m. 149.9 .. m. 139.3 : : T. 45d. .. T. 42d. 54m. South-Westerly, or SW. by S. thre Quarters W. is the corrected Course.

As S. Course .. Depart. : : Radius .. Distance.

As S. 42d. 54d, .. m. 139.3 : : S. 90d. .. 204.6m. correct Dist.

So that the Course and Distance corrected by Observation is SW. by S. three Quarters W. 205 Minutes nearly, which write in the Journal for the said Day, in Page 279. Then the whole is finished, and the Reckoning set to rights for that Time.

And now, having largely shewed the Manner of these three Days Sailing, how they are wrought, and placed in their proper Columns in the Journal, with an Example of a Correction by Celestial Observation; I leave the rest to the diligent Learner's Practice, for they are done after the same manner: And the 31st of January you'll meet with another Correction for your Trial, which you may perform, if you studiously compare this one Example with the preceding Rules and Directions, and with frequent Practice these will sufficiently enlighten the Way, the Manner how, and the Means whereby, to keep the Journal (in this easy and commodious new Method) with greater certainty than hath hitherto been taught.

And to invite all to keep their Sea Journals after this new Method, which I dare presume will nearly quadrate with the Forms practiced by the Ingenious; I have caused Paper Books to be ruled and intitled (in all Respects) like to the Journal foregoing.

Which you may be furnished with at reasonable Rates, by Messrs. MOUNT and PAGE, *Tower-Hill.*

Here follow several TABLES useful in Navigation, with their Description and Uses briefly and fully explained.

I. A Table of the Difference of Latitude
the Meridian.

Departure from

II. As

II. A Table of Meridional Parts, for the making *Mercator's Charts*, and working Questions in that Kind of Sailing.

III. A Table of proportional Parts, for supplying every Minute of Latitude in the Table of Meridional Parts.

IV. A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

V. A Table of Artificial Sines, Tangents, and Secants to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant, and Radius being 10.000000.

VI. A Table of Angles, which every Rhumb (or Point of the Compass) maketh with the Meridian.

All of them carefully Corrected, and exactly Printed.

C H A P. I. *The Explanation and general Use of the Table of Logarithms, and Table of Sines, Tangents, and Secants.*

THE Table of Logarithms being of more general Use than any other, I begin with it, although it be one of the last in this Book.

Section I. The Use of the Table of Ten Thousand Logarithms, beginning at Page 315.

THIS Table hath its first Page divided into six Columns, and all the following Pages into seven Columns, and containeth the Logarithms for all Numbers, increasing in their natural Order, from 1 to 10,000; after this Manner.

1. The First, Third, and Fifth Columns of Page 315, contain Numbers increasing in their natural Order from 1 to 100, the other three Columns contain the Logarithms of them.

2. The Left-hand Column of each following Page (from Page 316 to Page 317) contains Numbers increasing as before, from 100, to 999; the next five Columns of each Page, contain the Logarithms of all Numbers from 1000, to 9999: Those on the Left-hand Page are distinguished at the Top with the Figures 0|1|2|3|4, those on the Right-hand with the Figures 5|6|7|8|9.

3. The Numbers in the Left-hand Column, (under *Numb.*) in each Page, with the joining those Figures at the Top of the other Ten Columns, are extended from 1000 to 9999.

4. The Column of each Page, under *Diff.* at the Top, containeth the Difference of the Logarithm successively in that Column.

The Manner of Reading them, and their general Use, shall be explained in the following Propositions.

Proposition 1. *A whole Number, under 100, being given; to find the Logarithm thereof.*

The Rule. Turn to the Table of Logarithms, and in the First,

First, Third, or Fifth Column, of Page 315, under (Numb.) at the Top, look for the given Number, and in the next Column, under (Logar.) is the Logarithm sought.

Example. Suppose the given Number was 19; What is it's Logarithms?

Look in the first Column of Page 315, under (Num.) for 19, and in the next Column, under (Logar.) is 1.278754, which is the Logarithm of 19: After the same Manner you will find the

$$\text{Logarithm of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 10 \\ 45 \\ 100 \end{array} \right\} \text{ to be } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.301030 \\ 1.000000 \\ 1.653212 \\ 2.000000 \end{array} \right.$$

Note 1. In every Logarithm, the first Figure or Index (to the Left-hand, is called the Characteristic, Index, or Noting Figure, and it serveth to shew how many Places the Absolute or Natural Number, (thereunto belonging) doth contain.

Note 2. The Characteristic or Index of every Logarithm, is an Unit less than the Number of Places in it's correspondent Absolute Number.

That is,

All Numbers from 1 to 10, the First Figure of their Logarithms is 0, from 10 to 100, is 1; from 100 to 1000, is 2; from 1000 to 10.000 is 3; from 10.000 to 100.000, the Characteristic or Index of their Logarithm, is 4, &c.

Proposition 2. A Number that consists of three Places being given; to find it's Logarithm.

The Rule. Seek the given Number in the first Column of the Left-hand Page, under (Num.) at the Top; just against that Number, and in the next Column, under (o) at the Top, you will find a Number of six Places besides the Index Figure correspondent to the given Number; that intire Number is the Logarithm sought.

Example. I desire to know the Logarithm belonging to the Absolute Number 215?

In the first Column of Page 320 under (Num.) you'll find 215, and right against it in the next Column, under (o) at the Top, is .332438, besides 2 the Index Figure proper for 215, the intire Logarithm is 2.332438, for the Number 215.

In like Manner the Logarithm of

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 21.5 \\ 2.15 \\ 0.215 \\ 0.369 \\ 3.69 \\ 36.9 \\ 369. \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.332438 \\ 0.332438 \\ 1.332438 \\ 1.567026 \\ 0.567026 \\ 1.567026 \\ 2.567026 \end{array} \right.$$

T 4

Here Note. That when the given Number is a given Fraction, the Index hath a Dash over it, which by some is called a Negative, being it's the Index of a Logarithm whose correspondent Absolute Number is less than an Unit.

Proposition 3. A Number consisting of four Places given; to find the Logarithm thereof.

The Rule. Seek the three first Figures of the given Number in the Left-hand Column, under (Num.) and the Fourth or last Figure at the Top; then in the Common Angle of Meeting is a Number or six Places (besides the Index Figure) before which, if you place or prefix it's proper Characteristic or Index, you'll then have the Logarithm sought.

Example. What is the Logarithm of 2157?

In the Left-hand Column of Page (320) under (Num.) find 215, and 7 at the Top of the Page (321) then write against (215) and under 7, you'll find (besides its Index Figure) .333850; before which prefix it's proper Index 3, and it's 3.333850, the Logarithm of 2157. In like Manner,

The Logarithm of {	215.7	} is {	2.333850	} In Page
	21.57		1.333850	
	2.157		0.333850	
	0.2157		1.333850	
	0.02157		2.333850	
	0.002157		3.333850	
	0.3695		2.567614	
	0.3695		1.567614	
	3.695		0.567614	
	36.95		1.567614	
	369.5		2.567614	329.

Proposition 4. A Logarithm being given, to find the Absolute Number thereunto belonging.

This is but the Converse of the former Propositions, and therefore according to Chapter 1. Note 2. in Page 294.

The Rule is, 1. The Characteristic or Index, will declare of how many Places the Correspondent Absolute Number doth consist.

2. For if the Index be (0) or (1) seek the given Logarithm in Page 315, of the Table of Logarithms; and when it's (2) seek it in the following Pages after Page 315. But when it's 3, 4, or 5, &c. reject the Index and seek the remaining Figures among the Logarithms as before, and the Number against it is the Number sought.

Ex-

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Example. Let the given Logarithm be 0.698970. What is the Absolute Number belonging thereunto?

This Logarithm 0.698970 you will find in the second Column of Page 315, under (Logar.) at the Top, and right against it in the Left-hand Column under (Num.) there is (5) which is the Absolute Number sought.

Example 2. I demand the Absolute Number correspondent to this Logarithm 1.653212?

Look down the fourth Column of Page 315, and you'll find 1.653212 under (Logar.) to stand against 45 under (Num.) which is the Number required.

Example 3. What is the Absolute Number answerable to this Logarithm 2.332438?

The Characteristic or Index 2, sheweth the Number sought doth consist of three Places; and in the second Column of the Left-hand Page under (0) at the Top, in Page (320) you will find the aforesaid Figures 2.332438 to stand against (215) in the first Column under (Num.) therefore the given Number sought is 215.

Example 4. Suppose the given Logarithm be 3.333850; What is the Absolute Number agreeable thereunto?

Reject 3 the Index, which declareth the Number sought consists of four Places; and then looking down the second Column of the Left-hand Page, you will in Page (320) find the nearest, (less than .333850 the given Logarithm) to be .332438, and the Number against it in the Left-hand Column is (215); then look across the Pages in the same Line direct, towards the Right-hand, from the said 215, and under 7 at the Top in Page (321) you will find the given Logarithm .333850, therefore 215 in the Left-hand Column, and the 7 at the Top being put together, make 2157 the Number required.

Section II. The Use of the Table of Artificial Sines, Tangents, and Secants, beginning in Page 358.

THIS Table followeth next after the Table of Logarithms, and contains the Logarithmic Sine, Tangent, and Secant, to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant, after this Manner.

1. Every Page is divided into eight Columns, of which contains the Minutes of every six, the Logarithmic Sine, Tangent, and Secant, and Minutes.

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2. The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Left-} \\ \text{Right} \end{array} \right\}$ hand Column of each Page $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{under} \\ \text{over} \end{array} \right\}$ Min. at the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Head} \\ \text{Foot} \end{array} \right\}$ of the Table containeth the Minutes of those Degrees which are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{less} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than 45, and increase in their $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Descent} \\ \text{Ascen.} \end{array} \right\}$ from 0 to 60 Minutes.

The Explanation is in the Proposition following.

Proposition 5. To find the Sine, Tangent, and Secant of any Degree and Minute given.

The Rule. If the Degree be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{less} \\ \text{more} \end{array} \right\}$ than 45, it is found in those Columns which have the Words, Sine, Tangent, Secant, at the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Head} \\ \text{Foot} \end{array} \right\}$ of the Table,

Example 1. I demand the Sine, Tangent, and Secant of 25d. 15m.

Look for 25 Degrees, (in Page 408) at the Head or Top of the Table, in the first Column (of the Left-hand Page) under (Min.) at the Top, look downward for 15; against which, and (in Page 408) under (Sine) you will find 9.629980, which is the Sine of 25d. 15m. Also against 15, and under Tang. you have 9.673602, the Tangent of 25d. 15m. Likewise against 15, and under Secant, you have 10.043613, the Secant of 25d. 15m.

Example 2. Suppose you are to find the Sine, Tangent, or Secant of 33d. 45m.

Turn to 33 Degrees (in Page 424) at the Head of the Table, and in the first Column upon the Right-hand Page, under (Min.) at the Top. (of Page 425) find 45; right against which, and under (Sine) at the Head of the Table (in Page 425) you will find 9.744739, which is the Sine of 33d. 45m. Also against 45, and under (Tang.) you'll have 9.824893, the Tangent of 33d. 45m. Likewise against 45, and under (Secant) is 10.080154, the Secant of 33d. 45m.

Example 3. Let it be required to find the Sine, Tangent, or Secant of 56d. 15m.

Seek 56 Degrees (in Page 425) at the Foot or Bottom of the Table, and in the Right-hand Column of (Page 425) over (Min.) at the Foot of the Table look upwards for 15; then

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then against 15, and over Sine (at the Foot of the Table) you have 9.919846, the Sine of 56d. 15m. Also, against 15, and over (Tang.) you will find 10.175,107, the Tangent of 56d. 15m. Likewise against 15, and over (Secant) you'll find 10.255261 the Secant of 56d. 15m.

Example 4. Suppose it were required to find the Sine, Tangent, and Secant of 67d. 51m.

Run to 67 Degrees at the Foot of the Table, (in Page 401) and in the Right-hand Column of that Page, over (Min.) 51, in the Table, look upwards for 51; then against 51, in Page 402, you'll find the Sine of 67d. 51m. to be 9.96351; and the Tangent in the same Line, over Tang. to be 10.390326; also the Secant to 10.423621.

Proposition 5. A Sine, Tangent, or Secant being given; to find the Degrees and Minutes answering thereunto.

And that the Learner may the more readily turn to the Degree and Minute required, let him observe this brief Rule.

A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sine} \\ \text{Tang.} \\ \text{Secant} \end{array} \right\}$ and the 1st Figures $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\}$ less } than $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8494 \\ 10.0000 \\ 10.1505 \end{array} \right\}$
 is a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sine} \\ \text{Tang.} \\ \text{Secant more} \end{array} \right\}$ less } than 45 Degrees

Example 1. Suppose it was required to find the Degrees and Minutes answering to this Sine 9.739205.

This according to the preceding Rule, being the Sine of less than 45 Degrees, I run over the Columns which have (Sine) at the Head of the Table, and under 33 Degrees, and against 16, (in Page 424) I find the given Sine; therefore the Degrees and Minutes sought are 33d. 16m.

Example 2. Suppose you are to find the Degrees and Minutes correspondent to this Tangent 10.183966.

Running over the Columns which have (Tang.) at the Foot of the Table, you'll find (in Page 424) over 56 Degrees, and right against 47 Min. the nearest less to be 10.183893. Therefore the nearest corresponding Degree and Minute is 56d. 47m. In like manner do for any other.

Proposition 7. To find the Sine Complement, or Secant, Complement of a

The Rule. Subtract those Degrees, and then take the Sine

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Remainder according to Proposition 5, in Page 298 ; which will be the Sine Complement, Tangent Complement, or Secant Complement required.

Example. Suppose it be required to find the Sine Complement, Tangent Complement, or Secant Complement of 33d. 45m.

Subtract 33d. 45m. from 90 Degrees, the Remainder is 56d. 15m. whose Sine, Tangent, or Secant, according to Proposition 5, in Page 298, is the Sine Complement, Tangent Complement, or Secant Complement required.

Proposition 8. To find the Sine, Tangent, or Secant, of any Number of Degrees and Minutes, which exceed 90 Degrees.

The Rule. Subtract those Degrees and Minutes from 180 Degrees, and seek (according to Proposition 5, in Page 298) the Sine, Tangent, or Secant, of the Remainder, which will be the Sine, Tangent, or Secant required.

Example. Suppose you are to find the Sine of 132d. 17m.

Subtract 132d. 17m. from 180 Degrees, the Remainder is 47d. 43m. the Sine of which is the Sine required.

Proposition 9. To find the Complement Arithmetic of any Logarithm given.

The Complement Arithmetic of a Logarithm is, what it wanteth of 10.000000 or 20.000000, and is used to avoid Subtraction ; For finding it ; this is,

The Rule. Take the Residue or Remainder, of the first Figure to 9, and so of the rest, until you come to the last Figure, of which take its Remainder under 10, and it's done.

Example 1. I would have the Compl. Arithmetic of 9.625948 ?

For the first Figure 9 write 0 ; for 6, 3 ; for 2, 7 ; for 5, 4 ; for 9, 0 ; for 4, 5 ; and for the last Figure 8, write 2 : And so you have 0.374052, for the Complement Arithmetic sought.

Example 2. The Complement Arithmetic of 10.331327 is required ?

For 0 (always rejecting the first Figure, when there are two Figures in the Characteristic) write 9 ; and so on as before directed, and then you will have 9.668673, which is the Complement Arithmetic of 10.331327.

C H A P.

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Chapter II. *The Explanation and Use of the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian, in Page 306 and 307.*

THIS Table, though standing in so little Room as two Pages, will give the Difference of Latitude and Departure for any Distance run, under 10.000; and for every Quarter Point of the Compass.

The Course stands at the Head and Foot of the Table; at the Head it begins at $\frac{1}{4}$ Point, and then $\frac{1}{2}$ Point, $\frac{3}{4}$ Point, increasing forward to 4 Points.

At the Foot it begins at 4 Points, and then $4\frac{1}{4}$ Points, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Points, $4\frac{3}{4}$ Points, increasing backward to $7\frac{3}{4}$ Points.

The Distance run is placed in the two outermost Columns of each Page, under and over the Word Dist. both at the Right-hand and at the Left-hand, beginning at 1; and increasing downward to 10, about Half-way each Page; and then beginning at 1, and from thence increasing to 10, at the Foot of each Page.

The Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian stand under the Course at the Head of the Table, and over the Course at the Foot thereof; which are distinguished by the Words Lat. and Dep.

The Use of this Table shall be made evident in resolving a single Course (which is the first Case of Plane Sailing) and also a Traverse, in these following Propositions.

Proposition 10. Course and Distance run given; to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian?

Example 1. Admit a Ship Sails S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 6 Minutes, I demand the Difference of Lat. and Dep. from the Meridian?

On the Left-hand, in Page 306 (of the Table under $1\frac{3}{4}$ Point) and right against 6 Minutes under Dist. you will find (under the Word Lat.) 5.6492, and (under the Word Dep.) 2.0213, for the Difference of Latitude and Departure required.

But it may suffice if the Difference of Latitude and Departure taken only in Leagues or Minutes, and tenth Parts of a Minute, or Leagues, with this Allowance, that is,

If the Parts be	051	or more, for it set down	1	Tenth
	151		2	
	251		3	
	351		4	
	451		5	Tenths
	551		6	
	651		7	
	751		8	
			9	

And when the Parts are 951, or more, then make the Minutes or Leag. of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. from the Meridian $\frac{1}{2}$ more than they are in the Table; as for Instance in both Cases.

Instead of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.151 \\ 6.151 \\ 7.259 \\ 8.960 \\ 9.959 \end{array} \right\}$ set down $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 7.3 \\ 9. \\ 10 \end{array} \right\}$ Tenths.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 7.3 \\ 9. \\ 10 \end{array} \right\}$ Minutes or Leagues.

So then the aforesaid Example S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Distance 6 min. being sought in the Table, finds as by the above.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Difference of Lat. } 5.6492 \\ \text{Departure } - - 2.0213 \end{array} \right\}$ that is, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Min. } 5.6 \text{ Tenths.} \\ \text{Min. } 2.0 \text{ Tenths.} \end{array} \right\}$

Example 2. A Ship sails SSW. half W. 60 Minutes, I demand the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian?

To perform this, count 1 at the Beginning of the Table, to be 10, and 2 to be 20; 3, 30; 4, 40; 5, 50; 6, 60; &c. to 10, which stands for 100: According to this Direction, against 6 (which now stands for 60) on the Right-hand Page 307, and under $2\frac{1}{2}$ Points, stands 5.2915 under Lat. and 2.8284 under Dep. which makes the Diff. of Lat. 52.915, or Min. 52.9 Tenths, and the Dep. 28.284, or Min. 28.3 Tenths: For observe, That if the Distance be 6 Min. the Diff. of Lat. is 5.291, and Dep. 2.828, rejecting the last Figures, which are of little Value. But,

If the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60 \\ 600 \\ 6000 \end{array} \right\}$ Dist. be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The } 52.91 \\ 529.1 \\ 5291. \end{array} \right\}$ Diff. Lat. and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 28.28 \\ 282.8 \\ 2828.0 \end{array} \right\}$ Dep.

And after this Manner you must increase the Diff. of Lat. and Dep. as the Distance doth increase in a tenfold Ratio.

Example 5. Suppose a Ship sails ESE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 65m. I demand the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian?

This must be looked out of the Table at twice, that is, first find the Diff. of Lat. and Dep. for Dist. 60 Min. then find the Diff. of Lat. and Dep. for Dist. 5 Min. both under the same Course, and add both together, which will shew you the Diff. of Lat. and Dep. required; as hereunder you may see.

For Dist. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60 \\ 5 \\ 65 \end{array} \right\}$ The Diff. Lat. is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20.21 \\ 1.68 \\ 21.89 \end{array} \right\}$ and Dep. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 56.49 \\ 4.71 \\ 61.20 \end{array} \right\}$

That is, according to the former Directions, the Difference of Latitude 21.89, or Minutes 21.9 Tenths, and the Departure 61.20, or Minutes 61.2 Tenths, which was required.

Example 4. A Ship sails SW. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 137 Minutes, I demand the Difference of Lat. and Dep. from the Meridian?

This

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This must be taken out at thrice; that is, seek the Diff. of Lat. and Dep. for the Dist. in m. 100, for m. 30, and for m. 7, with the same Course; add them together, as hereunder is done.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Min.} \\ \text{For Dist. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 100 \\ 30 \\ 7 \\ \hline 137 \end{array} \right\} \text{Diff. Lat. is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 80.32 \\ 24.10 \\ 5.62 \\ \hline 110.04 \end{array} \right\} \text{ and Dep. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 39.57 \\ 17.87 \\ 4.17 \\ \hline 81.61 \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

That is, Diff. of Lat. is 110 Min. and Dep. is m. 81.6 Tenths.

Proposition 11. Several Courses and Distances given; to find the Diff. of Lat. and Depart. which is the resolving a Traverse.

Example. Admit a Ship sails WSW. 106.2m. then W. by N. m. 10.4 then SW. by W. 23m. I demand the Difference of Lat. and Dep. direct Course and Distance from the first Place?

These Courses and Distances are taken from the foregoing Journal, in Page 274, being what the Log-board made out for the first Day after departing from the Lizard.

In order to the working this by the Traverse Table, set down the several Courses, and Distances, as in the Table following.

Courses.	Dist. in min.	Difference of Lat.		Departure.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
W.S.W.	100.0		38.27		92.39
	6.0		2.30		5.54
	.2		.08		.18
W. by N.	10.0	1.95			9.81
	0.4	0.08			0.39
SW by W	20.0		11.11		16.63
	3.0		1.67		2.49
Summ'd up		2.03	53.43		127.43
Subtracted			2.03		
			51.40	Dep.	127.43

Then by Prob. 1. Find the Diff. of Lat. and Dep. for each several Course and Distance, which place in their proper Columns; that is, if the Course be North Easterly, place the Difference of Latitude in the North Column under N. and the Departure in the East Column under E. If the Course be N. Westerly, place the Difference of Latitude in the N. Column under N. and the Departure in the West Column under W.

If the Course be South Easterly, place the Diff. of Lat. in the S. Column under S. and the Dep. in the East Column under E, but if the Course be South Westerly, place the Diff. of Lat. in the S. Column under S. and the Dep. in the W. Column.

As

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As for Instance, in the foregoing Table; the first Course is WSW. the Distance 106.6m. which is parted into three Parts, viz. 100 and 6 and .2; and the Course being S. Westerly, I place the Difference of Latitude m.38.27 under S. and the Dep. m.92.39 under W. The like I do for the Distance 6, and also for .2, as is done for the Distance 100. The second Course is W. by N. the Distance 10.4, which is also looked out at twice; and the Diff. of Lat. 1.95, I place under N. and the Departure 9.81 under W. the like you must do for the rest.

Thus having found the Difference of Lat. and Departure for all the Courses, and inserted their several Diff. of Lat. and Departures in their proper Columns; the next thing is, to add up the N.E.S. and W. Columns, and set their Sums underneath.

Then subtract the North and South Columns, the less from the greater; and likewise the E. and W. Columns.

As in the foregoing Table, the Sum of N. Column is 2.03, of the S. 53.43, of the E. Column 0.00, and of the W. Column 127.43: And subtracting the N. Column from the S. the Remainder is 51.40, the Difference of Latitude Southerly.

And subtracting the E. Column from the W. the Remainder is 127.43 the Departure Westerly.

Now having the Difference of Latitude and Departure, you may find the Course and Distance by Chapter 3, Section 3, Problem 6, of Plane Sailing, in Page 63.

By which you will find the Course to be W. S. W. and the Distance 137 Minutes nearly, as you may see in the Journal for the first Day thereof, in Pages 274, 275, 288, and 289.

C H A P T E R III. The Use of the Table of Meridional Parts, beginning in Page 308.

THIS Table sheweth the Meridional Parts for every Minute of Latitude; and is thus to be understood.

In the first Column towards the Left-hand (of each Page) are the Degrees of Latitude from 1 to 89 Degrees: In the next six Columns are the Meridional Parts for every five Minutes of Lat. answering to the Degrees in the first Column; which on the Left-hand Page are distinguished with | 0m | 5m | 10m | 15m | 20m | 25m | and on the Right-hand Page, with | 30m | 35m | 40m | 45m | 50m | 55m | at the Head of the Table.

In the last Column of each Page towards the Right-hand is the Difference in Meridional Parts, to every five Minutes of Latitude; by the Help of which, and the following Table of Proportional Parts, the Meridional Parts to every Minute of Latitude may be adjusted.

Proposition

Prop. 12. To find the Merid. Parts to every 5 Min. of Latitude.

Examp. 1. Suppose the Latitude of 13d. 10m. be given; to find the Meridional Parts belonging to it?

Right against 13d. in the first Column of Page 308, and under 10m. (at the Head of the Table) in the 4th Column, you will find the Meridional Parts to be 797 Minutes.

Examp. 2. Admit you were to find the Meridional Parts answering to the Latitude 50d. 10m.?

Right against 50d. in the first Column in Page 310, and under 10m. (at the Head of the Table) in the 4th Column, you will find 3490, which are the Meridional Parts required.

Chap. IV. The Use of the Table of Proportional Parts, next following the Table of Meridional Parts, in Page 314.

THE Use of this Table, is to find the Meridional Parts to every Minute of Latitude.

Prop. 13. To find the Merid. Parts for every Minute of Latitude.

Example 1. Suppose it was required to find the Meridional Parts for the Latitude 21d. 23m.?

First, Find the Meridional Parts for the Latitude 21d. 20m. (20m. being the next even 5, less than 23m.) which you will find in Page 308, to be 1311; and right against 21d. in the last Column (noted with the Difference at the Head of the Table) you will find 5.

Secondly, With this Difference 5, go to the Table of Proportional Parts, in Page 314, and look 5 (in the first Column thereof) under D, which stands for Difference, and because 23m. is 3 more than 20, look under 3 at the Head of the Fourth Column; So then right against 5 in the first Column, and right under 3, you will find 3, which add to 1311, and it makes 1314 Minutes, the Meridional Parts for the Latitude 21d. 23m. required.

Example 2. Let it be required to find the Meridional Parts answering to the Latitude 51d. 49m.?

The next less than 49m. is 45m. therefore find the Meridional Parts for 51d. 45m. which is 3641, and right against 51d. in the Column of Difference is 8.

Now 49m. is 4m. above 45m. Therefore in the Table of Proportional Parts right against 8, and under 4, you will find the Proportional Parts to be 6; which add to 3641, makes 3647 Min. the Merid. Parts for the Lat. 51d. 49m. required.

And thus much may suffice for the Use of these Tables, and for this Discourse, which I leave to every Reader.

A TABLE of Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian.

Dif.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Point		$\frac{1}{2}$ Point		$\frac{3}{4}$ Point		1 Point		Dif.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	0.9988	0.0491	0.9952	0.0980	0.9892	0.1467	0.9808	0.1951	1
2	1.9976	0.0981	1.9903	0.1960	1.9784	0.2935	1.9616	0.3902	2
3	2.9964	0.1472	2.9855	0.2941	2.9675	0.4402	2.9424	0.5853	3
4	3.9952	0.1963	3.9807	0.3921	3.9567	0.5861	3.9232	0.7804	4
5	4.9940	0.2454	4.9759	0.4901	4.9459	0.7337	4.9040	0.9755	5
6	5.9927	0.2944	5.9711	0.5881	5.9351	0.8804	5.8847	1.1705	6
7	6.9915	0.3435	6.9663	0.6861	6.9243	1.0271	6.8655	1.3656	7
8	7.9903	0.3926	7.9615	0.7842	7.9134	1.1738	7.8463	1.5607	8
9	8.9891	0.4416	8.9567	0.8822	8.9026	1.3206	8.8271	1.7558	9
10	9.9879	0.4907	9.9519	0.9802	9.8918	1.4673	9.8079	1.9509	10
Dif.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dif.
	$7\frac{1}{4}$ Points		$7\frac{1}{2}$ Points		$7\frac{3}{4}$ Points		7 Points		

Dif.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point		1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Point		2 Points		Dif.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	0.9700	0.2430	0.9569	0.2903	0.9415	0.3369	0.9239	0.3827	1
2	1.9400	0.4860	1.9139	0.5806	1.8831	0.6738	1.8478	0.7654	2
3	2.9101	0.7289	2.8708	0.8709	2.8246	1.0107	2.7716	1.1480	3
4	3.8801	0.9719	3.8278	1.1612	3.7662	1.3476	3.6955	1.5307	4
5	4.8501	1.2149	4.7847	1.4515	4.7077	1.6845	4.6194	1.9133	5
6	5.8201	1.4579	5.7416	1.7417	5.6492	2.0213	5.5433	2.2961	6
7	6.7901	1.7009	6.6986	2.0320	6.5908	2.3582	6.4672	2.6788	7
8	7.7602	1.9438	7.6555	2.3223	7.5323	2.6851	7.3910	3.0614	8
9	8.7302	2.1868	8.6125	2.6146	8.4739	3.0320	8.3149	3.4441	9
10	9.7002	2.4298	9.5694	2.9029	9.4154	3.3689	9.2388	3.8268	10
Dif.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dif.
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Points		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points		6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Points		6 Points		

A TABLE of Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian.

Diff.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points		2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Points		3 Points		Diff.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	0.9040	0.4276	0.8819	0.4741	0.8577	0.5141	0.8315	0.5556	1
2	1.8080	0.8551	1.7638	0.9428	1.7155	1.0282	1.6629	1.1111	2
3	2.7120	1.2827	2.6458	1.4142	2.5732	1.5423	2.4944	1.6667	3
4	3.6160	1.7102	3.5277	1.8856	3.4302	2.0554	3.3259	2.2223	4
5	4.5200	2.1378	4.4100	2.3570	4.2887	2.5705	4.1574	2.7779	5
6	5.4240	2.5654	5.2915	2.8284	5.1464	3.0846	4.9888	3.3334	6
7	6.3280	2.9929	6.1734	3.2998	6.0041	3.5987	5.8208	3.8883	7
8	7.2320	3.4205	7.0554	3.7712	6.8618	4.1128	6.6518	4.4446	8
9	8.1360	3.8480	7.9373	4.2426	7.7196	4.6269	7.4837	5.0001	9
10	9.0400	4.2756	8.8192	4.7140	8.5773	5.1410	8.3147	5.5557	10
Diff.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Points		5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points		5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Points		5 Points		Diff.
	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	

Diff.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Points		3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Points		3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points		4 Points		Diff.
	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	
1	0.8032	0.5957	0.7730	0.6344	0.7410	0.6716	0.7071	0.7071	1
2	1.6064	1.1914	1.5460	1.2688	1.4819	1.3431	1.4142	1.4142	2
3	2.4096	1.7871	2.3190	1.9032	2.2229	2.0147	2.1213	2.1213	3
4	3.2128	2.3828	3.0920	2.5356	2.9638	2.6862	2.8284	2.8284	4
5	4.0161	2.9800	3.8651	3.1720	3.7048	3.3578	3.5356	3.5356	5
6	4.8193	3.5742	4.6381	3.8064	4.4457	4.0294	4.2427	4.2427	6
7	5.6225	4.1699	5.4111	4.4408	5.1867	4.7009	4.9498	4.9498	7
8	6.4257	4.7656	6.1841	5.0852	5.9276	5.3725	5.6569	5.6569	8
9	7.2289	5.3613	6.9571	5.7096	6.6686	6.0448	6.3640	6.3640	9
10	8.0321	5.9570	7.7301	6.3440	7.4095	6.7156	7.0711	7.0711	10
Diff.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Points		4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Points		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points		4 Points		Diff.
	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	

A Table of Meridional Parts.

The Deg. of Lat	The Minutes of each Degree.						The Difference
	om.	5m.	10m.	15m.	20m.	25m.	
	The Meridional Parts.						
0	0	5	10	15	20	25	5
1	60	65	70	75	80	85	5
2	120	125	130	135	140	145	5
3	180	185	190	195	200	205	5
4	240	245	250	2 55	260	265	5
5	300	305	310	315	320	325	5
6	361	360	371	376	381	386	5
7	421	426	431	436	441	446	5
8	482	487	492	497	502	507	5
9	542	547	552	557	562	568	5
10	603	6 08	613	618	623	628	5
11	664	669	674	679	684	690	5
12	725	730	736	741	746	751	5
13	787	792	797	802	807	812	5
14	848	854	859	864	869	874	5
15	910	916	921	926	931	936	5
16	973	978	983	988	994	999	5
17	1035	1041	1046	1051	1056	1061	5
18	1098	1103	1109	1114	1119	1125	5
19	1161	1167	1172	1177	1183	1188	5
20	1225	1230	1236	1241	1246	1252	5
21	1289	1295	1300	1305	1311	1316	5
22	1354	1359	1364	1370	1375	1381	6
23	1419	1424	1429	1435	1440	1446	6
24	1484	1490	1495	1500	1506	1511	6
25	1550	1556	1561	1567	1572	1578	6
26	1616	1622	1628	1633	1639	1644	6
27	1684	1689	1695	1700	1706	1712	6
28	1751	1757	1762	1768	1774	1780	6
29	1819	1825	1831	1837	1842	1848	6

		The Minutes of each Degree.							
		30m.	35m.	40m.	45m	50m.	55m.		
		The Meridional Parts.							
0	30	35	40	45	50	55	5		
1	90	95	100	105	110	115	5		
2	150	155	160	165	170	175	5		
3	210	215	220	225	230	235	5		
4	270	275	280	285	290	295	5		
5	330	335	341	346	351	356	5		
6	391	396	401	406	411	426	5		
7	451	456	461	466	471	476	5		
8	512	517	522	527	532	537	5		
9	573	578	583	588	593	598	5		
10	634	639	644	649	654	659	5		
11	695	700	705	710	715	720	5		
12	756	761	766	771	776	782	5		
13	818	823	828	833	838	843	5		
14	880	885	890	895	900	905	5		
15	942	947	952	957	962	968	5		
16	1004	1009	1014	1020	1025	1030	5		
17	1067	1072	1077	1082	1088	1093	5		
18	1130	1135	1140	1146	1151	1156	5		
19	1193	1199	1204	1209	1214	1220	5		
20	1257	1262	1268	1273	1278	1284	5		
21	1321	1327	1332	1338	1343	1348	5		
22	1386	1392	1397	1402	1408	1413	6		
23	1451	1457	1462	1468	1473	1479	6		
24	1517	1522	1528	1533	1539	1544	6		
25	1583	1589	1594	1600	1605	1611	6		
26	1650	1656	1661	1667	1672	1678	6		
27	1717	1723	1729	1734	1740	1746			
28	1785	1791	1797	1802	1808	1814			
29	1854	1860	1865	1871	1877	1883			

A Table of Meridional Parts.

The Deg. of Lat.	The Minutes of each Degree.						The Difference.
	om.	5m.	10m.	15m.	20m.	25m.	
	The Meridional Parts.						
30	1838	1894	1900	1906	1912	1917	6
31	1958	1964	1970	1976	1981	1987	6
32	2026	2034	2040	2046	2052	2058	6
33	2100	2105	2111	2117	2123	2129	6
34	2171	2177	2184	2190	2196	2202	6
35	2244	2250	2257	2263	2269	2275	6
36	2318	2324	2330	2337	2343	2349	6
37	2393	2399	2405	2411	2418	2424	6
38	2468	2475	2481	2487	2494	2500	6
39	2545	2551	2558	2564	2571	2577	6
40	2623	2629	2636	2642	2649	2655	6
41	2702	2708	2715	2722	2728	2735	7
42	2782	2788	2795	2802	2809	2815	7
43	2863	2870	2877	2884	2891	2897	7
44	2946	2953	2960	2967	2974	2981	7
45	3030	3037	3044	3051	3058	3065	7
46	3116	3123	3130	3137	3144	3152	7
47	3203	3210	3217	3225	3232	3240	8
48	3292	3299	3306	3314	3322	3329	8
49	3382	3390	3397	3405	3413	3420	8
50	3474	3482	3490	3498	3506	3514	8
51	3569	3577	3585	3593	3601	3609	8
52	3665	3673	3681	3690	3698	3706	8
53	3764	3772	3780	3789	3797	3806	8
54	3855	3873	3882	3890	3899	3907	8
55	3968	3977	3985	3994	4003	4012	9
56	4074	4083	4092	4101	4110	4119	9
57	4183	4192	4201	4210	4220	4229	9
58	4294	4304	4313	4323	4332	4342	10
59	4409	4419	4429	4438	4448	4458	10

A Table of Meridional Parts.

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The Deg of Lat.	The Minutes of each Degree.						The Difference.
	30m.	35m.	40m	45m.	50m.	55m.	
	The Meridional Parts.						
30	1923	1929	1935	1941	1946	1952	6
31	1993	1999	2005	2011	2017	2022	6
32	2064	2070	2076	2082	2088	2094	6
33	2135	2141	2147	2153	2159	2165	6
34	2208	2214	2220	2226	2232	2238	6
35	2281	2287	2293	2299	2306	2312	6
36	2355	2361	2368	2374	2380	2386	6
37	2430	2437	2443	2449	2456	2462	6
38	2506	2513	2519	2526	2532	2538	6
39	2584	2590	2597	2603	2610	2616	6
40	2662	2669	2675	2682	2688	2695	6
41	2742	2748	2755	2762	2768	2775	7
42	2822	2829	2836	2843	2849	2856	7
43	2904	2911	2918	2925	2932	2939	7
44	2988	2995	3002	3009	3016	3023	7
45	3073	3080	3086	3094	3101	3108	7
46	3159	3166	3173	3181	3188	3195	7
47	3247	3254	3262	3269	3277	3284	8
48	3337	3344	3352	3359	3367	3374	8
49	3428	3436	3443	3451	3459	3467	8
50	3521	3529	3537	3545	3553	3561	8
51	3617	3625	3633	3641	3649	3657	8
52	3714	3722	3731	3739	3747	3755	8
53	3814	3822	3831	3839	3848	3856	8
54	3916	3925	3933	3942	3951	3959	8
55	4021	4029	4038	4047	4056	4065	9
56	4128	4137	4146	4155	4164	4173	9
57	4238	4247	4257	4266	4275	4284	9
58	4351	4361	4370	4380	4390	4400	9
59	4468	4478	4488	4497	4507	4517	9

A Table of Meridional Parts.

The Deg. of Lat.	The Minutes of each Degree.						The Difference.
	0m.	5m.	10m.	15m.	20m.	25m.	
	The Meridional Parts.						
60	4527	4537	4547	4557	4568	4578	10
61	4609	4660	4670	4680	4691	4701	10
62	4775	4786	4796	4807	4818	4829	11
63	4905	4916	4927	4938	4949	4960	11
64	5039	5051	5062	5074	5085	5097	12
65	5179	5191	5203	5214	5226	5238	12
66	5324	5336	5348	5361	5373	5385	12
67	5474	5487	5500	5513	5526	5539	13
68	5631	5644	5658	5671	5685	5698	13
69	5795	5809	5823	5837	5851	5865	14
70	5966	5981	5995	6010	6025	6040	15
71	6146	6161	6177	6192	6208	6223	15
72	6335	6351	6367	6384	6400	6417	16
73	6534	6552	6569	6586	6603	6621	17
74	6746	6764	6782	6801	6819	6838	18
75	6970	6990	7009	7029	7048	7068	20
76	7210	7231	7252	7273	7294	7315	21
77	7467	7490	7512	7535	7557	7580	23
78	7745	7769	7793	7817	7842	7867	25
79	8046	8072	8099	8125	8152	8179	27
80	8375	8404	8433	8463	8492	8522	30
81	8739	8771	8803	8836	8869	8903	33
82	9145	9182	9218	9255	9292	9330	37
83	9506	9647	9689	9731	9774	9817	43
84	10137	10185	10234	10283	10334	10385	51
85	10765	10822	10881	10941	11002	11064	62
86	11533	11605	11679	11755	11832	11911	77
87	12522	12619	12719	12821	12927	13036	109
88	13916	14063	14216	14376	14543	14720	
89	16300	16590	16926	17289	17693	18153	

The Deg. of Lat.	The Minutes of each Degree.						The Difference.
	30m.	35m.	40m.	45m.	50m.	55m.	
	The Meridional Parts.						
60	4588	4598	4608	4618	4629	4639	10
61	4712	4722	4733	4743	4754	4764	10
62	4839	4850	4861	4872	4883	4894	11
63	4972	4983	4994	5005	5017	5028	11
64	5108	5120	5132	5143	5155	5167	12
65	5250	5263	5275	5287	5299	5311	12
66	5398	5411	5423	5436	5449	5461	13
67	5552	5565	5578	5591	5604	5617	13
68	5712	5725	5739	5753	5767	5781	14
69	5879	5894	5908	5922	5937	5951	14
70	6055	6070	6085	6100	6115	6130	15
71	6239	6255	6271	6287	6303	6319	16
72	6433	6450	6467	6483	6500	6517	17
73	6639	6656	6674	6692	6710	6728	18
74	6856	6875	6894	6913	6932	6951	19
75	7088	7108	7128	7149	7169	7189	20
76	7336	7358	7379	7401	7423	7445	22
77	7603	7626	7650	7673	7697	7721	24
78	7892	7917	7942	7968	7994	8020	26
79	8207	8234	8262	8290	8318	8347	28
80	8552	8583	8614	8644	8676	8707	31
81	8936	8970	9005	9039	9074	9110	36
82	9368	9407	9445	9485	9525	9565	40
83	9861	9906	9951	9996	10043	10089	46
84	10437	10489	10542	10597	10652	10707	55
85	11127	11192	11257	11324	11392	11462	68
86	11992	12075	12160	12247	12336	12428	89
87	13149	13266	13386	13511	13641	13776	
88	14906	15102	15311	15532	15770	16024	
89	18683	19309	20076	21065	22459	24842	

D.	1	2	3	4		D.	1	2	3	4
5	1	2	3	4		25	5	10	15	20
6	1	2	3	5		26	5	10	16	21
7	1	3	4	6		27	5	11	16	22
8	2	3	5	6		28	6	11	17	22
9	2	4	5	7		30	6	12	18	24
10	2	4	6	8		31	6	12	19	25
11	2	4	7	9		33	7	13	20	26
12	2	5	7	10		35	7	14	21	28
13	3	5	8	10		37	7	15	22	30
14	3	6	8	11		40	8	16	24	32
15	3	6	9	12		42	8	17	25	34
16	3	6	10	13		46	9	18	28	37
17	3	7	10	14		50	10	20	30	40
18	4	7	11	14		55	11	22	33	44
19	4	8	11	15		61	12	24	37	49
20	4	8	12	16		68	14	27	41	54
21	4	8	13	17		76	15	30	46	61
22	4	9	13	18		88	18	35	53	70
23	5	9	14	18		105	21	63	63	84
24	5	10	14	19		115	23	69	69	92

A TABLE of LOGARITHMS

For Numbers increasing in their Natural Order,
from an Unit to 10,000.

With a Table of Artificial SINES, TANGENTS, and
SECANTS, the RADIUS 10,000000 ; and to every
Degree and Minute of the *Quadrant*.

N.	Logar.	N.	Logar.	N.	Logar.
1	0.000000	34	1.531479	67	1.826075
2	0.301039	35	1.544068	68	1.832509
3	0.477121	36	1.556302	69	1.838849
4	0.602060	37	1.568202	70	1.845098
5	0.698970	38	1.579784	71	1.851258
6	0.778151	39	1.591065	72	1.857332
7	0.845098	40	1.602060	73	1.863323
8	0.903090	41	1.612784	74	1.869232
9	0.954242	42	1.623249	75	1.875061
10	1.000000	43	1.633468	76	1.880814
11	1.041393	44	1.643453	77	1.886491
12	1.079181	45	1.653212	78	1.892095
13	1.113943	46	1.662758	79	1.897627
14	1.146128	47	1.672098	80	1.903090
15	1.176091	48	1.681241	81	1.908485
16	1.204120	49	1.690196	82	1.913814
17	1.230449	50	1.698970	83	1.919078
18	1.255272	51	1.707570	84	1.924279
19	1.278754	52	1.716003	85	1.929419
20	1.301030	53	1.724276	86	1.934498
21	1.322219	54	1.732394	87	1.939519
22	1.342423	55	1.740363	88	1.944483
23	1.361728	56	1.748188	89	1.949390
24	1.380211	57	1.755875	90	1.954242
25	1.397940	58	1.763428	91	1.959041
26	1.414973	59	1.770852	92	1.963788
27	1.431364	60	1.778151	93	1.968483
28	1.447158	61	1.785330	94	1.973128
29	1.462398	62	1.792392	95	1.977724
30	1.477121	63	1.799340	96	1.982271
31	1.491362	64	1.806180	97	1.986772
32	1.505150	65	1.812913	98	1.991226
33	1.518514	66	1.819544	99	1.995635

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
100	2.000000	2.000434	2.000868	2.001301	2.001734	432
101	2.004321	2.004751	2.005180	2.005609	2.006038	428
102	2.008600	2.009026	2.009451	2.009876	2.010300	424
103	2.012837	2.013256	2.013680	2.014100	2.014520	419
104	2.017033	2.017451	2.017868	2.018284	2.018700	416
105	2.021189	2.021603	2.022016	2.022428	2.022841	412
106	2.025306	2.025713	2.026124	2.026533	2.026942	408
107	2.029484	2.029889	2.030295	2.030700	2.031104	404
108	2.033424	2.033826	2.034227	2.034628	2.035029	400
109	2.037426	2.037825	2.038223	2.038620	2.039017	396
110	2.041393	2.041787	2.042182	2.042575	2.042969	393
111	2.045323	2.045714	2.046105	2.046495	2.046885	389
112	2.049218	2.049606	2.049993	2.050380	2.050766	386
113	2.053078	2.053463	2.053846	2.054230	2.054613	382
114	2.056905	2.057286	2.057666	2.058046	2.058425	379
115	2.060698	2.061075	2.061452	2.061829	2.062206	376
116	2.064458	2.064832	2.065206	2.065580	2.065953	372
117	2.068186	2.068557	2.068928	2.069298	2.069668	369
118	2.071882	2.072250	2.072617	2.072985	2.073352	366
119	2.075547	2.075912	2.076276	2.076640	2.077004	363
120	2.079181	2.079543	2.079904	2.080266	2.080626	360
121	2.082785	2.083144	2.083503	2.083861	2.084219	357
122	2.086360	2.086716	2.087071	2.087426	2.087781	355
123	2.089905	2.090258	2.090611	2.090963	2.091315	351
124	2.093422	2.093772	2.094122	2.094471	2.094820	349
125	2.096910	2.097257	2.097604	2.097951	2.098297	346
126	2.100370	2.100715	2.101059	2.101403	2.101747	343
127	2.103804	2.104145	2.104487	2.104828	2.105169	340
128	2.107210	2.107549	2.107888	2.108227	2.108565	338
129	2.110590	2.110926	2.111262	2.111598	2.111934	335
130	2.113943	2.114277	2.114611	2.114944	2.115278	333
131	2.117271	2.117603	2.117934	2.118265	2.118595	330
132	2.120574	2.120903	2.121231	2.121560	2.121888	328
133	2.123852	2.124178	2.124504	2.124830	2.125156	325
134	2.127105	2.127429	2.127752	2.128076	2.128399	323
135	2.130334	2.130655	2.130977	2.131298	2.131619	321
136	2.133539	2.133858	2.134177	2.134496	2.134814	318
137	2.136721	2.137037	2.137354	2.137670	2.137987	315
138	2.139879	2.140194	2.140508	2.140822	2.141136	314
139	2.142015	2.142327	2.142639	2.142951	2.143263	311
140	2.146128	2.146438	2.146748	2.147058	2.147367	309
141	2.149219	2.149527	2.149835	2.150142	2.150449	307
142	2.152288	2.152594	2.152900	2.153205	2.153510	306

from 1 to 10000.

(317)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
100	2.001165	2.002596	2.003029	2.003407	2.003591	432
101	2.006466	2.006894	2.007321	2.007748	2.008174	428
102	2.010724	2.011147	2.011570	2.011993	2.012415	424
103	2.014940	2.015360	2.015779	2.016198	2.016615	419
104	2.019116	2.019532	2.019947	2.020361	2.020775	416
105	2.023252	2.023664	2.024075	2.024486	2.024896	412
106	2.027350	2.027757	2.028164	2.028571	2.028978	408
107	2.031408	2.031812	2.032216	2.032619	2.033021	404
108	2.035430	2.035830	2.036229	2.036629	2.037028	400
109	2.039414	2.039811	2.040207	2.040602	2.040998	395
110	2.043362	2.043755	2.044148	2.044540	2.044931	393
111	2.047275	2.047664	2.048053	2.048442	2.048830	389
112	2.051152	2.051538	2.051924	2.052309	2.052694	385
113	2.054996	2.055378	2.055760	2.056142	2.056524	382
114	2.058805	2.059185	2.059563	2.059942	2.060320	378
115	2.062582	2.062958	2.063333	2.063709	2.064083	376
116	2.066326	2.066699	2.067071	2.067443	2.067814	372
117	2.070038	2.070407	2.070776	2.071145	2.071514	369
118	2.073718	2.074085	2.074451	2.074816	2.075182	366
119	2.077368	2.077731	2.078094	2.078457	2.078819	363
120	2.080987	2.081347	2.081707	2.082067	2.082426	360
121	2.084576	2.084934	2.085291	2.085647	2.086004	357
122	2.088136	2.088490	2.088845	2.089198	2.089552	354
123	2.091667	2.092018	2.092370	2.092721	2.093071	351
124	2.095169	2.095518	2.095866	2.096215	2.096564	349
125	2.098644	2.098990	2.099335	2.099681	2.100026	346
126	2.102090	2.102434	2.102777	2.103119	2.103462	343
127	2.105510	2.105851	2.106191	2.106531	2.106870	340
128	2.108903	2.109241	2.109578	2.109915	2.110253	338
129	2.112270	2.112605	2.112940	2.113275	2.113609	335
130	2.115610	2.115943	2.116276	2.116608	2.116940	333
131	2.118926	2.119256	2.119586	2.119915	2.120245	330
132	2.122216	2.122543	2.122871	2.123198	2.123525	328
133	2.125481	2.125806	2.126131	2.126456	2.126781	325
134	2.128722	2.129045	2.129368	2.129690	2.130012	322
135	2.131039	2.131360	2.131680	2.132000	2.132319	320
136	2.135133	2.135451	2.135768	2.136086	2.136403	318
137	2.138303	2.138618	2.138934	2.139249	2.139564	315
138	2.141450	2.141763	2.142076	2.142389	2.142702	313
139	2.144574	2.144885	2.145196	2.145507	2.145818	311
140	2.147676	2.147985	2.148294	2.148603	2.148911	309
141	2.150756	2.151063	2.151370	2.151676	2.151982	306
142	2.153815	2.154119	2.154424	2.154728	2.155032	303

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
143	2.155336	2.155640	2.155943	2.156240	2.156549	303
144	2.158362	2.158664	2.158965	2.159266	2.159567	301
145	2.161368	2.161667	2.161967	2.162266	2.162564	299
146	2.164353	2.164650	2.164947	2.165244	2.165541	297
147	2.167317	2.167613	2.167908	2.168203	2.168497	295
148	2.170262	2.170555	2.170848	2.171141	2.171434	293
149	2.175186	2.173478	2.173768	2.174060	2.174351	291
150	2.176091	2.176381	2.176670	2.176959	2.177248	289
151	2.178977	2.179264	2.179552	2.179839	2.180126	287
152	2.181844	2.182129	2.182415	2.182700	2.182985	285
153	2.184691	2.184975	2.185259	2.185542	2.185825	283
154	2.187521	2.187803	2.188084	2.188366	2.188647	281
155	2.190332	2.190612	2.190892	2.191171	2.191451	279
156	2.193125	2.193403	2.193681	2.193959	2.194237	278
157	2.195900	2.196176	2.196452	2.196729	2.197005	276
158	2.198657	2.198932	2.199206	2.199481	2.199755	274
159	2.201397	2.201670	2.201943	2.202216	2.202488	272
160	2.204120	2.204391	2.204662	2.204933	2.205204	271
161	2.205826	2.207095	2.207365	2.207634	2.207903	269
162	2.209515	2.209783	2.210051	2.210318	2.210586	267
163	2.212188	2.212454	2.212720	2.212986	2.213252	266
164	2.214844	2.215109	2.215373	2.215638	2.215902	264
165	2.217484	2.217747	2.218010	2.218273	2.218535	262
166	2.220108	2.220370	2.220631	2.220892	2.221153	261
167	2.222716	2.222976	2.223236	2.223496	2.223755	259
168	2.225309	2.225568	2.225826	2.226084	2.226342	258
169	2.227887	2.228144	2.228400	2.228657	2.228913	256
170	2.230441	2.230704	2.230960	2.231215	2.231470	254
171	2.222996	2.233250	2.233504	2.233757	2.234011	253
172	2.235528	2.235781	2.236033	2.236285	2.236537	252
173	2.238046	2.238297	2.238548	2.238799	2.239049	250
174	2.240549	2.240799	2.241048	2.241297	2.241546	249
175	2.243038	2.243286	2.243534	2.243782	2.244030	248
176	2.245513	2.245759	2.246006	2.246252	2.246499	246
177	2.247973	2.248219	2.248462	2.248709	2.248954	245
178	2.250420	2.250664	2.250908	2.251151	2.251395	243
179	2.252853	2.253096	2.253338	2.253580	2.253822	242
180	2.255272	2.255514	2.255755	2.255996	2.256237	241
181	2.257679	2.257918	2.258158	2.258398	2.258637	239
182	2.260071	2.260310	2.260548	2.260787	2.261025	238
183	2.262451	2.262688	2.262925	2.263162	2.263399	237
184	2.264818	2.265054	2.265290	2.265525	2.265761	235
185	2.267172	2.267406	2.267641	2.267875	2.268110	234

from 1 to 10000.

(319)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
143	2.156852	2.157154	2.157457	2.157759	2.158061	302
144	2.159868	2.160168	2.160468	2.160769	2.161068	301
145	2.162863	2.163161	2.163460	2.163757	2.164055	299
146	2.165838	2.166134	2.166430	2.166726	2.167022	297
147	2.168792	2.169086	2.169380	2.169674	2.169968	295
148	2.171726	2.172019	2.172311	2.172603	2.172895	292
149	2.174641	2.174932	2.175222	2.175512	2.175802	291
150	2.177536	2.177825	2.178113	2.178401	2.178689	289
151	2.180413	2.180699	2.180986	2.181272	2.181558	287
152	2.183270	2.183554	2.183839	2.184123	2.184407	285
153	2.186108	2.186391	2.186674	2.186950	2.187239	283
154	2.188929	2.189209	2.189490	2.189771	2.190051	281
155	2.191730	2.192010	2.192289	2.192567	2.192846	279
156	2.194514	2.194792	2.195069	2.195345	2.195623	278
157	2.197281	2.197556	2.197832	2.198107	2.198382	276
158	2.200029	2.200303	2.200577	2.200850	2.201124	274
159	2.202761	2.203033	2.203305	2.203577	2.203848	272
160	2.205475	2.205745	2.206016	2.206285	2.206556	271
161	2.208172	2.208441	2.208710	2.208978	2.209247	269
162	2.210853	2.211120	2.211388	2.211654	2.211921	267
163	2.213518	2.213783	2.214049	2.214314	2.214579	265
164	2.216166	2.216430	2.216694	2.216957	2.217221	264
165	2.218798	2.219060	2.219322	2.219584	2.219846	262
166	2.221414	2.221675	2.221936	2.222196	2.222456	261
167	2.224015	2.224274	2.224533	2.224792	2.225051	259
168	2.226600	2.226858	2.227115	2.227372	2.227630	258
169	2.229170	2.229426	2.229682	2.229938	2.230193	256
170	2.231724	2.231979	2.232233	2.232488	2.232742	254
171	2.234264	2.234517	2.234770	2.235023	2.235276	253
172	2.236789	2.237041	2.237292	2.237544	2.237795	251
173	2.239299	2.239550	2.239800	2.240050	2.240300	250
174	2.241795	2.242044	2.242293	2.242541	2.242790	249
175	2.244277	2.244524	2.244772	2.245019	2.245266	248
176	2.246745	2.246991	2.247236	2.247482	2.247728	246
177	2.249191	2.249443	2.249687	2.249932	2.250176	245
178	2.251638	2.251881	2.252125	2.252367	2.252610	243
179	2.254064	2.254306	2.254548	2.254790	2.255031	242
180	2.256477	2.256718	2.256958	2.257198	2.257439	241
181	2.258877	2.259116	2.259355	2.259594	2.259833	239
182	2.261263	2.261501	2.261738	2.261976	2.262214	238
183	2.263636	2.263873	2.264109	2.264345	2.264582	237
184	2.265996	2.266232	2.266467	2.266702	2.266937	235
185	2.268344	2.268578	2.268812	2.269046	2.269279	234

(320)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
186	2.269513	2.269746	2.269980	2.270213	2.270446	233
187	2.271842	2.272074	2.272306	2.272538	2.272770	232
188	2.274158	2.274389	2.274620	2.274850	2.275081	230
189	2.276462	2.276691	2.276921	2.277151	2.277380	229
190	2.278754	2.278982	2.279210	2.279439	2.279667	228
191	2.281033	2.281261	2.281488	2.281715	2.281942	227
192	2.283301	2.283527	2.283753	2.283979	2.284205	226
193	2.285557	2.285782	2.286007	2.286232	2.286456	225
194	2.287802	2.288025	2.288249	2.288473	2.288696	223
195	2.290203	2.290257	2.290480	2.290702	2.290925	222
196	2.292256	2.292478	2.292699	2.292920	2.293141	221
197	2.294466	2.294687	2.294907	2.295127	2.295347	220
198	2.296665	2.296884	2.297104	2.297323	2.297542	219
199	2.298853	2.299071	2.299289	2.299507	2.299725	218
200	2.301030	2.301247	2.301464	2.301681	2.301898	217
201	2.303196	2.303412	2.303628	2.303844	2.304059	216
202	2.305351	2.305566	2.305781	2.305996	2.306210	215
203	2.307496	2.307710	2.307924	2.308137	2.308351	213
204	2.309630	2.309843	2.310056	2.310268	2.310481	212
205	2.311754	2.311966	2.312177	2.312389	2.312600	211
206	2.313867	2.314078	2.314289	2.314499	2.314710	210
207	2.315970	2.316180	2.316390	2.316599	2.316809	209
208	2.318063	2.318272	2.318481	2.318689	2.318898	208
209	2.320146	2.320354	2.320562	2.320769	2.320977	207
210	2.322219	2.322426	2.322633	2.322839	2.323046	206
211	2.324282	2.324488	2.324694	2.324899	2.325105	205
212	2.326336	2.326541	2.326745	2.326950	2.327154	204
213	2.328380	2.328583	2.328787	2.328991	2.329194	203
214	2.330414	2.330617	2.330819	2.331022	2.331225	202
215	2.332438	2.332640	2.332842	2.333044	2.333246	202
216	2.334454	2.334655	2.334856	2.335056	2.335257	201
217	2.336460	2.336660	2.336860	2.337060	2.337260	200
218	2.338456	2.338656	2.338855	2.339054	2.339253	199
219	2.340444	2.340642	2.340840	2.341039	2.341237	198
220	2.342423	2.342620	2.342817	2.343014	2.343212	197
221	2.344392	2.344589	2.344785	2.344981	2.345178	196
222	2.346353	2.346549	2.346744	2.346939	2.347135	195
223	2.348305	2.348500	2.348694	2.348889	2.349083	194
224	2.350248	2.350442	2.350636	2.350829	2.351023	193
225	2.352182	2.352375	2.352568	2.352761	2.352954	193
226	2.354108	2.354301	2.354493	2.354684	2.354876	192
227	2.356026	2.356217	2.356408	2.356599	2.356790	191
228	2.357935	2.358125	2.358316	2.358506	2.358696	190

from 1 to 10000.

(321)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
186	2.270679	2.270912	2.271144	2.271377	2.271609	233
187	2.273001	2.273233	2.273464	2.273696	2.273927	232
188	2.275311	2.275542	2.275772	2.276002	2.276232	230
189	2.277609	2.277838	2.278067	2.278296	2.278525	229
190	2.279895	2.280123	2.280351	2.280578	2.280806	228
191	2.282169	2.282395	2.282622	2.282849	2.283075	227
192	2.284431	2.284656	2.284882	2.285107	2.285332	226
193	2.286681	2.286905	2.287130	2.287354	2.287579	225
194	2.288920	2.289143	2.289366	2.289589	2.289812	223
195	2.291147	2.291369	2.291591	2.291813	2.292034	222
196	2.293362	2.293583	2.293804	2.294025	2.294246	221
197	2.295567	2.295787	2.296007	2.296226	2.296445	220
198	2.297760	2.297979	2.298198	2.298416	2.298635	219
199	2.299943	2.300160	2.300378	2.300595	2.300813	218
200	2.302114	2.302331	2.302547	2.302764	2.302980	217
201	2.304275	2.304490	2.304706	2.304921	2.305136	216
202	2.306425	2.306639	2.306854	2.307068	2.307282	215
203	2.308564	2.308778	2.308991	2.309204	2.309417	213
204	2.310693	2.310906	2.311118	2.311330	2.311542	212
205	2.312812	2.313023	2.313234	2.313445	2.313656	211
206	2.314920	2.315130	2.315340	2.315550	2.315760	210
207	2.317018	2.317227	2.317436	2.317645	2.317854	209
208	2.319106	2.319314	2.319522	2.319730	2.319938	208
209	2.321184	2.321391	2.321598	2.321805	2.322012	207
210	2.323252	2.323458	2.323664	2.323871	2.324077	206
211	2.325310	2.325516	2.325721	2.325926	2.326131	205
212	2.327359	2.327563	2.327767	2.327972	2.328176	204
213	2.329398	2.329601	2.329804	2.330008	2.330211	203
214	2.331427	2.331630	2.331832	2.332034	2.332236	202
215	2.333447	2.333649	2.333850	2.334051	2.334253	202
216	2.335458	2.335658	2.335859	2.336059	2.336259	201
217	2.337459	2.337659	2.337858	2.338058	2.338257	200
218	2.339451	2.339650	2.339849	2.340047	2.340246	199
219	2.341434	2.341632	2.341830	2.342028	2.342225	198
220	2.343409	2.343605	2.343802	2.343999	2.344196	197
221	2.345374	2.345570	2.345766	2.345961	2.346157	196
222	2.347330	2.347525	2.347720	2.347915	2.348110	195
223	2.349277	2.349472	2.349666	2.349860	2.350054	194
224	2.351216	2.351410	2.351603	2.351796	2.351989	193
225	2.353146	2.353339	2.353532	2.353724	2.353916	193
226	2.355068	2.355260	2.355451	2.355643	2.355834	192
227	2.356981	2.357172	2.357363	2.357554	2.357744	191
228	2.358886	2.359076	2.359266	2.359456	2.359646	190

D d

(322)
(400)

A Table of Logarithms,

Nº	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
229	2.359835	2.360025	2.360215	2.360404	2.360593	189
230	2.361728	2.361917	2.362105	2.362294	2.362482	188
231	2.363612	2.363800	2.363988	2.364176	2.364363	188
232	2.365488	2.365675	2.365862	2.366049	2.366236	187
233	2.367356	2.367542	2.367728	2.367915	2.368101	186
234	2.369216	2.369401	2.369587	2.369772	2.369958	185
235	2.371068	2.371253	2.371437	2.371622	2.371806	184
236	2.372912	2.373096	2.373280	2.373464	2.373647	184
237	2.374748	2.374932	2.375115	2.375298	2.375481	183
238	2.376577	2.376759	2.376942	2.377124	2.377306	182
239	2.378398	2.378580	2.378761	2.378943	2.379124	181
240	2.380211	2.380392	2.380573	2.380754	2.380934	181
241	2.382017	2.382197	2.382377	2.382557	2.382737	180
242	2.383815	2.383995	2.384174	2.384353	2.384533	179
243	2.385606	2.385785	2.385964	2.386142	2.386321	178
244	2.387390	2.387568	2.387746	2.387923	2.388101	178
245	2.389166	2.389343	2.389520	2.389697	2.389874	177
246	2.390935	2.391112	2.391288	2.391464	2.391641	176
247	2.392697	2.392873	2.393048	2.393224	2.393400	176
248	2.394452	2.394627	2.394802	2.394977	2.395152	175
249	2.396190	2.396374	2.396548	2.396722	2.396896	174
250	2.397940	2.398114	2.398287	2.398461	2.398634	173
251	2.399674	2.399847	2.400020	2.400192	2.400365	173
252	2.401400	2.401573	2.401745	2.401917	2.402089	172
253	2.403120	2.403292	2.403464	2.403635	2.403807	171
254	2.404834	2.405005	2.405175	2.405346	2.405517	171
255	2.406540	2.406710	2.406881	2.407051	2.407221	170
256	2.408840	2.408409	2.408579	2.408749	2.408918	169
257	2.409933	2.410102	2.410271	2.410440	2.410608	169
258	2.411620	2.411788	2.411956	2.412124	2.412292	168
259	2.413300	2.413467	2.413635	2.413802	2.413970	167
260	2.414973	2.415140	2.415307	2.415474	2.415641	167
261	2.416640	2.416807	2.416973	2.417139	2.417306	166
262	2.418301	2.418467	2.418633	2.418798	2.418964	165
263	2.419956	2.420121	2.420286	2.420451	2.420616	165
264	2.421604	2.421768	2.421933	2.422097	2.422261	164
265	2.423246	2.423410	2.423573	2.423737	2.423901	164
266	2.424882	2.425045	2.425208	2.425371	2.425534	163
267	2.426511	2.426674	2.426836	2.426999	2.427161	162
268	2.428135	2.428297	2.428459	2.428621	2.428783	162
269	2.429752	2.429914	2.430075	2.430236	2.430398	161
270	2.431364	2.431525	2.431685	2.431846	2.432007	161
271	2.432969	2.433129	2.433290	2.433450	2.433610	160

from 1 to 10000.						(³²³ 483)
N ^o	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
229	2.360783	2.360972	2.361161	2.361350	2.361539	185
230	2.362671	2.362859	2.363048	2.363236	2.363424	188
231	2.364551	2.364739	2.364926	2.365113	2.365301	188
232	2.366423	2.366610	2.366796	2.366983	2.367169	187
233	2.368287	2.368473	2.368659	2.368844	2.369030	186
234	2.370143	2.370328	2.370513	2.370698	2.370883	185
235	2.371991	2.372175	2.372360	2.372544	2.372728	184
236	2.373831	2.374015	2.374198	2.374382	2.374565	184
237	2.375664	2.375846	2.376029	2.376212	2.376394	183
238	2.377488	2.377670	2.377852	2.378034	2.378216	182
239	2.379305	2.379487	2.379668	2.379849	2.380030	181
240	2.381115	2.381296	2.381476	2.381656	2.381837	181
241	2.382917	2.383097	2.383277	2.383456	2.383636	180
242	2.384712	2.384891	2.385070	2.385249	2.385427	179
243	2.386499	2.386677	2.386855	2.387034	2.387212	178
244	2.388279	2.388456	2.388634	2.388811	2.388989	178
245	2.390051	2.390228	2.390405	2.390582	2.390758	177
246	2.391817	2.391993	2.392169	2.392345	2.392521	176
247	2.393575	2.393751	2.393926	2.394101	2.394276	176
248	2.395326	2.395501	2.395676	2.395850	2.396025	175
249	2.397070	2.397245	2.397418	2.397592	2.397766	174
250	2.398808	2.398981	2.399154	2.399327	2.399501	173
251	2.400538	2.400711	2.400883	2.401056	2.401228	173
252	2.402261	2.402433	2.402605	2.402777	2.402949	172
253	2.403978	2.404149	2.404320	2.404492	2.404663	171
254	2.405688	2.405858	2.406029	2.406199	2.406370	171
255	2.407391	2.407561	2.407731	2.407900	2.408070	170
256	2.409087	2.409257	2.409426	2.409595	2.409764	169
257	2.410777	2.410946	2.411114	2.411283	2.411451	169
258	2.412460	2.412628	2.412796	2.412964	2.413132	168
259	2.414137	2.414305	2.414472	2.414639	2.414806	167
260	2.415808	2.415974	2.416141	2.416308	2.416474	167
261	2.417472	2.417638	2.417804	2.417970	2.418135	166
262	2.419129	2.419295	2.419460	2.419625	2.419791	165
263	2.420781	2.420945	2.421110	2.421275	2.421439	165
264	2.422426	2.422590	2.422754	2.422918	2.423082	164
265	2.424064	2.424228	2.424392	2.424555	2.424718	164
266	2.425697	2.425860	2.426023	2.426186	2.426349	163
267	2.427324	2.427486	2.427648	2.427811	2.427973	162
268	2.428944	2.429106	2.429268	2.429429	2.429591	
269	2.430559	2.430720	2.430881	2.431042	2.431	
270	2.432167	2.432328	2.432488	2.432649	2.4	
271	2.433770	2.433930	2.434090	2.434249	2	

(224)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
272	2.434569	2.434728	2.434888	2.435048	2.435207	159
273	2.436163	2.436322	2.436481	2.436640	2.436798	159
274	2.437751	2.437909	2.438067	2.438226	2.438384	158
275	2.439333	2.439491	2.439648	2.439806	2.439964	158
276	2.440909	2.441066	2.441224	2.441381	2.441538	157
277	2.442480	2.442636	2.442793	2.442950	2.443106	157
278	2.444045	2.444201	2.444357	2.444513	2.444669	156
279	2.445604	2.445760	2.445915	2.446071	2.446226	155
280	2.447158	2.447313	2.447468	2.447623	2.447778	155
281	2.448706	2.448861	2.449015	2.449170	2.449324	154
282	2.450249	2.450403	2.450557	2.450711	2.450865	154
283	2.451786	2.451940	2.452093	2.452247	2.452400	153
284	2.453318	2.453471	2.453624	2.453777	2.453930	153
285	2.454845	2.454997	2.455149	2.455302	2.455454	152
286	2.456366	2.456518	2.456670	2.456821	2.456973	152
287	2.457882	2.458033	2.458184	2.458336	2.458487	151
288	2.459392	2.459543	2.459694	2.459845	2.459995	151
289	2.460898	2.461048	2.461198	2.461348	2.461498	150
290	2.462398	2.462548	2.462697	2.462847	2.462997	150
291	2.463893	2.464042	2.464191	2.464340	2.464489	149
292	2.465383	2.465532	2.465680	2.465829	2.465977	149
293	2.466868	2.467016	2.467164	2.467312	2.467460	148
294	2.468347	2.468495	2.468643	2.468790	2.468938	147
295	2.469822	2.469969	2.470116	2.470263	2.470410	147
296	2.471292	2.471438	2.471585	2.471732	2.471878	146
297	2.472756	2.472903	2.473049	2.473195	2.473341	146
298	2.474216	2.474362	2.474508	2.474653	2.474799	145
299	2.475671	2.475816	2.475962	2.476107	2.476252	145
300	2.477121	2.477266	2.477411	2.477555	2.477700	145
301	2.478566	2.478711	2.478855	2.478999	2.479143	144
302	2.480007	2.480151	2.480294	2.480438	2.480582	144
303	2.481443	2.481586	2.481729	2.481872	2.482016	143
304	2.482874	2.483016	2.483159	2.483302	2.483445	143
305	2.484300	2.484442	2.484584	2.484727	2.484869	142
306	2.485721	2.485863	2.486005	2.486147	2.486289	142
307	2.487138	2.487280	2.487421	2.487563	2.487704	141
308	2.488551	2.488692	2.488833	2.488973	2.489114	141
309	2.489958	2.490099	2.490239	2.490380	2.490520	140
310	2.491362	2.491502	2.491642	2.491782	2.491922	140
311	2.492760	2.492900	2.493040	2.493179	2.493319	139
312	2.494155	2.494294	2.494433	2.494572	2.494711	139
313	2.495544	2.495683	2.495822	2.495960	2.496099	139
314	2.496930	2.497068	2.497206	2.497344	2.497482	138

from 1 to 10000.

(325)
(405)

N ^o	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
272	2.43536	2.435526	2.435685	2.435844	2.436003	159
273	2.436957	2.437116	2.437275	2.437433	2.437592	159
274	2.438542	2.438700	2.438859	2.439017	2.439175	158
275	2.440122	2.440279	2.440437	2.440594	2.440752	158
276	2.441695	2.441852	2.442009	2.442166	2.442323	157
277	2.443263	2.443419	2.443576	2.443732	2.443888	157
278	2.444825	2.444981	2.445137	2.445293	2.445448	156
279	2.446382	2.446537	2.446692	2.446848	2.447003	155
280	2.447933	2.448088	2.448242	2.448397	2.448552	155
281	2.449478	2.449633	2.449787	2.449941	2.450095	154
282	2.451018	2.451172	2.451326	2.451479	2.451633	154
283	2.452553	2.452706	2.452859	2.453012	2.453165	153
284	2.454082	2.454235	2.454387	2.454540	2.454692	153
285	2.455606	2.455758	2.455910	2.456062	2.456214	152
286	2.457125	2.457276	2.457428	2.457579	2.457730	152
287	2.458638	2.458789	2.458940	2.459091	2.459242	151
288	2.460146	2.460296	2.460447	2.460597	2.460747	151
289	2.461640	2.461799	2.461948	2.462098	2.462248	150
290	2.463146	2.463296	2.463445	2.463594	2.463744	150
291	2.464639	2.464787	2.464936	2.465085	2.465234	149
292	2.466126	2.466274	2.466423	2.466571	2.466719	149
293	2.467608	2.467756	2.467904	2.468052	2.468200	148
294	2.469085	2.469233	2.469380	2.469527	2.469675	147
295	2.470557	2.470704	2.470851	2.470998	2.471145	147
296	2.472025	2.472171	2.472317	2.472464	2.472610	146
297	2.473487	2.473633	2.473779	2.473925	2.474070	146
298	2.474944	2.475090	2.475235	2.475381	2.475526	146
299	2.476397	2.476542	2.476687	2.476832	2.476976	145
300	2.477844	2.477989	2.478133	2.478278	2.478422	145
301	2.479287	2.479431	2.479575	2.479719	2.479863	144
302	2.480725	2.480869	2.481012	2.481156	2.481299	144
303	2.482159	2.482302	2.482445	2.482588	2.482731	143
304	2.483587	2.483730	2.483872	2.484015	2.484157	143
305	2.485011	2.485153	2.485295	2.485437	2.485579	142
306	2.486430	2.486572	2.486714	2.486855	2.486997	142
307	2.487845	2.487986	2.488127	2.488269	2.488410	141
308	2.489255	2.489396	2.489537	2.489677	2.489818	141
309	2.490661	2.490801	2.490941	2.491081	2.491222	140
310	2.492062	2.492201	2.492341	2.492481	2.492621	140
311	2.493458	2.493597	2.493737	2.493876	2.494015	139
312	2.494850	2.494989	2.495128	2.495267	2.495406	139
313	2.496237	2.496376	2.496514	2.496653	2.496791	139
314	2.497621	2.497759	2.497897	2.498035	2.498173	138

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
315	2.498311	2.498443	2.498588	2.498724	2.498862	138
316	2.599687	2.499824	2.499962	2.500100	2.500236	137
317	2.501059	2.501196	2.501333	2.501470	2.501607	137
318	2.502427	2.502564	2.502700	2.502837	2.502973	136
319	2.503791	2.503927	2.504063	2.504199	2.504335	136
320	2.505150	2.505286	2.505421	2.505557	2.505693	136
321	2.506505	2.506640	2.506775	2.506911	2.507046	135
322	2.507856	2.507991	2.508125	2.508260	2.508395	135
323	2.509202	2.509337	2.509471	2.509606	2.509740	134
324	2.510545	2.510679	2.510813	2.510947	2.511081	134
325	2.511883	2.512017	2.512150	2.512284	2.512417	133
326	2.513218	2.513351	2.513484	2.513617	2.513750	133
327	2.514548	2.514680	2.514813	2.514946	2.515079	133
328	2.515874	2.516006	2.516139	2.516271	2.516403	132
329	2.517196	2.517328	2.517460	2.517592	2.517724	132
330	2.518514	2.518645	2.518777	2.518909	2.519040	131
331	2.519828	2.519959	2.520090	2.520221	2.520352	131
332	2.521138	2.521269	2.521400	2.521530	2.521661	131
333	2.522444	2.522575	2.522705	2.522835	2.522966	130
334	2.523746	2.523876	2.524006	2.524136	2.524266	130
335	2.525045	2.525174	2.525304	2.525433	2.525563	129
336	2.526339	2.526468	2.526598	2.526727	2.526856	129
337	2.527630	2.527759	2.527888	2.528016	2.528145	129
338	2.528917	2.529045	2.529174	2.529302	2.529430	128
339	2.530200	2.530328	2.530456	2.530584	2.530712	128
340	2.531479	2.531607	2.531734	2.531862	2.531989	128
341	2.532754	2.532882	2.533009	2.533136	2.533263	127
342	2.534026	2.534153	2.534280	2.534407	2.534534	127
343	2.535294	2.535421	2.535547	2.535674	2.535800	126
344	2.536558	2.536685	2.536811	2.536937	2.537063	126
345	2.537819	2.537945	2.538071	2.538197	2.538322	126
346	2.539076	2.539202	2.539327	2.539452	2.539578	125
347	2.540329	2.540455	2.540580	2.540705	2.540830	125
348	2.541579	2.541704	2.541829	2.541953	2.542078	125
349	2.542825	2.542950	2.543074	2.543199	2.543323	124
350	2.544068	2.544192	2.544316	2.544440	2.544564	124
351	2.545307	2.545431	2.545554	2.545678	2.545802	124
352	2.546543	2.546666	2.546789	2.546913	2.547036	123
353	2.547775	2.547898	2.548021	2.548144	2.548266	123
354	2.549003	2.549126	2.549243	2.549371	2.549494	123
355	2.550228	2.550351	2.550473	2.550595	2.550717	122
356	2.551450	2.551572	2.551694	2.551816	2.551938	122
357	2.552668	2.552790	2.552911	2.553033	2.553154	121

from 1 to 10000.

(³²⁷
487)

N ^o	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
315	2.498999	2.499137	2.499275	2.499412	2.499550	138
316	2.500374	2.500511	2.500648	2.500785	2.500922	137
317	2.501744	2.501880	2.502017	2.502154	2.502290	137
318	2.503109	2.503246	2.503382	2.503518	2.503654	136
319	2.504471	2.504607	2.504743	2.504878	2.505014	136
320	2.505828	2.505963	2.506099	2.506234	2.506370	136
321	2.507181	2.507316	2.507451	2.507586	2.507721	135
322	2.508530	2.508664	2.508799	2.508933	2.509068	135
323	2.509874	2.510008	2.510143	2.510277	2.510411	134
324	2.511215	2.511348	2.511482	2.511626	2.511750	134
325	2.512551	2.512684	2.512818	2.512951	2.513084	133
326	2.513883	2.514016	2.514149	2.514282	2.514415	133
327	2.515211	2.515344	2.515476	2.515609	2.515741	133
328	2.516535	2.516668	2.516800	2.516932	2.517064	132
329	2.517855	2.517987	2.518119	2.518251	2.518382	132
330	2.519171	2.519303	2.519434	2.519565	2.519697	132
331	2.520483	2.520614	2.520745	2.520876	2.521007	131
332	2.521792	2.521922	2.522053	2.522183	2.522314	131
333	2.523096	2.523226	2.523356	2.523486	2.523616	130
334	2.524396	2.524526	2.524656	2.524785	2.524915	130
335	2.525692	2.525822	2.525951	2.526081	2.526210	129
336	2.526985	2.527114	2.527243	2.527372	2.527501	129
337	2.528274	2.528402	2.528531	2.528660	2.528788	129
338	2.529559	2.529687	2.529815	2.529943	2.530072	128
339	2.530840	2.530968	2.531095	2.531223	2.531351	128
340	2.532117	2.532245	2.532372	2.532500	2.532627	128
341	2.533391	2.533518	2.533645	2.533772	2.533899	127
342	2.534661	2.534787	2.534914	2.535041	2.535167	127
343	2.535927	2.536053	2.536179	2.536306	2.536432	126
344	2.537189	2.537315	2.537441	2.537567	2.537693	126
345	2.538448	2.538574	2.538699	2.538825	2.538951	126
346	2.539703	2.539829	2.539954	2.540079	2.540204	125
347	2.540955	2.541080	2.541205	2.541330	2.541454	125
348	2.542203	2.542327	2.542452	2.542576	2.542701	125
349	2.543447	2.543571	2.543696	2.543820	2.543944	124
350	2.544688	2.544812	2.544936	2.545060	2.545183	124
351	2.545925	2.546049	2.546172	2.546296	2.546419	124
352	2.547159	2.547282	2.547405	2.547529	2.547652	123
353	2.548389	2.548512	2.548635	2.548758	2.548881	123
354	2.549616	2.549739	2.549861	2.549984	2.550106	123
355	2.550840	2.550962	2.551084	2.551206	2.551328	122
356	2.552059	2.552181	2.552303	2.552425	2.552546	122
357	2.553276	2.553397	2.553519	2.553640	2.553762	121

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A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
358	2.553883	2.554004	2.554120	2.554247	2.554368	121
359	2.555094	2.555215	2.555336	2.555457	2.555578	121
360	2.556302	2.556423	2.556544	2.556664	2.556785	121
361	2.557507	2.557627	2.557748	2.557868	2.557988	120
362	2.558709	2.558828	2.558948	2.559068	2.559188	120
363	2.559907	2.560026	2.560146	2.560265	2.560385	120
364	2.561101	2.561221	2.561340	2.561459	2.561578	119
365	2.562293	2.562412	2.562531	2.562650	2.562768	119
366	2.563481	2.563600	2.563718	2.563837	2.563955	119
367	2.564666	2.564784	2.564903	2.565021	2.565139	118
368	2.565848	2.565966	2.566084	2.566202	2.566320	118
369	2.567026	2.567144	2.567262	2.567379	2.567497	118
370	2.568202	2.568319	2.568436	2.568554	2.568671	117
371	2.569374	2.569491	2.569608	2.569725	2.569842	117
372	2.570543	2.570660	2.570776	2.570893	2.571010	117
373	2.571709	2.571825	2.571942	2.572058	2.572174	116
374	2.572872	2.572988	2.573104	2.573220	2.573336	116
375	2.574031	2.574147	2.574263	2.574379	2.574494	116
376	2.575188	2.575303	2.575419	2.575534	2.575650	115
377	2.576341	2.576456	2.576572	2.576687	2.576802	115
378	2.577402	2.577607	2.577721	2.577836	2.577951	115
379	2.578639	2.578754	2.578868	2.578983	2.579097	114
380	2.579784	2.579898	2.580012	2.580126	2.580240	114
381	2.580925	2.581039	2.581153	2.581267	2.581381	114
382	2.582063	2.582177	2.582291	2.582404	2.582518	114
383	2.583199	2.583312	2.583425	2.583539	2.583652	113
384	2.584331	2.584444	2.584557	2.584670	2.584783	113
385	2.585461	2.585573	2.585686	2.585799	2.585912	113
386	2.586587	2.586700	2.586812	2.586925	2.587037	112
387	2.587711	2.587823	2.587935	2.588047	2.588160	112
388	2.588832	2.588944	2.589055	2.589167	2.589279	112
389	2.589950	2.590061	2.590173	2.590284	2.590396	112
390	2.591065	2.591176	2.591287	2.591398	2.591510	111
391	2.592177	2.592288	2.592399	2.592510	2.592621	111
392	2.593286	2.593397	2.593508	2.593618	2.593729	111
393	2.594392	2.594503	2.594613	2.594724	2.594834	110
394	2.595496	2.595606	2.595717	2.595827	2.595937	110
395	2.596597	2.596707	2.596817	2.596927	2.597037	110
396	2.597695	2.597805	2.597914	2.598024	2.598134	110
397	2.598790	2.598900	2.599009	2.599119	2.599228	109
398	2.599883	2.599992	2.600101	2.600210	2.600319	109
399	2.600973	2.601082	2.601190	2.601299	2.601408	109
400	2.602060	2.602168	2.602277	2.602386	2.602494	108



from 1 to 10000. (229)						
Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
358	2.554489	2.554610	2.554731	2.554852	2.554973	121
359	2.555699	2.555820	2.555940	2.556061	2.556182	121
360	2.556905	2.557026	2.557146	2.557266	2.557387	121
361	2.558108	2.558228	2.558348	2.558469	2.558589	120
362	2.559308	2.559428	2.559548	2.559667	2.559787	120
363	2.560504	2.560624	2.560743	2.560863	2.560982	119
364	2.561697	2.561817	2.561936	2.562055	2.562174	119
365	2.562887	2.563005	2.563125	2.563244	2.563362	119
366	2.564074	2.564192	2.564311	2.564429	2.564548	119
367	2.565257	2.565375	2.565494	2.565612	2.565730	118
368	2.566437	2.566555	2.566673	2.566791	2.566909	118
369	2.567614	2.567732	2.567849	2.567967	2.568084	118
370	2.568788	2.568905	2.569023	2.569140	2.569257	117
371	2.569959	2.570076	2.570193	2.570309	2.570426	117
372	2.571126	2.571243	2.571359	2.571476	2.571592	117
373	2.572291	2.572407	2.572523	2.572639	2.572755	116
374	2.573452	2.573568	2.573684	2.573800	2.573915	116
375	2.574610	2.574726	2.574841	2.574957	2.575072	116
376	2.575765	2.575880	2.575996	2.576111	2.576226	115
377	2.576917	2.577032	2.577147	2.577262	2.577377	115
378	2.578066	2.578181	2.578295	2.578410	2.578525	125
379	2.579212	2.579326	2.579441	2.579555	2.579669	114
380	2.580355	2.580469	2.580583	2.580697	2.580811	114
381	2.581495	2.581608	2.581722	2.581836	2.581950	114
382	2.582631	2.582745	2.582858	2.582972	2.583085	114
383	2.583705	2.583879	2.583992	2.584105	2.584218	113
384	2.584896	2.585009	2.585122	2.585235	2.585348	113
385	2.586024	2.586137	2.586250	2.586362	2.586475	113
386	2.587149	2.587262	2.587374	2.587486	2.587599	112
387	2.588272	2.588384	2.588496	2.588608	2.588720	112
388	2.589391	2.589503	2.589614	2.589726	2.589838	112
389	2.590507	2.590619	2.590730	2.590842	2.590953	112
390	2.591621	2.591732	2.591843	2.591955	2.592066	111
391	2.592732	2.592843	2.592954	2.593064	2.593175	111
392	2.593840	2.593950	2.594061	2.594171	2.594282	111
393	2.594945	2.595055	2.595165	2.595276	2.595386	110
394	2.596047	2.596157	2.596267	2.596377	2.596487	110
395	2.597146	2.597256	2.597366	2.597476	2.597585	110
396	2.598243	2.598353	2.598462	2.598572	2.598681	110
397	2.599337	2.599446	2.599556	2.599665	2.599774	109
398	2.600428	2.600537	2.600646	2.600755	2.600864	109
399	2.601517	2.601625	2.601734	2.601843	2.601951	109
400	2.602602	2.602711	2.602819	2.602928	2.603036	108

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A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
401	2.603144	2.603253	2.603361	2.603469	2.603577	108
402	2.604226	2.604334	2.604442	2.604550	2.604658	108
403	2.605305	2.605413	2.605520	2.605628	2.605736	108
404	2.606381	2.606489	2.606596	2.606704	2.606811	107
405	2.607455	2.607562	2.607669	2.607777	2.607884	107
406	2.608526	2.608633	2.608740	2.608847	2.608954	107
407	2.609594	2.609701	2.609808	2.609914	2.610021	107
408	2.610660	2.610767	2.610873	2.610979	2.611086	106
409	2.611723	2.611829	2.611936	2.612042	2.612148	106
410	2.612784	2.612890	2.612996	2.613102	2.613208	106
411	2.613842	2.613947	2.614053	2.614159	2.614264	106
412	2.614897	2.615003	2.615108	2.615213	2.615319	105
413	2.615950	2.616055	2.616160	2.616265	2.616370	105
414	2.617000	2.617105	2.617210	2.617315	2.617420	105
415	2.618048	2.618153	2.618257	2.618362	2.618466	105
416	2.619093	2.619198	2.619302	2.619406	2.619511	104
417	2.620136	2.620240	2.620344	2.620448	2.620552	104
418	2.621176	2.621280	2.621384	2.621488	2.621592	104
419	2.622214	2.622318	2.622421	2.622525	2.622628	104
420	2.623249	2.623353	2.623456	2.623559	2.623663	103
421	2.624282	2.624385	2.624488	2.624591	2.624694	103
422	2.625312	2.625415	2.625518	2.625621	2.625724	103
423	2.626340	2.626443	2.626546	2.626648	2.626751	103
424	2.627366	2.627468	2.627571	2.627673	2.627775	102
425	2.628389	2.628491	2.628593	2.628695	2.628797	102
426	2.629410	2.629511	2.629613	2.629715	2.629817	102
427	2.630428	2.630529	2.630631	2.630733	2.630834	102
428	2.631444	2.631545	2.631647	2.631748	2.631849	101
429	2.632457	2.632558	2.632660	2.632761	2.632862	101
430	2.633468	2.633569	2.633670	2.633771	2.633872	101
431	2.634477	2.634578	2.634679	2.634779	2.634880	100
432	2.635484	2.635584	2.635685	2.635785	2.635886	100
433	2.636488	2.636588	2.636688	2.636789	2.636889	100
434	2.637490	2.637590	2.637690	2.637790	2.637890	100
435	2.638489	2.638589	2.638689	2.638789	2.638888	99
436	2.639486	2.639586	2.639686	2.639785	2.639885	99
437	2.640481	2.640581	2.640680	2.640779	2.640879	99
438	2.641474	2.641573	2.641672	2.641771	2.641870	99
439	2.642464	2.642563	2.642662	2.642761	2.642860	99
440	2.643453	2.643551	2.643650	2.643749	2.643847	98
441	2.644439	2.644537	2.644635	2.644734	2.644832	98
442	2.645422	2.645520	2.645619	2.645717	2.645815	98
443	2.646404	2.646502	2.646600	2.646698	2.646796	98

from 1 to 10000.

(321)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
401	2.603085	2.603794	2.603902	2.604010	2.604118	108
402	2.604766	2.604874	2.604982	2.605089	2.605197	108
403	2.605843	2.605951	2.606059	2.606166	2.606274	108
404	2.605918	2.607026	2.607133	2.607240	2.607348	107
405	2.607991	2.608098	2.608205	2.608312	2.608419	107
406	2.609060	2.609167	2.609274	2.609381	2.609488	107
407	2.610128	2.610244	2.610341	2.610447	2.610554	107
408	2.611192	2.611298	2.611405	2.611511	2.611617	106
409	2.612254	2.612360	2.612466	2.612572	2.612678	106
410	2.613313	2.613419	2.613525	2.613630	2.613736	106
411	2.614370	2.614475	2.614581	2.614686	2.614792	106
412	2.615424	2.615529	2.615634	2.615740	2.615845	105
413	2.616475	2.616580	2.616685	2.616790	2.616895	105
414	2.617524	2.617629	2.617734	2.617839	2.617943	105
415	2.618571	2.618675	2.618780	2.618884	2.618989	105
416	2.619615	2.619719	2.619823	2.619928	2.620032	104
417	2.620656	2.620760	2.620864	2.620968	2.621072	104
418	2.621695	2.621799	2.621903	2.622007	2.622110	104
419	2.622732	2.622835	2.622939	2.623042	2.623146	104
420	2.623766	2.623869	2.623972	2.624076	2.624179	103
421	2.624798	2.624901	2.625004	2.625107	2.625209	103
422	2.625827	2.625929	2.626032	2.626135	2.626238	103
423	2.626853	2.626956	2.627058	2.627161	2.627263	103
424	2.627878	2.627980	2.628082	2.628184	2.628287	102
425	2.628900	2.629002	2.629104	2.629206	2.629308	102
426	2.629919	2.630021	2.630123	2.630224	2.630326	102
427	2.630936	2.631038	2.631139	2.631241	2.631342	102
428	2.631951	2.632052	2.632153	2.632255	2.632356	101
429	2.632963	2.633064	2.633165	2.633266	2.633367	101
430	2.633973	2.634074	2.634175	2.634276	2.634376	100
431	2.634981	2.635081	2.635182	2.635283	2.635383	100
432	2.635986	2.636086	2.636187	2.636287	2.636388	100
433	2.636989	2.637089	2.637189	2.637289	2.637390	100
434	2.637990	2.638090	2.638190	2.638289	2.638389	99
435	2.638988	2.639088	2.639188	2.639287	2.639387	99
436	2.639984	2.640084	2.640183	2.640283	2.640382	99
437	2.640978	2.641077	2.641176	2.641276	2.641375	99
438	2.641970	2.642069	2.642168	2.642267	2.642366	99
439	2.642959	2.643058	2.643156	2.643255	2.643354	99
440	2.643946	2.644044	2.644143	2.644242	2.644340	98
441	2.644931	2.645029	2.645127	2.645226	2.645324	98
442	2.645913	2.646011	2.646109	2.646208	2.646306	98
443	2.646894	2.646991	2.647089	2.647187	2.647285	98

(332)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
444	2.647383	2.647481	2.647578	2.647676	2.647774	98
445	2.648360	2.648458	2.648555	2.648653	2.648750	97
446	2.649335	2.649432	2.649530	2.649627	2.649724	97
447	2.650307	2.650405	2.650502	2.650599	2.650696	97
448	2.651278	2.651375	2.651472	2.651569	2.651666	97
449	2.652246	2.652343	2.652440	2.652536	2.652633	97
450	2.653212	2.653309	2.653405	2.653502	2.653598	96
451	2.654176	2.654273	2.654369	2.654465	2.654562	96
452	2.655138	2.655234	2.655331	2.655427	2.655523	96
453	2.656098	2.656194	2.656290	2.656386	2.656481	96
454	2.657056	2.657151	2.657247	2.657343	2.657438	96
455	2.658011	2.658107	2.658202	2.658298	2.658393	95
456	2.658965	2.659060	2.659155	2.659250	2.659346	95
457	2.659916	2.660011	2.660106	2.660201	2.660296	95
458	2.660865	2.660960	2.661055	2.661150	2.661245	95
459	2.661813	2.661907	2.662002	2.662096	2.662191	95
460	2.662758	2.662852	2.662947	2.663041	2.663135	94
461	2.663701	2.663795	2.663889	2.663983	2.664078	94
462	2.664642	2.664736	2.664830	2.664924	2.665018	94
463	2.665581	2.665675	2.665768	2.665862	2.665956	94
464	2.666518	2.666612	2.666705	2.666799	2.666892	94
465	2.667453	2.667546	2.667640	2.667733	2.667826	93
466	2.668386	2.668479	2.668572	2.668665	2.668758	93
467	2.669317	2.669410	2.669503	2.669596	2.669689	93
468	2.670246	2.670339	2.670431	2.670524	2.670617	93
469	2.671173	2.671265	2.671358	2.671451	2.671543	93
470	2.672098	2.672190	2.672283	2.672375	2.672467	92
471	2.673021	2.673113	2.673205	2.673297	2.673389	92
472	2.673942	2.674034	2.674126	2.674218	2.674310	92
473	2.674861	2.674953	2.675045	2.675136	2.675228	92
474	2.675778	2.675870	2.675961	2.676053	2.676145	92
475	2.676694	2.676785	2.676876	2.676968	2.677059	91
476	2.677607	2.677698	2.677789	2.677881	2.677972	91
477	2.678518	2.678609	2.678700	2.678791	2.678882	91
478	2.679428	2.679519	2.679610	2.679700	2.679791	91
479	2.680335	2.680426	2.680517	2.680607	2.680698	91
480	2.681241	2.681332	2.681422	2.681513	2.681603	90
481	2.682145	2.682235	2.682326	2.682416	2.682506	90
482	2.683047	2.683137	2.683227	2.683317	2.683407	90
483	2.683947	2.684037	2.684127	2.684217	2.684307	90
484	2.684845	2.684935	2.685025	2.685114	2.685204	90
485	2.685742	2.685831	2.685921	2.686010	2.686100	89
486	2.686636	2.686726	2.686815	2.686904	2.686994	89

from 1 to 10000.

(333)
(418)

N ^o	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
444	2.647872	2.647969	2.648067	2.648165	2.648262	98
445	2.648848	2.648915	2.649043	2.649140	2.649237	97
446	2.649821	2.649919	2.650010	2.650113	2.650210	97
447	2.650793	2.650890	2.650987	2.651084	2.651181	97
448	2.651762	2.651859	2.651956	2.652053	2.652150	97
449	2.652730	2.652826	2.652923	2.653019	2.653116	97
450	2.653695	2.653791	2.653888	2.653984	2.654080	96
451	2.654658	2.654754	2.654850	2.654946	2.655042	96
452	2.655619	2.655714	2.655810	2.655906	2.656002	96
453	2.656577	2.656673	2.656769	2.656864	2.656960	96
454	2.657534	2.657629	2.657725	2.657820	2.657916	96
455	2.658488	2.658584	2.658679	2.658774	2.658870	95
456	2.659441	2.659536	2.659631	2.659726	2.659821	95
457	2.660391	2.660486	2.660581	2.660676	2.660771	95
458	2.661339	2.661434	2.661529	2.661623	2.661718	95
459	2.662285	2.662380	2.662474	2.662569	2.662663	95
460	2.663230	2.663324	2.663418	2.663512	2.663607	94
461	2.664172	2.664266	2.664360	2.664454	2.664548	94
462	2.665112	2.665206	2.665299	2.665393	2.665487	94
463	2.666050	2.666143	2.666237	2.666331	2.666424	94
464	2.666986	2.667079	2.667173	2.667266	2.667359	94
465	2.667920	2.668013	2.668106	2.668199	2.668293	93
466	2.668852	2.668945	2.669038	2.669131	2.669224	93
467	2.669782	2.669874	2.669967	2.670060	2.670153	93
468	2.670710	2.670802	2.670895	2.670988	2.671080	93
469	2.671636	2.671728	2.671821	2.671913	2.672005	93
470	2.672560	2.672652	2.672744	2.672836	2.672929	92
471	2.673482	2.673574	2.673666	2.673758	2.673850	92
472	2.674402	2.674494	2.674586	2.674677	2.674769	92
473	2.675320	2.675412	2.675503	2.675595	2.675687	92
474	2.676236	2.676328	2.676419	2.676511	2.676602	92
475	2.677150	2.677242	2.677333	2.677424	2.677516	91
476	2.678063	2.678154	2.678245	2.678336	2.678427	91
477	2.678973	2.679064	2.679155	2.679246	2.679337	91
478	2.679882	2.679973	2.680063	2.680154	2.680245	91
479	2.680789	2.680879	2.680970	2.681060	2.681151	91
480	2.681693	2.681784	2.681874	2.681964	2.682055	90
481	2.682596	2.682686	2.682777	2.682867	2.682957	90
482	2.683497	2.683587	2.683677	2.683767	2.683857	90
483	2.684396	2.684486	2.684576	2.684666	2.684756	90
484	2.685294	2.685383	2.685473	2.685563	2.685652	90
485	2.686189	2.686279	2.686368	2.686457	2.686547	89
486	2.687083	2.687172	2.687261	2.687351	2.687440	89

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A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
487	2.687529	2.687618	2.687707	2.687796	2.687885	89
488	2.688420	2.688509	2.688598	2.688687	2.688776	89
489	2.689309	2.689398	2.689486	2.689575	2.689664	89
490	2.690196	2.690285	2.690373	2.690462	2.690550	89
491	2.691081	2.691170	2.691258	2.691347	2.691435	88
492	2.691965	2.692053	2.692142	2.692230	2.692318	88
493	2.692847	2.692935	2.693023	2.693111	2.693199	88
494	2.693727	2.693815	2.693903	2.693991	2.694078	88
495	2.694605	2.694693	2.694781	2.694868	2.694956	88
496	2.695482	2.695569	2.695657	2.695744	2.695832	87
497	2.696356	2.696444	2.696531	2.696618	2.696706	87
498	2.697229	2.697316	2.697404	2.697491	2.697578	87
499	2.698100	2.698188	2.698275	2.698362	2.698448	87
500	2.698970	2.699057	2.699144	2.699230	2.699317	87
501	2.699838	2.699924	2.700011	2.700098	2.700184	87
502	2.700704	2.700790	2.700877	2.700963	2.701050	86
503	2.701568	2.701654	2.701741	2.701827	2.701913	86
504	2.702430	2.702517	2.702603	2.702689	2.702775	86
505	2.703291	2.703377	2.703463	2.703549	2.703635	86
506	2.704150	2.704236	2.704322	2.704408	2.704494	86
507	2.705008	2.705094	2.705179	2.705265	2.705350	86
508	2.705804	2.705890	2.705975	2.706061	2.706146	85
509	2.706718	2.706803	2.706888	2.706974	2.707059	85
510	2.707570	2.707655	2.707740	2.707826	2.707911	85
511	2.708421	2.708506	2.708591	2.708676	2.708761	85
512	2.709270	2.709355	2.709440	2.709524	2.709609	85
513	2.710117	2.710202	2.710287	2.710371	2.710456	85
514	2.710963	2.711048	2.711132	2.711216	2.711301	84
515	2.711807	2.711891	2.711976	2.712060	2.712144	84
516	2.712650	2.712734	2.712818	2.712902	2.712986	84
517	2.713490	2.713574	2.713658	2.713742	2.713826	84
518	2.714330	2.714414	2.714497	2.714581	2.714665	84
519	2.715167	2.715251	2.715335	2.715418	2.715502	84
520	2.716003	2.716087	2.716170	2.716254	2.716337	83
521	2.716838	2.716921	2.717004	2.717088	2.717171	83
522	2.717670	2.717754	2.717837	2.717920	2.718003	83
523	2.718502	2.718585	2.718668	2.718751	2.718834	83
524	2.719331	2.719414	2.719497	2.719580	2.719663	83
525	2.720159	2.720242	2.720325	2.720407	2.720490	83
526	2.720986	2.721068	2.721151	2.721233	2.721316	82
527	2.721811	2.721893	2.721975	2.722058	2.722140	82
528	2.722634	2.722716	2.722798	2.722881	2.722963	82
529	2.723456	2.723538	2.723620	2.723702	2.723784	82

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Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
487	2.687975	2.688004	2.688153	2.688242	2.688331	89
488	2.688865	2.688953	2.689042	2.689131	2.689220	89
489	2.689753	2.689841	2.689930	2.690019	2.690107	89
490	2.690539	2.690727	2.690816	2.690905	2.690993	89
491	2.691523	2.691612	2.691700	2.691788	2.691877	88
492	2.692406	2.692494	2.692583	2.692671	2.692759	88
493	2.693287	2.693375	2.693463	2.693551	2.693639	88
494	2.694166	2.694254	2.694342	2.694430	2.694517	88
495	2.695044	2.695131	2.695219	2.695306	2.695394	88
496	2.695919	2.696007	2.696094	2.696182	2.696269	87
497	2.696793	2.696880	2.696968	2.697055	2.697142	87
498	2.697665	2.697752	2.697839	2.697926	2.698013	87
499	2.698535	2.698622	2.698709	2.698796	2.698883	87
500	2.699404	2.699491	2.699578	2.699664	2.699751	87
501	2.700271	2.700357	2.700444	2.700531	2.700617	87
502	2.701136	2.701222	2.701309	2.701395	2.701482	86
503	2.701999	2.702086	2.702172	2.702258	2.702344	86
504	2.702861	2.702947	2.703033	2.703119	2.703205	86
505	2.703721	2.703807	2.703893	2.703979	2.704065	86
506	2.704579	2.704665	2.704751	2.704837	2.704922	86
507	2.705436	2.705522	2.705607	2.705693	2.705778	86
508	2.706291	2.706376	2.706462	2.706547	2.706632	85
509	2.707144	2.707229	2.707315	2.707400	2.707485	85
510	2.707996	2.708081	2.708166	2.708251	2.708336	85
511	2.708846	2.708931	2.709015	2.709100	2.709185	85
512	2.709694	2.709779	2.709863	2.709948	2.710033	85
513	2.710540	2.710625	2.710710	2.710794	2.710879	85
514	2.711385	2.711470	2.711554	2.711638	2.711723	84
515	2.712229	2.712313	2.712397	2.712481	2.712565	84
516	2.713070	2.713154	2.713238	2.713322	2.713406	84
517	2.713910	2.713994	2.714078	2.714162	2.714246	84
518	2.714749	2.714832	2.714916	2.715000	2.715084	84
519	2.715586	2.715669	2.715753	2.715836	2.715920	84
520	2.716421	2.716504	2.716588	2.716671	2.716754	83
521	2.717254	2.717338	2.717421	2.717504	2.717587	83
522	2.718086	2.718169	2.718253	2.718336	2.718419	83
523	2.718917	2.719000	2.719083	2.719165	2.719248	83
524	2.719745	2.719828	2.719911	2.719994	2.720077	83
525	2.720573	2.720655	2.720738	2.720821	2.720903	83
526	2.721398	2.721481	2.721563	2.721646	2.721728	82
527	2.722222	2.722305	2.722387	2.722469	2.722552	82
528	2.723045	2.723127	2.723209	2.723291	2.723374	82
529	2.723866	2.723948	2.724030	2.724112	2.724194	82

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A Table of Logarithms,

Nº	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
530	2.724276	2.724358	2.724440	2.724522	2.724603	82
531	2.725094	2.725176	2.725258	2.725340	2.725421	82
532	2.725912	2.725993	2.726075	2.726156	2.726236	82
533	2.726727	2.726809	2.726890	2.726972	2.727053	81
534	2.727541	2.727623	2.727704	2.727785	2.727866	81
535	2.728354	2.728435	2.728516	2.728597	2.728678	81
536	2.729165	2.729246	2.729327	2.729408	2.729489	81
537	2.729974	2.730055	2.730136	2.730217	2.730298	81
538	2.730782	2.730863	2.730944	2.731024	2.731105	81
539	2.731589	2.731669	2.731750	2.731830	2.731911	81
540	2.732394	2.732474	2.732555	2.732635	2.732715	80
541	2.733197	2.733277	2.733358	2.733438	2.733518	80
542	2.733999	2.734079	2.734159	2.734240	2.734320	80
543	2.734800	2.734880	2.734960	2.735040	2.735120	80
544	2.735599	2.735679	2.735758	2.735838	2.735918	80
545	2.736396	2.736476	2.736556	2.736635	2.736715	80
546	2.737195	2.737272	2.737352	2.737431	2.737511	79
547	2.737987	2.738067	2.738146	2.738225	2.738305	79
548	2.738781	2.738860	2.738939	2.739018	2.739097	79
549	2.739572	2.739651	2.739730	2.739810	2.739889	79
550	2.740363	2.740442	2.740521	2.740599	2.740678	79
551	2.741152	2.741230	2.741309	2.741388	2.741467	79
552	2.741939	2.742018	2.742096	2.742175	2.742254	79
553	2.742725	2.742804	2.742882	2.742961	2.743039	78
554	2.743510	2.743588	2.743666	2.743745	2.743823	78
555	2.744293	2.744371	2.744449	2.744528	2.744606	78
556	2.745075	2.745153	2.745231	2.745309	2.745387	78
557	2.745855	2.745933	2.746011	2.746089	2.746167	78
558	2.746634	2.746712	2.746790	2.746868	2.746945	78
559	2.747412	2.747489	2.747567	2.747645	2.747722	78
560	2.748188	2.748266	2.748343	2.748421	2.748498	77
561	2.748963	2.749040	2.749118	2.749195	2.749272	77
562	2.749736	2.749814	2.749891	2.749968	2.750045	77
563	2.750508	2.750586	2.750663	2.750740	2.750817	77
564	2.751279	2.751356	2.751433	2.751510	2.751587	77
565	2.752048	2.752125	2.752202	2.752279	2.752356	77
566	2.752816	2.752893	2.752970	2.753047	2.753123	77
567	2.753583	2.753660	2.753736	2.753813	2.753889	77
568	2.754348	2.754425	2.754501	2.754578	2.754654	77
569	2.755112	2.755189	2.755265	2.755341	2.755417	76
570	2.755875	2.755951	2.756027	2.756103	2.756180	76
571	2.756636	2.756712	2.756788	2.756864	2.756940	76
572	2.757396	2.757472	2.757548	2.757624	2.757700	76

from 1 to 10000.

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Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
530	2.724685	2.724767	2.724849	2.724931	2.725013	82
531	2.725503	2.725585	2.725667	2.725748	2.725830	82
532	2.726320	2.726401	2.726483	2.726564	2.726646	82
533	2.727134	2.727216	2.727297	2.727379	2.727460	81
534	2.727948	2.728029	2.728110	2.728191	2.728273	81
535	2.728759	2.728841	2.728922	2.729003	2.729085	81
536	2.729570	2.729651	2.729732	2.729813	2.729893	81
537	2.730378	2.730459	2.730540	2.730621	2.730702	81
538	2.731186	2.731266	2.731347	2.731428	2.731508	81
539	2.731991	2.732072	2.732152	2.732233	2.732313	81
540	2.732796	2.732876	2.732956	2.733037	2.733117	80
541	2.733598	2.733679	2.733759	2.733839	2.733919	80
542	2.734400	2.734480	2.734560	2.734640	2.734720	80
543	2.735200	2.735279	2.735359	2.735439	2.735519	80
544	2.735998	2.736078	2.736157	2.736237	2.736317	80
545	2.736795	2.736874	2.736954	2.737034	2.737113	80
546	2.737590	2.737670	2.737749	2.737829	2.737908	79
547	2.738384	2.738463	2.738543	2.738622	2.738701	79
548	2.739177	2.739256	2.739335	2.739414	2.739493	79
549	2.739968	2.740047	2.740126	2.740205	2.740284	79
550	2.740757	2.740836	2.740915	2.740994	2.741073	79
551	2.741540	2.741624	2.741703	2.741782	2.741860	79
552	2.742332	2.742411	2.742489	2.742568	2.742647	79
553	2.743118	2.743196	2.743275	2.743353	2.743431	78
554	2.743902	2.743980	2.744058	2.744130	2.744215	78
555	2.744684	2.744762	2.744840	2.744919	2.744997	78
556	2.745465	2.745543	2.745621	2.745699	2.745777	78
557	2.746245	2.746323	2.746401	2.746479	2.746556	78
558	2.747023	2.747101	2.747179	2.747256	2.747334	78
559	2.747800	2.747878	2.747955	2.748033	2.748110	78
560	2.748576	2.748653	2.748731	2.748808	2.748885	77
561	2.749350	2.749427	2.749504	2.749582	2.749659	77
562	2.750123	2.750200	2.750277	2.750354	2.750431	77
563	2.750894	2.750971	2.751048	2.751125	2.751202	77
564	2.751664	2.751741	2.751818	2.751895	2.751972	77
565	2.752433	2.752509	2.752586	2.752663	2.752740	77
566	2.753200	2.753277	2.753353	2.753430	2.753506	77
567	2.753966	2.754042	2.754119	2.754195	2.754272	77
568	2.754730	2.754807	2.754883	2.754960	2.755036	76
569	2.755494	2.755570	2.755646	2.755722	2.755799	76
570	2.756256	2.756332	2.756408	2.756484	2.756560	76
571	2.757016	2.757092	2.757168	2.757244	2.757320	76
572	2.757775	2.757851	2.757927	2.758003	2.758079	76

E. c

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A Table of Logarithms,

Nº	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
573	2.758155	2.758230	2.758306	2.758382	2.758458	76
574	2.758912	2.758988	2.759063	2.759139	2.759214	76
575	2.759668	2.759743	2.759819	2.759894	2.759970	75
576	2.760422	2.760498	2.760573	2.760649	2.760724	75
577	2.761176	2.761251	2.761326	2.761402	2.761477	75
578	2.761928	2.762003	2.762078	2.762153	2.762228	75
579	2.762679	2.762754	2.762829	2.762904	2.762978	75
580	2.763428	2.763503	2.763578	2.763652	2.763727	75
581	2.764176	2.764251	2.764326	2.764400	2.764475	75
582	2.764923	2.764998	2.765072	2.765147	2.765221	75
583	2.765669	2.765743	2.765818	2.765892	2.765966	74
584	2.766413	2.766487	2.766562	2.766636	2.766710	74
585	2.767156	2.767230	2.767304	2.767379	2.767453	74
586	2.767898	2.767972	2.768046	2.768120	2.768194	74
587	2.768638	2.768712	2.768786	2.768860	2.768934	74
588	2.769377	2.769451	2.769525	2.769599	2.769673	74
589	2.770115	2.770189	2.770263	2.770336	2.770410	74
590	2.770852	2.770926	2.770999	2.771073	2.771146	74
591	2.771587	2.771661	2.771734	2.771808	2.771881	73
592	2.772322	2.772395	2.772468	2.772542	2.772615	73
593	2.773055	2.773128	2.773201	2.773274	2.773348	73
594	2.773786	2.773860	2.773933	2.774006	2.774079	73
595	2.774517	2.774590	2.774663	2.774736	2.774809	73
596	2.775246	2.775319	2.775392	2.775465	2.775538	73
597	2.775974	2.776047	2.776120	2.776193	2.776265	73
598	2.776701	2.776774	2.776846	2.776919	2.776992	73
599	2.777427	2.777499	2.777572	2.777644	2.777717	72
600	2.778151	2.778224	2.778296	2.778368	2.778441	72
601	2.778874	2.778947	2.779019	2.779091	2.779163	72
602	2.779596	2.779669	2.779741	2.779813	2.779885	72
603	2.780317	2.780389	2.780461	2.780533	2.780605	72
604	2.781037	2.781109	2.781181	2.781253	2.781324	72
605	2.781755	2.781827	2.781899	2.781971	2.782042	72
606	2.782473	2.782544	2.782616	2.782688	2.782759	72
607	2.783189	2.783260	2.783332	2.783403	2.783475	71
608	2.783904	2.783975	2.784046	2.784118	2.784189	71
609	2.784617	2.784689	2.784760	2.784831	2.784902	71
610	2.785330	2.785401	2.785472	2.785543	2.785615	71
611	2.786041	2.786112	2.786183	2.786254	2.786325	71
612	2.786751	2.786822	2.786893	2.786964	2.787035	71
613	2.787460	2.787531	2.787602	2.787673	2.787744	71
614	2.788168	2.788239	2.788310	2.788381	2.788451	71
615	2.788875	2.788946	2.789016	2.789087	2.789157	71

from 1 to 10000.

(338)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
573	2.758533	2.758609	2.758685	2.758761	2.758836	76
574	2.759290	2.759366	2.759441	2.759517	2.759592	76
575	2.760045	2.760121	2.760196	2.760272	2.760347	75
576	2.760799	2.760875	2.760950	2.761025	2.761101	75
577	2.761552	2.761627	2.761702	2.761778	2.761853	75
578	2.762303	2.762378	2.762453	2.762529	2.762604	75
579	2.763053	2.763128	2.763203	2.763278	2.763353	75
580	2.763802	2.763877	2.763952	2.764027	2.764101	75
581	2.764550	2.764624	2.764699	2.764774	2.764848	75
582	2.765296	2.765370	2.765445	2.765520	2.765594	75
583	2.766041	2.766115	2.766190	2.766264	2.766338	74
584	2.766785	2.766859	2.766933	2.767007	2.767082	74
585	2.767527	2.767601	2.767675	2.767749	2.767823	74
586	2.768268	2.768342	2.768416	2.768490	2.768564	74
587	2.769008	2.769082	2.769156	2.769230	2.769303	74
588	2.769746	2.769820	2.769894	2.769968	2.770042	74
589	2.770484	2.770557	2.770631	2.770705	2.770778	74
590	2.771220	2.771293	2.771367	2.771440	2.771514	74
591	2.771955	2.772028	2.772102	2.772175	2.772248	73
592	2.772688	2.772762	2.772835	2.772908	2.772981	73
593	2.773421	2.773494	2.773567	2.773640	2.773713	73
594	2.774152	2.774225	2.774298	2.774371	2.774444	73
595	2.774882	2.774955	2.775028	2.775100	2.775173	73
596	2.775610	2.775683	2.775756	2.775829	2.775902	73
597	2.776338	2.776411	2.776483	2.776556	2.776629	73
598	2.777064	2.777137	2.777209	2.777282	2.777354	73
599	2.777789	2.777862	2.777934	2.778006	2.778079	72
600	2.778513	2.778585	2.778658	2.778730	2.778802	72
601	2.779236	2.779308	2.779380	2.779452	2.779524	72
602	2.779957	2.780029	2.780101	2.780173	2.780245	72
603	2.780677	2.780749	2.780821	2.780893	2.780965	72
604	2.781396	2.781468	2.781540	2.781612	2.781684	72
605	2.782114	2.782186	2.782258	2.782329	2.782401	72
606	2.782831	2.782902	2.782974	2.783046	2.783117	72
607	2.783546	2.783618	2.783689	2.783761	2.783832	71
608	2.784261	2.784332	2.784403	2.784475	2.784546	71
609	2.784974	2.785045	2.785116	2.785187	2.785259	71
610	2.785686	2.785757	2.785828	2.785899	2.785970	71
611	2.786396	2.786467	2.786538	2.786609	2.786680	71
612	2.787106	2.787177	2.787248	2.787319	2.787390	71
613	2.787815	2.787885	2.787956	2.788027	2.788098	71
614	2.788522	2.788593	2.788663	2.788734	2.788804	71
615	2.789228	2.789299	2.789369	2.789440	2.789510	71

(340)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
616	2.789581	2.789651	2.789722	2.789792	2.789863	70
617	2.790285	2.790356	2.790426	2.790496	2.790567	70
618	2.790988	2.791059	2.791129	2.791199	2.791269	70
619	2.791691	2.791761	2.791831	2.791901	2.791971	70
620	2.792392	2.792462	2.792532	2.792602	2.792672	70
621	2.793092	2.793162	2.793231	2.793301	2.793371	70
622	2.793790	2.793860	2.793930	2.794000	2.794070	70
623	2.794488	2.794558	2.794627	2.794697	2.794767	70
624	2.795185	2.795254	2.795324	2.795393	2.795463	69
625	2.795880	2.795949	2.796019	2.796088	2.796158	69
626	2.796574	2.796644	2.796713	2.796782	2.796852	69
627	2.797268	2.797337	2.797406	2.797475	2.797545	69
628	2.797960	2.798029	2.798098	2.798167	2.798236	69
629	2.798651	2.798720	2.798789	2.798858	2.798927	69
630	2.799341	2.799409	2.799478	2.799547	2.799616	69
631	2.800029	2.800098	2.800166	2.800236	2.800305	69
632	2.800717	2.800786	2.800854	2.800923	2.800992	69
633	2.801404	2.801472	2.801541	2.801609	2.801678	69
634	2.802089	2.802158	2.802226	2.802295	2.802363	68
635	2.802774	2.802842	2.802910	2.802979	2.803047	68
636	2.803457	2.803525	2.803594	2.803662	2.803730	68
637	2.804139	2.804208	2.804276	2.804344	2.804412	68
638	2.804821	2.804889	2.804957	2.805025	2.805093	68
639	2.805501	2.805569	2.805637	2.805705	2.805773	68
640	2.806180	2.806248	2.806316	2.806384	2.806451	68
641	2.806858	2.806926	2.806994	2.807061	2.807129	68
642	2.807535	2.807603	2.807670	2.807738	2.807806	68
643	2.808211	2.808279	2.808346	2.808414	2.808481	67
644	2.808886	2.808953	2.809021	2.809088	2.809155	67
645	2.809560	2.809627	2.809694	2.809762	2.809829	67
646	2.810232	2.810300	2.810367	2.810434	2.810501	67
647	2.810904	2.810971	2.811038	2.811106	2.811173	67
648	2.811575	2.811642	2.811709	2.811776	2.811843	67
649	2.812245	2.812312	2.812378	2.812445	2.812512	67
650	2.812913	2.812980	2.813047	2.813114	2.813180	67
651	2.813581	2.813648	2.813714	2.813781	2.813848	67
652	2.814248	2.814314	2.814381	2.814447	2.814514	67
653	2.814913	2.814980	2.815046	2.815113	2.815179	66
654	2.815578	2.815644	2.815710	2.815777	2.815843	66
655	2.816241	2.816308	2.816374	2.816440	2.816506	66
656	2.816904	2.816970	2.817036	2.817102	2.817169	66
657	2.817565	2.817631	2.817698	2.817764	2.817830	66
658	2.818226	2.818292	2.818358	2.818424	2.818490	66

from 1 to 10000.

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448.)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
444	2.647872	2.647969	2.648067	2.648165	2.648262	98
445	2.648848	2.648915	2.649043	2.649140	2.649237	97
446	2.649821	2.649919	2.650010	2.650113	2.650210	97
447	2.650793	2.650890	2.650987	2.651084	2.651181	97
448	2.651762	2.651859	2.651956	2.652053	2.652150	97
449	2.652730	2.652826	2.652923	2.653019	2.653116	97
450	2.653695	2.653791	2.653888	2.653984	2.654080	96
451	2.654658	2.654754	2.654850	2.654946	2.655042	96
452	2.655619	2.655714	2.655810	2.655906	2.656002	96
453	2.656577	2.656673	2.656769	2.656864	2.656960	96
454	2.657534	2.657629	2.657725	2.657820	2.657916	96
455	2.658488	2.658584	2.658679	2.658774	2.658870	95
456	2.659441	2.659536	2.659631	2.659726	2.659821	95
457	2.660391	2.660486	2.660581	2.660676	2.660771	95
458	2.661339	2.661434	2.661529	2.661623	2.661718	95
459	2.662285	2.662380	2.662474	2.662569	2.662663	95
460	2.663230	2.663324	2.663418	2.663512	2.663607	94
461	2.664172	2.664266	2.664360	2.664454	2.664548	94
462	2.665112	2.665206	2.665299	2.665393	2.665487	94
463	2.666050	2.666143	2.666237	2.666331	2.666424	94
464	2.666986	2.667079	2.667173	2.667266	2.667359	94
465	2.667920	2.668013	2.668106	2.668199	2.668293	93
466	2.668852	2.668945	2.669038	2.669131	2.669224	93
467	2.669782	2.669874	2.669967	2.670060	2.670153	93
468	2.670710	2.670802	2.670895	2.670988	2.671080	93
469	2.671636	2.671728	2.671821	2.671913	2.672005	93
470	2.672560	2.672652	2.672744	2.672836	2.672929	92
471	2.673482	2.673574	2.673666	2.673758	2.673850	92
472	2.674402	2.674494	2.674586	2.674677	2.674769	92
473	2.675320	2.675412	2.675503	2.675595	2.675687	92
474	2.676236	2.676328	2.676419	2.676511	2.676602	92
475	2.677150	2.677242	2.677333	2.677424	2.677516	91
476	2.678063	2.678154	2.678245	2.678336	2.678427	91
477	2.678973	2.679064	2.679155	2.679246	2.679337	91
478	2.679882	2.679973	2.680063	2.680154	2.680245	91
479	2.680789	2.680879	2.680970	2.681060	2.681151	91
480	2.681693	2.681784	2.681874	2.681964	2.682055	90
481	2.682596	2.682686	2.682777	2.682867	2.682957	90
482	2.683497	2.683587	2.683677	2.683767	2.683857	90
483	2.684396	2.684486	2.684576	2.684666	2.684756	90
484	2.685294	2.685383	2.685473	2.685563	2.685652	90
485	2.686189	2.686279	2.686368	2.686457	2.686547	89
486	2.687083	2.687172	2.687261	2.687351	2.687440	89

(342)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
659	2.818885	2.818951	2.819017	2.819083	2.819149	66
660	2.819544	2.819610	2.819675	2.819741	2.819807	66
661	2.820201	2.820267	2.820333	2.820398	2.820464	66
662	2.820858	2.820924	2.820989	2.821055	2.821120	66
663	2.821513	2.821579	2.821644	2.821710	2.821775	65
664	2.822168	2.822233	2.822299	2.822364	2.822430	65
665	2.822822	2.822887	2.822952	2.823017	2.823083	65
666	2.823474	2.823539	2.823605	2.823670	2.823735	65
667	2.824126	2.824191	2.824256	2.824321	2.824386	65
668	2.824776	2.824841	2.824906	2.824971	2.825036	65
669	2.825426	2.825491	2.825556	2.825621	2.825686	65
670	2.826075	2.826140	2.826204	2.826269	2.826334	65
671	2.826722	2.826787	2.826852	2.826917	2.826981	65
672	2.827369	2.827434	2.827498	2.827563	2.827628	65
673	2.828015	2.828080	2.828144	2.828209	2.828273	64
674	2.828660	2.828724	2.828789	2.828853	2.828918	64
675	2.829304	2.829368	2.829432	2.829497	2.829561	64
676	2.829947	2.830011	2.830075	2.830139	2.830204	64
677	2.830589	2.830653	2.830717	2.830781	2.830845	64
678	2.831230	2.831294	2.831358	2.831422	2.831486	64
679	2.831870	2.831934	2.831998	2.832062	2.832125	64
680	2.832509	2.832573	2.832637	2.832700	2.832764	64
681	2.833147	2.833211	2.833275	2.833338	2.833402	64
682	2.833784	2.833848	2.833912	2.833975	2.834039	64
683	2.834421	2.834484	2.834548	2.834611	2.834675	64
684	2.835056	2.835120	2.835183	2.835246	2.835310	63
685	2.835691	2.835754	2.835817	2.835881	2.835944	63
686	2.836324	2.836387	2.836451	2.836514	2.836577	63
687	2.836957	2.837020	2.837083	2.837146	2.837209	63
688	2.837588	2.837652	2.837715	2.837778	2.837841	63
689	2.838219	2.838282	2.838345	2.838408	2.838471	63
690	2.838849	2.838912	2.838975	2.839038	2.839101	63
691	2.839478	2.839541	2.839604	2.839667	2.839729	63
692	2.840106	2.840169	2.840232	2.840294	2.840357	63
693	2.840733	2.840796	2.840859	2.840921	2.840984	63
694	2.841359	2.841422	2.841485	2.841547	2.841610	63
695	2.841985	2.842047	2.842110	2.842172	2.842235	62
696	2.842609	2.842672	2.842734	2.842796	2.842859	62
697	2.843233	2.843295	2.843357	2.843420	2.843482	62
698	2.843855	2.843918	2.843980	2.844042	2.844104	62
699	2.844477	2.844539	2.844601	2.844663	2.844726	62
700	2.845098	2.845160	2.845222	2.845284	2.845346	62
701	2.845718	2.845780	2.845842	2.845904	2.845966	62

from 1 to 10000.

(³⁴³
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N ^o	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
659	2.819215	2.819281	2.819346	2.819412	2.819478	66
660	2.819873	2.819939	2.820004	2.820070	2.820136	66
661	2.820530	2.820595	2.820661	2.820727	2.820792	66
662	2.821186	2.821251	2.821317	2.821382	2.821448	66
663	2.821841	2.821906	2.821972	2.822037	2.822103	65
664	2.822495	2.822560	2.822626	2.822691	2.822756	65
665	2.823148	2.823213	2.823279	2.823344	2.823409	65
666	2.823800	2.823865	2.823930	2.823996	2.824061	65
667	2.824451	2.824516	2.824581	2.824646	2.824711	63
668	2.825101	2.825166	2.825231	2.825296	2.825361	65
669	2.825751	2.825815	2.825880	2.825945	2.826010	65
670	2.826399	2.826464	2.826528	2.826593	2.826658	65
671	2.827046	2.827111	2.827175	2.827240	2.827305	65
672	2.827692	2.827757	2.827821	2.827886	2.827950	65
673	2.828338	2.828402	2.828467	2.828531	2.828595	64
674	2.828982	2.829046	2.829111	2.829175	2.829239	64
675	2.829625	2.829690	2.829754	2.829818	2.829882	64
676	2.830268	2.830332	2.830396	2.830460	2.830524	64
677	2.830909	2.830973	2.831037	2.831102	2.831166	64
678	2.831550	2.831614	2.831678	2.831742	2.831806	64
679	2.832189	2.832253	2.832317	2.832381	2.832445	64
680	2.832828	2.832892	2.832956	2.833019	2.833083	64
681	2.833466	2.833530	2.833593	2.833657	2.833721	64
682	2.834103	2.834166	2.834230	2.834293	2.834357	64
683	2.834738	2.834802	2.834866	2.834929	2.834993	64
684	2.835373	2.835437	2.835500	2.835564	2.835627	63
685	2.836007	2.836071	2.836134	2.836197	2.836261	63
686	2.836640	2.836704	2.836767	2.836830	2.836893	63
687	2.837273	2.837336	2.837399	2.837462	2.837525	63
688	2.837904	2.837967	2.838030	2.838093	2.838156	63
689	2.838534	2.838597	2.838660	2.838723	2.838786	63
690	2.839164	2.839227	2.839289	2.839352	2.839415	63
691	2.839792	2.839855	2.839918	2.839981	2.840043	63
692	2.840420	2.840482	2.840545	2.840608	2.840671	63
693	2.841046	2.841109	2.841172	2.841234	2.841297	63
694	2.841672	2.841735	2.841797	2.841860	2.841922	63
695	2.842297	2.842360	2.842422	2.842484	2.842547	62
696	2.842921	2.842983	2.843046	2.843108	2.843170	62
697	2.843544	2.843606	2.843669	2.843731	2.843793	62
698	2.844166	2.844229	2.844291	2.844353	2.844415	62
699	2.844788	2.844850	2.844912	2.844974	2.845036	62
700	2.845408	2.845470	2.845532	2.845594	2.845656	62
701	2.846028	2.846090	2.846152	2.846214	2.846275	62

(423)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
702	2.846337	2.846399	2.846461	2.846523	2.846584	62
703	2.846955	2.847017	2.847079	2.847141	2.847202	62
704	2.847573	2.847634	2.847696	2.847758	2.847819	62
705	2.848189	2.848251	2.848312	2.848374	2.848435	62
706	2.848805	2.848866	2.848928	2.848989	2.849051	61
707	2.849419	2.849481	2.849542	2.849604	2.849665	61
708	2.850033	2.850095	2.850156	2.850217	2.850279	61
709	2.850646	2.850707	2.850769	2.850830	2.850891	61
710	2.851258	2.851319	2.851381	2.851442	2.851503	61
711	2.851870	2.851931	2.851992	2.852053	2.852114	61
712	2.852480	2.852541	2.852602	2.852663	2.852724	61
713	2.853089	2.853150	2.853211	2.853272	2.853333	61
714	2.853698	2.853759	2.853820	2.853881	2.853941	61
715	2.854306	2.854367	2.854427	2.854488	2.854549	61
716	2.854913	2.854974	2.855034	2.855095	2.855156	61
717	2.855519	2.855580	2.855640	2.855701	2.855761	60
718	2.856124	2.856185	2.856245	2.856306	2.856366	60
719	2.856729	2.856789	2.856850	2.856910	2.856970	60
720	2.857332	2.857393	2.857453	2.857513	2.857574	60
721	2.857935	2.857995	2.858056	2.858116	2.858176	60
722	2.858537	2.858597	2.858657	2.858718	2.858778	60
723	2.859138	2.859198	2.859258	2.859318	2.859378	60
724	2.859739	2.859798	2.859858	2.859918	2.859978	60
725	2.860338	2.860398	2.860458	2.860518	2.860578	60
726	2.860937	2.860996	2.861056	2.861116	2.861176	60
727	2.861534	2.861594	2.861654	2.861714	2.861773	60
728	2.862131	2.862191	2.862251	2.862310	2.862370	60
729	2.862727	2.862787	2.862847	2.862906	2.862966	60
730	2.863323	2.863382	2.863442	2.863501	2.863561	59
731	2.863917	2.863977	2.864036	2.864096	2.864155	59
732	2.864511	2.864570	2.864630	2.864689	2.864748	59
733	2.865104	2.865163	2.865222	2.865282	2.865341	59
734	2.865696	2.865755	2.865814	2.865873	2.865933	59
735	2.866287	2.866346	2.866405	2.866465	2.866524	59
736	2.866878	2.866937	2.866996	2.867055	2.867114	59
737	2.867467	2.867526	2.867585	2.867644	2.867703	59
738	2.868056	2.868115	2.868174	2.868233	2.868292	59
739	2.868644	2.868703	2.868762	2.868821	2.868879	59
740	2.869232	2.869290	2.869349	2.869408	2.869466	59
741	2.869818	2.869877	2.869935	2.869994	2.870053	59
742	2.870404	2.870462	2.870521	2.870579	2.870638	58
743	2.870989	2.871047	2.871106	2.871164	2.871223	58
744	2.871573	2.871631	2.871690	2.871748	2.871806	58

from 1 to 10000.

(²⁴⁵
425)

N ^o	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
702	2.846646	2.846708	2.846770	2.846832	2.846893	62
703	2.847264	2.847326	2.847388	2.847449	2.847511	62
704	2.847881	2.847943	2.848004	2.848066	2.848127	62
705	2.848497	2.848559	2.848620	2.848682	2.848743	62
706	2.849112	2.849174	2.849235	2.849296	2.849358	61
707	2.849726	2.849788	2.849849	2.849911	2.849972	61
708	2.850340	2.850401	2.850462	2.850524	2.850585	61
709	2.850952	2.851014	2.851075	2.851136	2.851197	61
710	2.851564	2.851625	2.851686	2.851747	2.851808	61
711	2.852175	2.852236	2.852297	2.852358	2.852419	61
712	2.852785	2.852846	2.852907	2.852968	2.853029	61
713	2.853394	2.853455	2.853516	2.853576	2.853637	61
714	2.854002	2.854063	2.854124	2.854184	2.854245	61
715	2.854610	2.854670	2.854731	2.854792	2.854852	61
716	2.855216	2.855277	2.855337	2.855398	2.855459	61
717	2.855822	2.855882	2.855943	2.856003	2.856064	60
718	2.856427	2.856487	2.856548	2.856608	2.856668	60
719	2.857031	2.857091	2.857151	2.857212	2.857272	66
720	2.857634	2.857694	2.857754	2.857815	2.857875	60
721	2.858236	2.858296	2.858357	2.858417	2.858477	60
722	2.858838	2.858898	2.858958	2.859018	2.859078	60
723	2.859438	2.859498	2.859558	2.859619	2.859679	60
724	2.860038	2.860098	2.860158	2.860218	2.860278	60
725	2.860637	2.860697	2.860757	2.860817	2.860877	60
726	2.861236	2.861295	2.861355	2.861415	2.861475	60
727	2.861833	2.861893	2.861952	2.862012	2.862072	60
728	2.862430	2.862489	2.862549	2.862608	2.862668	60
729	2.863025	2.863085	2.863144	2.863204	2.863263	60
730	2.863620	2.863680	2.863739	2.863798	2.863858	59
731	2.864214	2.864274	2.864333	2.864392	2.864452	59
732	2.864808	2.864867	2.864926	2.864985	2.865045	59
733	2.865400	2.865459	2.865518	2.865578	2.865637	59
734	2.865992	2.866051	2.866110	2.866169	2.866228	59
735	2.866583	2.866642	2.866701	2.866760	2.866819	59
736	2.867173	2.867232	2.867291	2.867350	2.867409	59
737	2.867762	2.867821	2.867880	2.867939	2.867997	59
738	2.868350	2.868409	2.868468	2.868527	2.868586	59
739	2.868938	2.868997	2.869056	2.869114	2.869173	59
740	2.869525	2.869584	2.869642	2.869701	2.869760	59
741	2.870111	2.870170	2.870228	2.870287	2.870345	59
742	2.870696	2.870755	2.870813	2.870872	2.870930	58
743	2.871281	2.871339	2.871398	2.871456	2.871515	
744	2.871865	2.871923	2.871981	2.872040	2	

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
745	2.872156	2.872215	2.872273	2.872331	2.872389	58
746	2.872739	2.872797	2.872855	2.872913	2.872972	58
747	2.873321	2.873379	2.873437	2.873495	2.873553	58
748	2.873902	2.873960	2.874018	2.874076	2.874134	58
749	2.874482	2.874540	2.874598	2.874656	2.874714	58
750	2.875061	2.875119	2.875179	2.875235	2.875293	58
751	2.875640	2.875698	2.875756	2.875813	2.875871	58
752	2.876218	2.876276	2.876333	2.876391	2.876449	58
753	2.876795	2.876853	2.876910	2.876968	2.877026	58
754	2.877371	2.877429	2.877486	2.877544	2.877602	58
755	2.877947	2.878004	2.878062	2.878119	2.878177	57
756	2.878522	2.878579	2.878637	2.878694	2.878751	57
757	2.879096	2.879153	2.879211	2.879268	2.879325	57
758	2.879669	2.879726	2.879784	2.879841	2.879898	57
759	2.880242	2.880299	2.880356	2.880413	2.880471	57
760	2.880814	2.880871	2.880928	2.880985	2.881042	57
761	2.881385	2.881442	2.881499	2.881556	2.881613	57
762	2.881955	2.882012	2.882069	2.882126	2.882183	57
763	2.882524	2.882581	2.882638	2.882695	2.882752	57
764	2.883093	2.883150	2.883207	2.883264	2.883321	57
765	2.883661	2.883718	2.883775	2.883832	2.883889	57
766	2.884229	2.884285	2.884342	2.884399	2.884455	57
767	2.884795	2.884852	2.884909	2.884965	2.885022	57
768	2.885361	2.885418	2.885474	2.885531	2.885587	57
769	2.885926	2.885983	2.886039	2.886096	2.886152	56
770	2.886491	2.886547	2.886603	2.886660	2.886716	56
771	2.887054	2.887111	2.887167	2.887223	2.887280	56
772	2.887617	2.887673	2.887730	2.887786	2.887842	56
773	2.888179	2.888236	2.888292	2.888348	2.888404	56
774	2.888741	2.888797	2.888853	2.888909	2.888965	56
775	2.889302	2.889358	2.889414	2.889470	2.889526	56
776	2.889862	2.889918	2.889974	2.890030	2.890086	56
777	2.890421	2.890477	2.890533	2.890589	2.890645	56
778	2.890980	2.891035	2.891091	2.891147	2.891203	56
779	2.891537	2.891593	2.891649	2.891705	2.891760	56
780	2.892095	2.892150	2.892206	2.892262	2.892317	56
781	2.892651	2.892707	2.892762	2.892818	2.892873	56
782	2.893207	2.893262	2.893318	2.893373	2.893429	56
783	2.893762	2.893817	2.893873	2.893928	2.893984	55
784	2.894316	2.894371	2.894427	2.894482	2.894538	55
785	2.894870	2.894925	2.894980	2.895036	2.895091	55
786	2.895422	2.895478	2.895533	2.895588	2.895643	55
787	2.895975	2.896030	2.896085	2.896140	2.896195	55

from 1 to 10000.

(347)

N ^o	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
745	2.872448	2.872506	2.872504	2.872622	2.872681	58
746	2.873030	2.873088	2.873146	2.873204	2.873262	58
747	2.873611	2.873669	2.873727	2.873785	2.873843	58
748	2.874192	2.874250	2.874308	2.874366	2.874424	58
749	2.874772	2.874830	2.874887	2.874945	2.875003	58
750	2.875351	2.875409	2.875466	2.875524	2.875582	58
751	2.875929	2.875987	2.876044	2.876102	2.876160	58
752	2.876506	2.876564	2.876622	2.876680	2.876737	58
753	2.877083	2.877141	2.877198	2.877256	2.877314	58
754	2.877659	2.877717	2.877774	2.877832	2.877889	58
755	2.878234	2.878292	2.878349	2.878407	2.878464	57
756	2.878809	2.878866	2.878924	2.878981	2.879038	57
757	2.879383	2.879440	2.879497	2.879555	2.879612	57
758	2.879956	2.880013	2.880070	2.880127	2.880185	57
759	2.880528	2.880585	2.880642	2.880699	2.880756	57
760	2.881099	2.881156	2.881213	2.881270	2.881328	57
761	2.881670	2.881727	2.881784	2.881841	2.881898	57
762	2.882240	2.882297	2.882354	2.882411	2.882468	57
763	2.882809	2.882866	2.882923	2.882980	2.883036	57
764	2.883377	2.883434	2.883491	2.883548	2.883605	57
765	2.883945	2.884002	2.884059	2.884115	2.884172	57
766	2.884512	2.884569	2.884625	2.884682	2.884739	57
767	2.885078	2.885135	2.885191	2.885248	2.885305	57
768	2.885644	2.885700	2.885757	2.885813	2.885870	57
769	2.886209	2.886265	2.886321	2.886378	2.886434	56
770	2.886773	2.886829	2.886885	2.886942	2.886998	56
771	2.887336	2.887392	2.887448	2.887505	2.887561	56
772	2.887898	2.887955	2.888011	2.888068	2.888123	56
773	2.888460	2.888516	2.888573	2.888629	2.888685	56
774	2.889021	2.889077	2.889134	2.889190	2.889246	56
775	2.889582	2.889638	2.889694	2.889750	2.889806	56
776	2.890141	2.890197	2.890253	2.890309	2.890365	56
777	2.890700	2.890756	2.890812	2.890868	2.890924	56
778	2.891259	2.891314	2.891370	2.891426	2.891482	56
779	2.891816	2.891872	2.891927	2.891983	2.892039	56
780	2.892373	2.892428	2.892484	2.892540	2.892595	36
781	2.892929	2.892985	2.893040	2.893096	2.893151	56
782	2.893484	2.893540	2.893595	2.893651	2.893706	56
783	2.894039	2.894094	2.894150	2.894205	2.894261	55
784	2.894593	2.894648	2.894704	2.894759	2.894814	55
785	2.895146	2.895201	2.895257	2.895312	2.895367	55
786	2.895699	2.895754	2.895809	2.895864	2.895919	55
787	2.896231	2.896286	2.896341	2.896396	2.896451	55

(42)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
788	2.896526	2.896581	2.896636	2.896691	2.896747	55
789	2.897077	2.897132	2.897187	2.897242	2.897297	55
790	2.897627	2.897682	2.897737	2.897792	2.897847	55
791	2.898176	2.898231	2.898286	2.898341	2.898396	55
792	2.898725	2.898780	2.898835	2.898890	2.898944	55
793	2.899273	2.899328	2.899383	2.899437	2.899492	55
794	2.899820	2.899875	2.899930	2.899985	2.900039	55
795	2.900367	2.900422	2.900476	2.900531	2.900586	55
796	2.900913	2.900968	2.901022	2.901077	2.901131	55
797	2.901458	2.901513	2.901567	2.901622	2.901676	54
798	2.902003	2.902057	2.902112	2.902166	2.902220	54
799	2.902547	2.902601	2.902655	2.902710	2.902764	54
800	2.903090	2.903144	2.903198	2.903253	2.903307	54
801	2.903632	2.903687	2.903741	2.903795	2.903849	54
802	2.904174	2.904228	2.904283	2.904337	2.904391	54
803	2.904715	2.904770	2.904824	2.904878	2.904932	54
804	2.905256	2.905310	2.905364	2.905418	2.905472	54
805	2.905796	2.905850	2.905904	2.905958	2.906012	54
806	2.906335	2.906389	2.906443	2.906497	2.906550	54
807	2.906873	2.906927	2.906981	2.907035	2.907089	54
808	2.907411	2.907465	2.907519	2.907573	2.907626	54
809	2.907948	2.908002	2.908056	2.908109	2.908163	54
810	2.908485	2.908539	2.908592	2.908646	2.908699	54
811	2.909021	2.909074	2.909128	2.909181	2.909235	53
812	2.909556	2.909609	2.909663	2.909716	2.909770	53
813	2.910090	2.910144	2.910197	2.910251	2.910304	53
814	2.910624	2.910678	2.910731	2.910784	2.910838	53
815	2.911158	2.911211	2.911264	2.911317	2.911371	53
816	2.911690	2.911743	2.911797	2.911850	2.911903	53
817	2.912222	2.912275	2.912328	2.912381	2.912435	53
818	2.912753	2.912806	2.912859	2.912912	2.912966	53
819	2.913284	2.913337	2.913390	2.913443	2.913496	53
820	2.913814	2.913867	2.913920	2.913973	2.914026	53
821	2.914343	2.914396	2.914449	2.914502	2.914555	53
822	2.914872	2.914925	2.914977	2.915030	2.915083	53
823	2.915400	2.915453	2.915505	2.915558	2.915611	53
824	2.915927	2.915980	2.916033	2.916085	2.916138	53
825	2.916454	2.916507	2.916559	2.916612	2.916664	53
826	2.916980	2.917033	2.917085	2.917138	2.917190	53
827	2.917505	2.917558	2.917610	2.917663	2.917715	52
828	2.918030	2.918083	2.918135	2.918188	2.918240	52
829	2.918555	2.918607	2.918659	2.918712	2.918765	52
830	2.919078	2.919130	2.919183	2.919236	2.919287	52

from 1 to 10000.

(²²⁰
~~225~~.)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
788	2.896802	2.896857	2.896912	2.896967	2.897022	55
789	2.897352	2.897407	2.897462	2.897517	2.897572	55
790	2.897902	2.897957	2.898012	2.898067	2.898122	55
791	2.898451	2.898506	2.898561	2.898615	2.898670	55
792	2.898999	2.899054	2.899109	2.899164	2.899218	55
793	2.899547	2.899602	2.899656	2.899711	2.899766	55
794	2.900094	2.900149	2.900205	2.900258	2.900312	55
795	2.900640	2.900695	2.900749	2.900804	2.900858	55
796	2.901186	2.901240	2.901295	2.901349	2.901404	55
797	2.901731	2.901785	2.901840	2.901894	2.901948	54
798	2.902275	2.902329	2.902384	2.902438	2.902492	54
799	2.902818	2.902873	2.902927	2.902981	2.903036	54
800	2.903361	2.903416	2.903470	2.903524	2.903578	54
801	2.903903	2.903958	2.904012	2.904066	2.904120	54
802	2.904445	2.904499	2.904553	2.904607	2.904661	54
803	2.904986	2.905040	2.905094	2.905148	2.905202	54
804	2.905526	2.905580	2.905634	2.905688	2.905742	54
805	2.906065	2.906119	2.906173	2.906227	2.906281	54
806	2.906604	2.906658	2.906712	2.906766	2.906820	54
807	2.907142	2.907196	2.907250	2.907304	2.907358	54
808	2.907680	2.907734	2.907787	2.907841	2.907895	54
809	2.908217	2.908270	2.908324	2.908378	2.908431	54
810	2.908753	2.908807	2.908860	2.908914	2.908967	54
811	2.909288	2.909342	2.909395	2.909449	2.909502	54
812	2.909823	2.909877	2.909930	2.909984	2.910037	53
813	2.910358	2.910411	2.910464	2.910518	2.910571	53
814	2.910891	2.910944	2.910998	2.911051	2.911104	53
815	2.911424	2.911477	2.911530	2.911584	2.911637	53
816	2.911956	2.912009	2.912063	2.912116	2.912169	53
817	2.912488	2.912541	2.912594	2.912647	2.912700	53
818	2.913019	2.913072	2.913125	2.913178	2.913241	53
819	2.913549	2.913602	2.913655	2.913708	2.913761	53
820	2.914079	2.914131	2.914184	2.914237	2.914290	53
821	2.914608	2.914660	2.914713	2.914766	2.914819	53
822	2.915136	2.915189	2.915241	2.915294	2.915347	53
823	2.915664	2.915716	2.915769	2.915822	2.915874	53
824	2.916191	2.916243	2.916296	2.916349	2.916401	53
825	2.916717	2.916770	2.916822	2.916875	2.916927	53
826	2.917243	2.917295	2.917348	2.917400	2.917453	53
827	2.917768	2.917820	2.917873	2.917925	2.917978	52
828	2.918292	2.918345	2.918397	2.918450	2.918502	52
829	2.918816	2.918869	2.918921	2.918973	2.919026	52
830	2.919340	2.919392	2.919444	2.919496	2.919549	52

(30)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
831	2.919601	2.919653	2.919705	2.919758	2.919810	22
832	2.920123	2.920175	2.920228	2.920280	2.920332	52
833	2.920645	2.920697	2.920749	2.920801	2.920853	52
834	2.921166	2.921218	2.921270	2.921322	2.921374	52
835	2.921686	2.921738	2.921790	2.921842	2.921894	52
836	2.922206	2.922258	2.922310	2.922362	2.922414	52
837	2.922725	2.922777	2.922829	2.922881	2.922933	52
838	2.923244	2.923296	2.923348	2.923399	2.923451	52
839	2.923762	2.923814	2.923865	2.923917	2.923969	52
840	2.924279	2.924331	2.924383	2.924434	2.924486	52
841	2.924796	2.924848	2.924899	2.924951	2.925002	52
842	2.925312	2.925364	2.925415	2.925467	2.925518	52
843	2.925828	2.925879	2.925931	2.925982	2.926034	52
844	2.926342	2.926394	2.926445	2.926497	2.926548	51
845	2.926857	2.926908	2.926959	2.927011	2.927062	51
846	2.927370	2.927422	2.927473	2.927524	2.927576	51
847	2.927883	2.927935	2.927986	2.928037	2.928088	51
848	2.928396	2.928447	2.928498	2.928549	2.928601	51
849	2.928908	2.928959	2.929010	2.929061	2.929112	51
850	2.929419	2.929470	2.929521	2.929572	2.929623	51
851	2.929930	2.929981	2.930032	2.930083	2.930134	51
852	2.930440	2.930491	2.930541	2.930592	2.930643	51
853	2.930949	2.931000	2.931051	2.931102	2.931153	51
854	2.931458	2.931509	2.931560	2.931610	2.931661	51
855	2.931966	2.932017	2.932068	2.932118	2.932169	51
856	2.932474	2.932524	2.932575	2.932626	2.932677	51
857	2.932981	2.933031	2.933082	2.933133	2.933183	51
858	2.933487	2.933538	2.933588	2.933639	2.933690	51
859	2.933993	2.934044	2.934094	2.934145	2.934195	51
860	2.934498	2.934549	2.934599	2.934650	2.934700	50
861	2.935003	2.935054	2.935104	2.935154	2.935205	50
862	2.935507	2.935558	2.935608	2.935658	2.935709	50
863	2.936011	2.936061	2.936111	2.936162	2.936212	50
864	2.936514	2.936564	2.936614	2.936664	2.936715	50
865	2.937016	2.937066	2.937116	2.937167	2.937217	50
866	2.937518	2.937568	2.937618	2.937668	2.937718	50
867	2.938019	2.938069	2.938119	2.938169	2.938219	50
868	2.938520	2.938570	2.938620	2.938670	2.938720	50
869	2.939020	2.939070	2.939120	2.939170	2.939220	50
870	2.939519	2.939569	2.939619	2.939669	2.939719	50
871	2.940018	2.940068	2.940118	2.940168	2.940218	50
872	2.940516	2.940566	2.940616	2.940666	2.940716	50
873	2.941014	2.941064	2.941114	2.941163	2.941213	50

from 1 to 10000.

(⁹⁸¹~~1000~~)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
831	2.919862	2.919914	2.919967	2.920019	2.920071	52
832	2.920384	2.920436	2.920489	2.920541	2.920593	52
833	2.920906	2.920958	2.921010	2.921062	2.921114	52
834	2.921426	2.921478	2.921530	2.921582	2.921634	52
835	2.921946	2.921998	2.922050	2.922102	2.922154	52
836	2.922466	2.922518	2.922570	2.922622	2.922674	52
837	2.922985	2.923037	2.923088	2.923140	2.923192	52
838	2.923503	2.923555	2.923607	2.923658	2.923710	52
839	2.924021	2.924072	2.924124	2.924176	2.924228	52
840	2.924538	2.924589	2.924641	2.924693	2.924744	52
841	2.925054	2.925106	2.925157	2.925209	2.925260	52
842	2.925570	2.925621	2.925673	2.925724	2.925776	52
843	2.926085	2.926137	2.926188	2.926239	2.926291	52
844	2.926600	2.926651	2.926702	2.926754	2.926805	51
845	2.927114	2.927165	2.927216	2.927268	2.927319	51
846	2.927627	2.927678	2.927730	2.927781	2.927832	51
847	2.928140	2.928191	2.928242	2.928293	2.928345	51
848	2.928652	2.928703	2.928754	2.928805	2.928856	51
849	2.929163	2.929214	2.929266	2.929317	2.929368	51
850	2.929674	2.929725	2.929776	2.929827	2.929878	51
851	2.930185	2.930236	2.930287	2.930338	2.930389	51
852	2.930694	2.930745	2.930796	2.930847	2.930898	51
853	2.931203	2.931254	2.931305	2.931356	2.931407	51
854	2.931712	2.931763	2.931814	2.931864	2.931915	51
855	2.932220	2.932271	2.932321	2.932372	2.932423	51
856	2.932727	2.932778	2.932829	2.932879	2.932930	51
857	2.933234	2.933285	2.933335	2.933386	2.933437	51
858	2.933740	2.933791	2.933841	2.933892	2.933943	51
859	2.934246	2.934296	2.934347	2.934397	2.934448	51
860	2.934751	2.934801	2.934852	2.934902	2.934953	50
861	2.935259	2.935306	2.935356	2.935406	2.935457	50
862	2.935759	2.935809	2.935860	2.935910	2.935960	50
863	2.936262	2.936313	2.936363	2.936413	2.936463	50
864	2.936765	2.936815	2.936865	2.936916	2.936966	50
865	2.937267	2.937317	2.937367	2.937418	2.937468	50
866	2.937769	2.937819	2.937869	2.937919	2.937969	50
867	2.938269	2.938319	2.938370	2.938420	2.938470	50
868	2.938770	2.938820	2.938870	2.938920	2.938970	50
869	2.939270	2.939319	2.939369	2.939419	2.939469	50
870	2.939769	2.939819	2.939868	2.939918	2.939968	50
871	2.940267	2.940317	2.940367	2.940417	2.940467	50
872	2.940765	2.940815	2.940865	2.940915	2.940965	50
873	2.941263	2.941313	2.941363	2.941413	2.941463	50

(332)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
874	2.941511	2.941561	2.941611	2.941660	2.941710	50
875	2.942008	2.942058	2.942107	2.942157	2.942206	50
876	2.942504	2.942554	2.942604	2.942653	2.942702	50
877	2.943000	2.943049	2.943099	2.943148	2.943198	49
878	2.943494	2.943544	2.943593	2.943643	2.943692	49
879	2.943989	2.944038	2.944088	2.944137	2.944186	49
880	2.944483	2.944532	2.944581	2.944631	2.944680	49
881	2.944976	2.945025	2.945074	2.945124	2.945173	49
882	2.945469	2.945518	2.945567	2.945616	2.945665	49
883	2.945961	2.946010	2.946059	2.946108	2.946157	49
884	2.946452	2.946501	2.946550	2.946600	2.946649	49
885	2.946943	2.946992	2.947041	2.947090	2.947139	49
886	2.947434	2.947483	2.947532	2.947581	2.947630	49
887	2.947924	2.947973	2.948021	2.948070	2.948119	49
888	2.948413	2.948462	2.948511	2.948560	2.948608	49
889	2.948902	2.948951	2.948999	2.949048	2.949097	49
890	2.949390	2.949439	2.949488	2.949536	2.949585	49
891	2.949878	2.949926	2.949975	2.950024	2.950073	49
892	2.950365	2.950413	2.950462	2.950511	2.950560	49
893	2.950851	2.950900	2.950949	2.950997	2.951046	49
894	2.951337	2.951386	2.951435	2.951483	2.951532	49
895	2.951823	2.951872	2.951920	2.951969	2.952017	49
896	2.952308	2.952356	2.952405	2.952453	2.952502	48
897	2.952792	2.952841	2.952889	2.952938	2.952986	48
898	2.953276	2.953325	2.953373	2.953421	2.953470	48
899	2.953760	2.953808	2.953856	2.953905	2.953953	48
900	2.954242	2.954291	2.954339	2.954387	2.954435	48
901	2.954725	2.954773	2.954821	2.954869	2.954918	48
902	2.955206	2.955255	2.955303	2.955351	2.955399	48
903	2.955688	2.955736	2.955784	2.955832	2.955880	48
904	2.956168	2.956216	2.956264	2.956312	2.956360	48
905	2.956649	2.956697	2.956745	2.956792	2.956840	48
906	2.957128	2.957176	2.957224	2.957272	2.957320	48
907	2.957607	2.957655	2.957703	2.957751	2.957799	48
908	2.958086	2.958134	2.958181	2.958229	2.958277	48
909	2.958564	2.958612	2.958659	2.958707	2.958755	48
910	2.959041	2.959089	2.959137	2.959184	2.959232	48
911	2.959518	2.959566	2.959614	2.959661	2.959709	48
912	2.959995	2.960042	2.960090	2.960138	2.960185	48
913	2.960471	2.960518	2.960566	2.960613	2.960661	48
914	2.960946	2.960994	2.961041	2.961089	2.961136	47
915	2.961421	2.961468	2.961516	2.961563	2.961611	47
916	2.961895	2.961943	2.961990	2.962038	2.962085	47

from 1 to 10000.

(³³³
435)

N°	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
874	2.941760	2.941809	2.941859	2.941909	2.941958	49
875	2.942256	2.942306	2.942355	2.942405	2.942454	49
876	2.942752	2.942801	2.942851	2.942900	2.942950	49
877	2.943247	2.943297	2.943346	2.943396	2.943445	49
878	2.943742	2.943791	2.943841	2.943890	2.943939	49
879	2.944236	2.944285	2.944335	2.944384	2.944433	49
880	2.944729	2.944779	2.944828	2.944877	2.944927	49
881	2.945222	2.945272	2.945321	2.945370	2.945419	49
882	2.945715	2.945764	2.945813	2.945862	2.945911	49
883	2.946207	2.946256	2.946305	2.946354	2.946403	49
884	2.946698	2.946747	2.946796	2.946845	2.946894	49
885	2.947189	2.947238	2.947287	2.947336	2.947385	49
886	2.947679	2.947728	2.947777	2.947826	2.947875	49
887	2.948168	2.948217	2.948266	2.948315	2.948364	49
888	2.948657	2.948706	2.948755	2.948804	2.948853	49
889	2.949146	2.949195	2.949244	2.949292	2.949341	49
890	2.949633	2.949683	2.949731	2.949780	2.949829	49
891	2.950121	2.950170	2.950219	2.950267	2.950316	49
892	2.950608	2.950657	2.950705	2.950754	2.950803	49
893	2.951095	2.951143	2.951192	2.951240	2.951289	49
894	2.951580	2.951629	2.951677	2.951726	2.951774	49
895	2.952066	2.952114	2.952163	2.952211	2.952259	48
896	2.952550	2.952599	2.952647	2.952696	2.952744	48
897	2.953034	2.953083	2.953131	2.953180	2.953228	48
898	2.953518	2.953566	2.953615	2.953663	2.953711	48
899	2.954001	2.954049	2.954098	2.954146	2.954194	48
900	2.954484	2.954532	2.954580	2.954628	2.954677	48
901	2.954966	2.955014	2.955062	2.955110	2.955158	48
902	2.955447	2.955495	2.955543	2.955591	2.955640	48
903	2.955928	2.955976	2.956024	2.956072	2.956120	48
904	2.956409	2.956457	2.956505	2.956553	2.956601	48
905	2.956888	2.956936	2.956984	2.957032	2.957080	48
906	2.957368	2.957416	2.957464	2.957511	2.957559	48
907	2.957847	2.957894	2.957942	2.957990	2.958038	48
908	2.958325	2.958373	2.958420	2.958468	2.958516	48
909	2.958803	2.958850	2.958898	2.958946	2.958994	48
910	2.959280	2.959328	2.959375	2.959423	2.959471	48
911	2.959757	2.959804	2.959852	2.959900	2.959947	48
912	2.960233	2.960281	2.960328	2.960376	2.960423	48
913	2.960709	2.960756	2.960804	2.960851	2.960899	48
914	2.961184	2.961231	2.961279	2.961326	2.961374	47
915	2.961658	2.961706	2.961753	2.961801	2.961849	47
916	2.962132	2.962180	2.962227	2.962275		

F f

(484)

A Table of Logarithms,

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	Dif
917	2.962369	2.962417	2.962464	2.962511	2.962559	47
918	2.962843	2.962890	2.962937	2.962985	2.963032	47
919	2.963315	2.963363	2.963410	2.963457	2.963504	47
920	2.963788	2.963835	2.963882	2.963929	2.963977	47
921	2.964260	2.964307	2.964354	2.964401	2.964448	47
922	2.964731	2.964778	2.964825	2.964872	2.964919	47
923	2.965202	2.965249	2.965296	2.965343	2.965390	47
924	2.965672	2.965719	2.965766	2.965813	2.965860	47
925	2.966142	2.966189	2.966236	2.966283	2.966329	47
926	2.966611	2.966658	2.966705	2.966752	2.966798	47
927	2.967080	2.967127	2.967173	2.967220	2.967267	47
928	2.967548	2.967595	2.967642	2.967688	2.967735	47
929	2.968016	2.968062	2.968109	2.968156	2.968203	47
930	2.968483	2.968530	2.968576	2.968623	2.968670	47
931	2.968950	2.968996	2.969043	2.969090	2.969136	47
932	2.969416	2.969462	2.969509	2.969556	2.969602	47
933	2.969882	2.969928	2.969975	2.970021	2.970068	47
934	2.970347	2.970393	2.970440	2.970486	2.970533	46
935	2.970812	2.970858	2.970904	2.970951	2.970997	46
936	2.971276	2.971322	2.971369	2.971415	2.971461	46
937	2.971740	2.971786	2.971832	2.971879	2.971925	46
938	2.972203	2.972249	2.972295	2.972342	2.972388	46
939	2.972666	2.972712	2.972758	2.972804	2.972851	46
940	2.973128	2.973174	2.973220	2.973266	2.973313	46
941	2.973590	2.973636	2.973682	2.973728	2.973774	46
942	2.974051	2.974097	2.974143	2.974189	2.974235	46
943	2.974512	2.974558	2.974604	2.974650	2.974696	46
944	2.974972	2.975018	2.975064	2.975110	2.975156	46
945	2.975432	2.975478	2.975524	2.975570	2.975616	46
946	2.975891	2.975937	2.975983	2.976029	2.976075	46
947	2.976350	2.976396	2.976442	2.976487	2.976533	46
948	2.976808	2.976854	2.976900	2.976946	2.976991	46
949	2.977206	2.977252	2.977298	2.977344	2.977390	46
950	2.977724	2.977769	2.977815	2.977861	2.977906	46
951	2.978180	2.978226	2.978272	2.978317	2.978363	46
952	2.978637	2.978683	2.978728	2.978774	2.978819	46
953	2.979093	2.979138	2.979184	2.979230	2.979275	46
954	2.979548	2.979594	2.979639	2.979685	2.979730	46
955	2.980003	2.980049	2.980094	2.980140	2.980185	45
956	2.980458	2.980503	2.980549	2.980594	2.980640	45
957	2.980912	2.980957	2.981003	2.981048	2.981093	45
958	2.981365	2.981411	2.981456	2.981501	2.981547	45
959	2.981819	2.981864	2.981909	2.981954	2.982000	45

from 1 to 10000.

(35)

N°	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
917	2.962606	2.962653	2.962701	2.962748	2.962795	47
918	2.963079	2.963126	2.963174	2.963221	2.963268	47
919	2.963552	2.963599	2.963646	2.963693	2.963741	47
920	2.964024	2.964071	2.964118	2.964165	2.964212	47
921	2.964495	2.964542	2.964590	2.964637	2.964684	47
922	2.964966	2.965013	2.965060	2.965108	2.965155	47
923	2.965437	2.965484	2.965531	2.965578	2.965625	47
924	2.965907	2.965954	2.966001	2.966048	2.966095	47
925	2.966376	2.966423	2.966470	2.966517	2.966564	47
926	2.966845	2.966892	2.966939	2.966986	2.967033	47
927	2.967314	2.967361	2.967408	2.967454	2.967501	47
928	2.967782	2.967829	2.967875	2.967922	2.967969	47
929	2.968249	2.968296	2.968343	2.968389	2.968436	47
930	2.968716	2.968763	2.968810	2.968856	2.968903	47
931	2.969183	2.969229	2.969276	2.969323	2.969369	47
932	2.969649	2.969695	2.969742	2.969788	2.969835	47
933	2.970114	2.970161	2.970207	2.970254	2.970300	47
934	2.970579	2.970626	2.970672	2.970719	2.970765	47
935	2.971044	2.971090	2.971137	2.971183	2.971229	46
936	2.971508	2.971554	2.971600	2.971647	2.971693	46
937	2.971971	2.972018	2.972064	2.972110	2.972156	46
938	2.972434	2.972480	2.972527	2.972573	2.972619	46
939	2.972897	2.972943	2.972989	2.973035	2.973082	46
940	2.973359	2.973405	2.973451	2.973497	2.973543	46
941	2.973820	2.973866	2.973913	2.973959	2.974005	46
942	2.974281	2.974327	2.974373	2.974420	2.974466	46
943	2.974742	2.974788	2.974834	2.974880	2.974926	46
944	2.975202	2.975248	2.975294	2.975340	2.975386	46
945	2.975661	2.975707	2.975753	2.975799	2.975845	46
946	2.976121	2.976166	2.976212	2.976258	2.976304	46
947	2.976579	2.976625	2.976671	2.976717	2.976762	46
948	2.977037	2.977083	2.977129	2.977175	2.977220	46
949	2.977495	2.977541	2.977586	2.977632	2.977678	46
950	2.977952	2.977998	2.978043	2.978089	2.978135	46
951	2.978409	2.978454	2.978500	2.978546	2.978591	46
952	2.978865	2.978911	2.978956	2.979002	2.979047	46
953	2.979321	2.979366	2.979412	2.979457	2.979503	46
954	2.979776	2.979821	2.979867	2.979912	2.979958	46
955	2.980231	2.980276	2.980322	2.980367	2.980412	45
956	2.980685	2.980730	2.980776	2.980821	2.980867	45
957	2.981139	2.981184	2.981229	2.981275	2.981320	45
958	2.981592	2.981637	2.981683	2.981728	2.981773	45
---	2.982045	2.982090	2.982135	2.982181	2.982226	45



A Table of Logarithms,

N.	0	1	2	3	4
900	2.951261	2.951361	2.951461	2.951561	2.951661
901	2.951761	2.951861	2.951961	2.952061	2.952161
902	2.952261	2.952361	2.952461	2.952561	2.952661
903	2.952761	2.952861	2.952961	2.953061	2.953161
904	2.953261	2.953361	2.953461	2.953561	2.953661
905	2.953761	2.953861	2.953961	2.954061	2.954161
906	2.954261	2.954361	2.954461	2.954561	2.954661
907	2.954761	2.954861	2.954961	2.955061	2.955161
908	2.955261	2.955361	2.955461	2.955561	2.955661
909	2.955761	2.955861	2.955961	2.956061	2.956161
910	2.956261	2.956361	2.956461	2.956561	2.956661
911	2.956761	2.956861	2.956961	2.957061	2.957161
912	2.957261	2.957361	2.957461	2.957561	2.957661
913	2.957761	2.957861	2.957961	2.958061	2.958161
914	2.958261	2.958361	2.958461	2.958561	2.958661
915	2.958761	2.958861	2.958961	2.959061	2.959161
916	2.959261	2.959361	2.959461	2.959561	2.959661
917	2.959761	2.959861	2.959961	2.960061	2.960161
918	2.960261	2.960361	2.960461	2.960561	2.960661
919	2.960761	2.960861	2.960961	2.961061	2.961161
920	2.961261	2.961361	2.961461	2.961561	2.961661
921	2.961761	2.961861	2.961961	2.962061	2.962161
922	2.962261	2.962361	2.962461	2.962561	2.962661
923	2.962761	2.962861	2.962961	2.963061	2.963161
924	2.963261	2.963361	2.963461	2.963561	2.963661
925	2.963761	2.963861	2.963961	2.964061	2.964161
926	2.964261	2.964361	2.964461	2.964561	2.964661
927	2.964761	2.964861	2.964961	2.965061	2.965161
928	2.965261	2.965361	2.965461	2.965561	2.965661
929	2.965761	2.965861	2.965961	2.966061	2.966161
930	2.966261	2.966361	2.966461	2.966561	2.966661
931	2.966761	2.966861	2.966961	2.967061	2.967161
932	2.967261	2.967361	2.967461	2.967561	2.967661
933	2.967761	2.967861	2.967961	2.968061	2.968161
934	2.968261	2.968361	2.968461	2.968561	2.968661
935	2.968761	2.968861	2.968961	2.969061	2.969161
936	2.969261	2.969361	2.969461	2.969561	2.969661
937	2.969761	2.969861	2.969961	2.970061	2.970161
938	2.970261	2.970361	2.970461	2.970561	2.970661
939	2.970761	2.970861	2.970961	2.971061	2.971161
940	2.971261	2.971361	2.971461	2.971561	2.971661
941	2.971761	2.971861	2.971961	2.972061	2.972161
942	2.972261	2.972361	2.972461	2.972561	2.972661
943	2.972761	2.972861	2.972961	2.973061	2.973161
944	2.973261	2.973361	2.973461	2.973561	2.973661
945	2.973761	2.973861	2.973961	2.974061	2.974161
946	2.974261	2.974361	2.974461	2.974561	2.974661
947	2.974761	2.974861	2.974961	2.975061	2.975161
948	2.975261	2.975361	2.975461	2.975561	2.975661
949	2.975761	2.975861	2.975961	2.976061	2.976161
950	2.976261	2.976361	2.976461	2.976561	2.976661
951	2.976761	2.976861	2.976961	2.977061	2.977161
952	2.977261	2.977361	2.977461	2.977561	2.977661
953	2.977761	2.977861	2.977961	2.978061	2.978161
954	2.978261	2.978361	2.978461	2.978561	2.978661
955	2.978761	2.978861	2.978961	2.979061	2.979161
956	2.979261	2.979361	2.979461	2.979561	2.979661
957	2.979761	2.979861	2.979961	2.980061	2.980161
958	2.980261	2.980361	2.980461	2.980561	2.980661
959	2.980761	2.980861	2.980961	2.981061	2.981161
960	2.981261	2.981361	2.981461	2.981561	2.981661
961	2.981761	2.981861	2.981961	2.982061	2.982161
962	2.982261	2.982361	2.982461	2.982561	2.982661
963	2.982761	2.982861	2.982961	2.983061	2.983161
964	2.983261	2.983361	2.983461	2.983561	2.983661
965	2.983761	2.983861	2.983961	2.984061	2.984161
966	2.984261	2.984361	2.984461	2.984561	2.984661
967	2.984761	2.984861	2.984961	2.985061	2.985161
968	2.985261	2.985361	2.985461	2.985561	2.985661
969	2.985761	2.985861	2.985961	2.986061	2.986161
970	2.986261	2.986361	2.986461	2.986561	2.986661
971	2.986761	2.986861	2.986961	2.987061	2.987161
972	2.987261	2.987361	2.987461	2.987561	2.987661
973	2.987761	2.987861	2.987961	2.988061	2.988161
974	2.988261	2.988361	2.988461	2.988561	2.988661
975	2.988761	2.988861	2.988961	2.989061	2.989161
976	2.989261	2.989361	2.989461	2.989561	2.989661
977	2.989761	2.989861	2.989961	2.990061	2.990161
978	2.990261	2.990361	2.990461	2.990561	2.990661
979	2.990761	2.990861	2.990961	2.991061	2.991161
980	2.991261	2.991361	2.991461	2.991561	2.991661
981	2.991761	2.991861	2.991961	2.992061	2.992161
982	2.992261	2.992361	2.992461	2.992561	2.992661
983	2.992761	2.992861	2.992961	2.993061	2.993161
984	2.993261	2.993361	2.993461	2.993561	2.993661
985	2.993761	2.993861	2.993961	2.994061	2.994161
986	2.994261	2.994361	2.994461	2.994561	2.994661
987	2.994761	2.994861	2.994961	2.995061	2.995161
988	2.995261	2.995361	2.995461	2.995561	2.995661
989	2.995761	2.995861	2.995961	2.996061	2.996161
990	2.996261	2.996361	2.996461	2.996561	2.996661
991	2.996761	2.996861	2.996961	2.997061	2.997161
992	2.997261	2.997361	2.997461	2.997561	2.997661
993	2.997761	2.997861	2.997961	2.998061	2.998161
994	2.998261	2.998361	2.998461	2.998561	2.998661
995	2.998761	2.998861	2.998961	2.999061	2.999161
996	2.999261	2.999361	2.999461	2.999561	2.999661
997	2.999761	2.999861	2.999961	3.000061	3.000161
998	3.000261	3.000361	3.000461	3.000561	3.000661
999	3.000761	3.000861	3.000961	3.001061	3.001161

from 1 to 10000.

³⁶⁷
(457)

Nº	5	6	7	8	9	Dif
960	2.982497	2.982543	2.982588	2.982633	2.982678	45
961	2.982949	2.982994	2.983040	2.983085	2.983130	45
962	2.983401	2.983446	2.983491	2.983536	2.983581	45
963	2.983852	2.983897	2.983942	2.983987	2.984032	45
964	2.984302	2.984347	2.984392	2.984437	2.984482	45
965	2.984752	2.984797	2.984842	2.984887	2.984932	45
966	2.985202	2.985247	2.985292	2.985337	2.985382	45
967	2.985651	2.985696	2.985741	2.985786	2.985830	45
968	2.986100	2.986144	2.986189	2.986234	2.986279	45
969	2.986548	2.986593	2.986637	2.986682	2.986727	45
970	2.986995	2.987040	2.987085	2.987130	2.987174	45
971	2.987443	2.987487	2.987532	2.987577	2.987622	45
972	2.987890	2.987934	2.987979	2.988024	2.988068	45
973	2.988336	2.988381	2.988425	2.988470	2.988514	45
974	2.988782	2.988826	2.988871	2.988915	2.988960	45
975	2.989227	2.989272	2.989316	2.989361	2.989405	45
976	2.989672	2.989717	2.989761	2.989806	2.989850	44
977	2.990117	2.990161	2.990206	2.990250	2.990294	44
978	2.990561	2.990605	2.990650	2.990694	2.990738	44
979	2.991004	2.991049	2.991093	2.991137	2.991182	44
980	2.991448	2.991492	2.991536	2.991580	2.991625	44
981	2.991890	2.991934	2.991979	2.992023	2.992067	44
982	2.992333	2.992377	2.992421	2.992465	2.992509	44
983	2.992774	2.992818	2.992863	2.992907	2.992951	44
984	2.993216	2.993260	2.993304	2.993348	2.993392	44
985	2.993657	2.993701	2.993745	2.993789	2.993833	44
986	2.994097	2.994141	2.994185	2.994229	2.994273	44
987	2.994537	2.994581	2.994625	2.994669	2.994713	44
988	2.994977	2.995021	2.995064	2.995108	2.995152	44
989	2.995416	2.995460	2.995504	2.995547	2.995591	44
990	2.995854	2.995898	2.995942	2.995985	2.996030	44
991	2.996293	2.996336	2.996380	2.996424	2.996468	44
992	2.996730	2.996774	2.996818	2.996862	2.996905	44
993	2.997168	2.997212	2.997255	2.997299	2.997343	44
994	2.997605	2.997648	2.997692	2.997736	2.997779	44
995	2.998041	2.998085	2.998128	2.998172	2.998216	44
996	2.998477	2.998521	2.998564	2.998608	2.998652	44
997	2.998913	2.998956	2.999000	2.999043	2.999087	44
998	2.999348	2.999392	2.999435	2.999478	2.999522	44
999	2.999783	2.999826	2.999870	2.999913	2.999957	43

(350
438)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

o Degree.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	0.000000	10.000000	0.000000	Infinite	10.000000	Infinite
1	0.463726	9.999999	6.463726	13.536274	10.000000	13.536274
2	6.764756	9.999999	6.764756	13.235244	10.000000	13.235244
3	6.940847	9.999999	6.940847	13.059153	10.000000	13.059153
4	7.065786	9.999999	7.065786	12.934214	10.000000	13.934214
5	7.162696	9.999999	7.162696	12.837304	10.000000	12.837304
6	7.241877	9.999999	7.241878	12.758122	10.000001	12.758123
7	7.308824	9.999999	7.308825	12.691175	10.000001	12.691176
8	7.366816	9.999999	7.366817	12.633183	10.000001	12.633184
9	7.417968	9.999999	7.417970	12.582030	10.000001	12.582032
10	7.563725	9.999998	7.463727	12.530273	10.000002	12.536275
11	7.505118	9.999998	7.505120	12.494883	10.000002	12.494882
12	7.542907	9.999997	7.542909	12.457091	10.000003	12.457093
13	7.577668	9.999997	7.577617	12.422328	10.000003	12.422332
14	7.609853	9.999996	7.609857	12.390143	10.000004	12.390147
15	7.639816	9.999996	7.639820	12.360180	10.000004	12.360184
16	7.667844	9.999995	7.667849	12.332151	10.000005	12.332156
17	7.694173	9.999995	7.694179	12.305821	10.000005	12.305827
18	7.718997	9.999994	7.719003	12.280997	10.000006	12.281003
19	7.742478	9.999993	7.742484	12.257516	10.000007	12.257522
20	7.764754	9.999993	7.764761	12.235239	10.000007	12.235246
21	7.785943	9.999992	7.785951	12.214049	10.000008	12.214057
22	7.806146	9.999991	7.806155	12.193845	10.000009	12.193854
23	7.825451	9.999990	7.825460	12.174540	10.000010	12.174549
24	7.843934	9.999989	7.843944	12.156036	10.000011	12.156066
25	7.861662	9.999988	7.861674	12.138326	10.000012	12.138338
26	7.878695	9.999988	7.878708	12.121292	10.000012	12.121305
27	7.895085	9.999987	7.895099	12.104901	10.000013	12.104915
28	7.910879	9.999986	7.910894	12.089106	10.000014	12.089121
29	7.926119	9.999984	7.926134	12.073866	10.000016	12.073881
30	7.940842	9.999983	7.940858	12.059142	10.000017	12.059158
	Sin		Tangent		Secant	

89 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(359)
(489)

0 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	7.940842	9.999984	7.940858	12.059142	10.000016	12.059158	30
31	7.955082	9.999982	7.955100	12.044900	10.000018	12.044918	29
32	7.968870	9.999981	7.968889	12.031111	10.000019	12.031130	28
33	7.982233	9.999980	7.982253	12.017747	10.000020	12.017767	27
34	7.995198	9.999979	7.995219	12.004781	10.000021	12.004802	26
35	8.007787	9.999977	8.007809	11.992191	10.000023	11.992213	25
36	8.020021	9.999976	8.020045	11.979955	10.000024	11.979979	24
37	8.031919	9.999975	8.031945	11.968055	10.000025	11.968081	23
38	8.043501	9.999974	8.043527	11.956473	10.000026	11.956499	22
39	8.054781	9.999972	8.054809	11.945191	10.000028	11.945219	21
40	8.065776	9.999971	8.065806	11.934194	10.000029	11.934224	20
41	8.076500	9.999969	8.076531	11.923469	10.000031	11.923500	19
42	8.086965	9.999968	8.086997	11.913003	10.000032	11.913035	18
43	8.097183	9.999966	8.097217	11.902783	10.000034	11.902817	17
44	8.107167	9.999964	8.107202	11.892798	10.000036	11.892833	16
45	8.116926	9.999963	8.116963	11.883037	10.000037	11.883074	15
46	8.126471	9.999961	8.126510	11.873490	10.000039	11.873529	14
47	8.135810	9.999959	8.135851	11.864149	10.000041	11.864190	13
48	8.144953	9.999958	8.144995	11.855004	10.000042	11.855047	12
49	8.153908	9.999956	8.153952	11.846048	10.000044	11.846092	11
50	8.162681	9.999954	8.162727	11.837273	10.000046	11.837319	10
51	8.171280	9.999952	8.171328	11.828672	10.000048	11.828720	9
52	8.179713	9.999950	8.179763	11.820237	10.000050	11.820287	8
53	8.187985	9.999948	8.188036	11.811964	10.000052	11.812015	7
54	8.196102	9.999946	8.196156	11.803844	10.000054	11.803898	6
55	8.204070	9.999944	8.204126	11.795874	10.000056	11.795930	5
56	8.211895	9.999942	8.211953	11.788047	10.000058	11.788105	4
57	8.219581	9.999940	8.219641	11.780359	10.000060	11.780419	3
58	8.227134	9.999938	8.227195	11.772805	10.000062	11.772866	2
59	8.234557	9.999936	8.234621	11.765379	10.000064	11.765443	1
60	8.241855	9.999934	8.241922	11.758078	10.000066	11.758145	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

89 Degrees.

(360
448)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

1 Degree.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	8.241855	9.999934	8.241921	11.758079	10.000066	11.758145	60
1	8.249033	9.999932	8.249102	11.750898	10.000068	11.750967	59
2	8.256094	9.999929	8.256165	11.743835	10.000071	11.743906	58
3	8.263042	9.999927	8.263115	11.736885	10.000073	11.736958	57
4	8.269881	9.999925	8.269956	11.730044	10.000075	11.730119	56
5	8.276614	9.999922	8.276691	11.723309	10.000078	11.723386	55
6	8.283243	9.999920	8.283323	11.716677	10.000080	11.716757	54
7	8.289773	9.999917	8.289856	11.710144	10.000082	11.710227	53
8	8.296207	9.999915	8.296292	11.703708	10.000085	11.703793	52
9	8.302546	9.999912	8.302633	11.697367	10.000087	11.697454	51
10	8.308794	9.999910	8.308884	11.691116	10.000090	11.691206	50
11	8.314954	9.999907	8.315045	11.684954	10.000093	11.685046	49
12	8.321027	9.999905	8.321122	11.678878	10.000095	11.678973	48
13	8.327016	9.999902	8.327114	11.672886	10.000098	11.672984	47
14	8.332924	9.999899	8.333025	11.666975	10.000101	11.667076	46
15	8.338753	9.999897	8.338856	11.661144	10.000103	11.661247	45
16	8.344504	9.999894	8.344610	11.655389	10.000106	11.655496	44
17	8.350180	9.999891	8.350289	11.649710	10.000109	11.649819	43
18	8.355783	9.999888	8.355895	11.644105	10.000112	11.644216	42
19	8.361315	9.999885	8.361430	11.638570	10.000115	11.638685	41
20	8.366777	9.999882	8.366894	11.633105	10.000118	11.633223	40
21	8.372171	9.999879	8.372291	11.627708	10.000121	11.627829	39
22	8.377499	9.999876	8.377622	11.622378	10.000124	11.622501	38
23	8.382762	9.999873	8.382889	11.617111	10.000127	11.617238	37
24	8.387962	9.999870	8.388092	11.611908	10.000130	11.612038	36
25	8.393101	9.999867	8.393234	11.606766	10.000133	11.606899	35
26	8.398179	9.999864	8.398315	11.601685	10.000136	11.601821	34
27	8.403199	9.999861	8.403338	11.596662	10.000139	11.596801	33
28	8.408161	9.999858	8.408304	11.591696	10.000142	11.591839	32
29	8.413068	9.999854	8.413213	11.586787	10.000146	11.586932	31
30	8.417919	9.999851	8.418068	11.581932	10.000149	11.582081	30
		Sin		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

88 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(361)

1 Degree.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	8.417919	9.999851	8.418068	11.581932	10.000149	11.582081	30
31	8.422717	9.999848	8.422869	11.577131	10.000152	11.577283	29
32	8.427462	9.999844	8.427618	11.572382	10.000156	11.572538	28
33	8.432156	9.999841	8.432315	11.567685	10.000159	11.567844	27
34	8.436800	9.999838	8.436962	11.563038	10.000162	11.563200	26
35	8.441394	9.999834	8.441560	11.558440	10.000166	11.558600	25
36	8.445941	9.999831	8.446110	11.553890	10.000169	11.554059	24
37	8.450440	9.999827	8.450613	11.549387	10.000173	11.549560	23
38	8.454893	9.999823	8.455070	11.544930	10.000177	11.545107	22
39	8.459301	9.999820	8.459481	11.540519	10.000180	11.540699	21
40	8.463665	9.999816	8.463849	11.536151	10.000184	11.536335	20
41	8.467985	9.999812	8.468172	11.531827	10.000188	11.532015	19
42	8.472263	9.999809	8.472454	11.527546	10.000191	11.527737	18
43	8.476498	9.999805	8.476693	11.523307	10.000195	11.523502	17
44	8.480693	9.999801	8.480892	11.519108	10.000199	11.519307	16
45	8.484848	9.999797	8.485050	11.514949	10.000203	11.515152	15
46	8.488963	9.999793	8.489170	11.510830	10.000207	11.511037	14
47	8.493040	9.999790	8.493250	11.506750	10.000210	11.506960	13
48	8.497078	9.999786	8.497293	11.502707	10.000214	11.502922	12
49	8.501080	9.999782	8.501298	11.498702	10.000218	11.498920	11
50	8.505045	9.999778	8.505267	11.494733	10.000222	11.494955	10
51	8.508974	9.999774	8.509200	11.490800	10.000226	11.491026	9
52	8.512867	9.999769	8.513098	11.486902	10.000231	11.487133	8
53	8.516726	9.999765	8.516961	11.483039	10.000235	11.483274	7
54	8.520551	9.999761	8.520790	11.479210	10.000239	11.479449	6
55	8.524343	9.999757	8.524586	11.475414	10.000243	11.475657	5
56	8.528102	9.999753	8.528349	11.471651	10.000247	11.471898	4
57	8.531828	9.999748	8.532080	11.467920	10.000252	11.468172	3
58	8.535523	9.999744	8.535779	11.464221	10.000256	11.464477	2
59	8.539186	9.999740	8.539447	11.460553	10.000260	11.460814	1
60	8.542819	9.999735	8.543084	11.456916	10.000265	11.457181	C
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

88 Degrees.

(442)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

2 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	8.542819	9.999735	8.543084	11.456916	10.000265	11.457181	60
1	8.546422	9.999731	8.546691	11.453309	10.000269	11.453578	59
2	8.549995	9.999727	8.550268	11.449732	10.000273	11.450005	58
3	8.553539	9.999722	8.553817	11.446183	10.000278	11.446461	57
4	8.557054	9.999717	8.557336	11.442664	10.000283	11.442946	56
5	8.560540	9.999713	8.560828	11.439172	10.000287	11.439460	55
6	8.563999	9.999708	8.564291	11.435709	10.000293	11.436001	54
7	8.567431	9.999704	8.567727	11.432273	10.000296	11.432569	53
8	8.570836	9.999699	8.571137	11.428863	10.000301	11.429164	52
9	8.574214	9.999694	8.574520	11.425480	10.000306	11.425786	51
10	8.577566	9.999689	8.577877	11.422123	10.000311	11.422434	50
11	8.580892	9.999685	8.581208	11.418792	10.000315	11.419108	49
12	8.584193	9.999680	8.584514	11.415486	10.000320	11.415807	48
13	8.587469	9.999675	8.587795	11.412205	10.000325	11.412531	47
14	8.590721	9.999670	8.591051	11.408949	10.000330	11.409279	46
15	8.593948	9.999665	8.594283	11.405717	10.000335	11.406052	45
16	8.597152	9.999660	8.597492	11.402508	10.000340	11.402848	44
17	8.600332	9.999655	8.600677	11.399323	10.000345	11.399668	43
18	8.603489	9.999650	8.603839	11.396161	10.000350	11.396511	42
19	8.606623	9.999645	8.606978	11.393022	10.000355	11.393377	41
20	8.609734	9.999640	8.610094	11.389906	10.000360	11.389260	40
21	8.612823	9.999635	8.613189	11.386811	10.000365	11.387177	39
22	8.615891	9.999629	8.616262	11.383738	10.000371	11.384109	38
23	8.618937	9.999624	8.619313	11.380687	10.000376	11.381063	37
24	8.621962	9.999619	8.622343	11.377657	10.000381	11.378038	36
25	8.624965	9.999614	8.625352	11.374648	10.000385	11.375035	35
26	8.627948	9.999608	8.628340	11.371660	10.000392	11.372052	34
27	8.630911	9.999603	8.631308	11.368692	10.000397	11.369089	33
28	8.633854	9.999597	8.634256	11.365744	10.000403	11.366146	32
29	8.636776	9.999592	8.637185	11.362815	10.000408	11.363224	31
30	8.639680	9.999587	8.640093	11.359907	10.000413	11.360320	30
		Secant		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

87 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(362.
443)

2 Degrees.

Minutes	Secant		Tangent		Secant	
30	8.639680	9.999586	8.640093	11.359907	10.000414	11.360320
31	8.642563	9.999581	8.642982	11.357018	10.000419	11.357437
32	8.645428	9.999575	8.645853	11.354147	10.000425	11.354572
33	8.648274	9.999570	8.648704	11.351296	10.000430	11.351726
34	8.651102	9.999564	8.651538	11.348462	10.000436	11.348898
35	8.653911	9.999558	8.654352	11.345648	10.000442	11.346089
36	8.656702	9.999553	8.657149	11.342851	10.000447	11.343298
37	8.659475	9.999547	8.659928	11.340072	10.000453	11.340525
38	8.662230	9.999541	8.662689	11.337311	10.000459	11.337770
39	8.664968	9.999535	8.665433	11.334567	10.000465	11.335032
40	8.667689	9.999529	8.668160	11.331840	10.000471	11.332311
41	8.670393	9.999524	8.670870	11.329130	10.000476	11.329607
42	8.673080	9.999518	8.673563	11.326437	10.000482	11.326920
43	8.675751	9.999512	8.676239	11.323761	10.000488	11.324249
44	8.678405	9.999506	8.678900	11.321100	10.000494	11.321595
45	8.681043	9.999500	8.681544	11.318456	10.000500	11.318957
46	8.683665	9.999494	8.684172	11.315828	10.000506	11.316335
47	8.686272	9.999487	8.686784	11.313216	10.000513	11.313728
48	8.688863	9.999481	8.689381	11.310618	10.000519	11.311137
49	8.691438	9.999475	8.691963	11.308037	10.000525	11.308562
50	8.693998	9.999469	8.694529	11.305471	10.000531	11.306002
51	8.696543	9.999462	8.697081	11.302919	10.000538	11.303457
52	8.699073	9.999456	8.699617	11.300383	10.000544	11.300927
53	8.701589	9.999450	8.702139	11.297861	10.000550	11.298411
54	8.704090	9.999444	8.704646	11.295354	10.000556	11.295910
55	8.706577	9.999437	8.707139	11.292861	10.000563	11.293423
56	8.709049	9.999431	8.709619	11.290381	10.000569	11.290951
57	8.711508	9.999424	8.712083	11.287917	10.000576	11.288492
58	8.713952	9.999418	8.714535	11.285465	10.000582	11.286048
59	8.716383	9.999411	8.716972	11.283028	10.000589	11.283617
60	8.718800	9.999404	8.719396	11.280604	10.000596	11.281200
		Sine		Tangent		Secant

Minutes

87 Degrees.

(364
444)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

3 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
0	8.718800	9.999404	8.719396	11.280604
1	8.721204	9.999398	8.721806	11.278194
2	8.723595	9.999391	8.724203	11.275797
3	8.725972	9.999384	8.726588	11.273412
4	8.728337	9.999378	8.728959	11.271041
5	8.730688	9.999371	8.731317	11.268683
6	8.733027	9.999364	8.733663	11.266337
7	8.735353	9.999357	8.735996	11.264004
8	8.737668	9.999350	8.738317	11.261683
9	8.739969	9.999343	8.740626	11.259374
10	8.742259	9.999336	8.742922	11.257078
11	8.744536	9.999329	8.745207	11.254793
12	8.746802	9.999322	8.747479	11.252521
13	8.749055	9.999315	8.749740	11.250260
14	8.751297	9.999308	8.751989	11.248011
15	8.753528	9.999301	8.754227	11.245773
16	8.755747	9.999294	8.756453	11.243547
17	8.757955	9.999286	8.758668	11.241332
18	8.760151	9.999279	8.760872	11.239128
19	8.762337	9.999272	8.763065	11.236935
20	8.764511	9.999265	8.765246	11.234754
21	8.766675	9.999257	8.767418	11.232582
22	8.768827	9.999250	8.769578	11.230422
23	8.770970	9.999242	8.771727	11.228273
24	8.773101	9.999235	8.773866	11.226134
25	8.775223	9.999227	8.775995	11.224005
26	8.777333	9.999220	8.778114	11.221886
27	8.779434	9.999212	8.780222	11.219778
28	8.781524	9.999205	8.782320	11.217680
29	8.783605	9.999197	8.784408	11.215592
30	8.785675	9.999189	8.786486	11.213514
	Secant		Tangent	Secant

86 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(365)
(443)

3 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	8.785675	9.999189	8.786486	11.213514	10.000811	11.214325	30
31	8.787736	9.999181	8.788554	11.211446	10.000819	11.212264	29
32	8.789787	9.999174	8.790613	11.209387	10.000826	11.210213	28
33	8.791828	9.999166	8.792662	11.207338	10.000834	11.208172	27
34	8.793859	9.999158	8.794701	11.205299	10.000842	11.206141	26
35	8.795881	9.999150	8.796731	11.203269	10.000850	11.204119	25
36	8.797894	9.999142	8.798752	11.201248	10.000858	11.202106	24
37	8.799897	9.999134	8.800763	11.199237	10.000866	11.200103	23
38	8.801892	9.999126	8.802765	11.197235	10.000874	11.198108	22
39	8.803876	9.999118	8.804758	11.195242	10.000882	11.196124	21
40	8.805852	9.999110	8.806742	11.193258	10.000890	11.194148	20
41	8.807819	9.999102	8.808717	11.191283	10.000898	11.192181	19
42	8.809777	9.999094	8.810683	11.189317	10.000906	11.190223	18
43	8.811726	9.999086	8.812641	11.187359	10.000914	11.188274	17
44	8.813667	9.999077	8.814589	11.185411	10.000922	11.186333	16
45	8.815598	9.999069	8.816529	11.183471	10.000931	11.184402	15
46	8.817522	9.999061	8.818461	11.181539	10.000939	11.182478	14
47	8.819436	9.999052	8.820384	11.179616	10.000948	11.180564	13
48	8.821343	9.999044	8.822298	11.177702	10.000956	11.178657	12
49	8.823240	9.999036	8.824205	11.175795	10.000964	11.176760	11
50	8.825130	9.999027	8.826103	11.173897	10.000973	11.174870	10
51	8.827011	9.999019	8.827992	11.172008	10.000981	11.172989	9
52	8.828884	9.999010	8.829874	11.170126	10.000990	11.171116	8
53	8.830749	9.999002	8.831748	11.168252	10.000998	11.169251	7
54	8.832607	9.998993	8.833613	11.166387	10.001007	11.167393	6
55	8.834456	9.998984	8.835471	11.164529	10.001016	11.165544	5
56	8.836297	9.998976	8.837321	11.162679	10.001024	11.163703	4
57	8.838130	9.998967	8.839163	11.160837	10.001033	11.161870	3
58	8.839956	9.998958	8.840998	11.159002	10.001042	11.160044	2
59	8.841774	9.998950	8.842825	11.157175	10.001050	11.158226	1
60	8.843584	9.998941	8.844644	11.155356	10.001059	11.156416	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minute

86 Degrees.

(366)
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Tangents and Secants.

4 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
0	8.843584	9.998941	8.844644	11.135356
1	8.845387	9.998932	8.846455	11.135345
2	8.847183	9.998923	8.848260	11.1351740
3	8.848971	9.998914	8.850057	11.149943
4	8.850751	9.998905	8.851846	11.148154
5	8.852524	9.998896	8.853628	11.146372
6	8.854291	9.998887	8.855403	11.144597
7	8.856049	9.998878	8.857171	11.142829
8	8.857801	9.998869	8.858932	11.141058
9	8.859545	9.998860	8.860686	11.139314
10	8.861283	9.998851	8.862433	11.137507
11	8.863014	9.998841	8.864173	11.135827
12	8.864738	9.998832	8.865905	11.134095
13	8.866455	9.998823	8.867632	11.132368
14	8.868165	9.998813	8.869351	11.130649
15	8.869868	9.998804	8.871064	11.128936
16	8.871565	9.998795	8.872770	11.127230
17	8.873255	9.998785	8.874469	11.125531
18	8.874938	9.998776	8.876162	11.123838
19	8.876615	9.998766	8.877849	11.122151
20	8.878285	9.998757	8.879529	11.120471
21	8.879949	9.998747	8.881202	11.118798
22	8.881607	9.998737	8.882869	11.117131
23	8.883258	9.998728	8.884530	11.115470
24	8.884903	9.998718	8.886185	11.113815
25	8.886542	9.998708	8.887833	11.112107
26	8.888174	9.998699	8.889476	11.110524
27	8.889801	9.998689	8.891112	11.108888
28	8.891421	9.998679	8.892742	11.107258
29	8.893035	9.998669	8.894366	11.105634
30	8.894643	9.998659	8.895984	11.104016
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes

85 Degrees.

A Table of Artificial Sines,

(²⁶⁷
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4 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	8.894643	9.998659	8.895984	11.104016	10.001341	11.105357	30
31	8.896245	9.998649	8.897596	11.102404	10.001351	11.103754	29
32	8.897842	9.998639	8.899203	11.100797	10.001361	11.102158	28
33	8.899432	9.998629	8.900803	11.099197	10.001371	11.100568	27
34	8.901017	9.998619	8.902398	11.097602	10.001381	11.1098983	26
35	8.902596	9.998609	8.903987	11.096013	10.001391	11.097404	25
36	8.904169	9.998599	8.905570	11.094430	10.001401	11.095831	24
37	8.905736	9.998589	8.907147	11.092853	10.001411	11.094264	23
38	8.907297	9.998578	8.908719	11.091281	10.001422	11.092703	22
39	8.908854	9.998568	8.910285	11.089715	10.001432	11.091146	21
40	8.910404	9.998558	8.911846	11.088154	10.001442	11.089596	20
41	8.911949	9.998548	8.913401	11.086599	10.001452	11.088051	19
42	8.913488	9.998537	8.914951	11.085049	10.001463	11.086512	18
43	8.915022	9.998527	8.916495	11.083505	10.001473	11.084978	17
44	8.916550	9.998516	8.918034	11.081966	10.001484	11.083450	16
45	8.918073	9.998506	8.919567	11.080432	10.001494	11.081927	15
46	8.919591	9.998495	8.921096	11.078904	10.001505	11.080409	14
47	8.921103	9.998485	8.922619	11.077381	10.001515	11.078897	13
48	8.922611	9.998474	8.924136	11.075864	10.001526	11.077389	12
49	8.924112	9.998464	8.925649	11.074351	10.001536	11.075888	11
50	8.925609	9.998453	8.927156	11.072844	10.001547	11.074391	10
51	8.927100	9.998442	8.928658	11.071342	10.001558	11.072900	9
52	8.928587	9.998431	8.930155	11.069845	10.001569	11.071413	8
53	8.930068	9.998421	8.931647	11.068353	10.001579	11.069932	7
54	8.931544	9.998410	8.933134	11.066866	10.001590	11.068456	6
55	8.933015	9.998399	8.934616	11.065384	10.001601	11.066985	5
56	8.934481	9.998388	8.936093	11.063907	10.001612	11.065519	4
57	8.935942	9.998377	8.937565	11.062435	10.001623	11.064058	3
58	8.937398	9.998366	8.939032	11.060968	10.001634	11.062602	2
59	8.938850	9.998355	8.940494	11.059506	10.001645	11.061150	1
60	8.940296	9.998344	8.941952	11.058048	10.001656	11.059704	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

85 Degrees.

A Table of Artificial Sines,

(³⁶²~~445~~)

5 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	8.981573	9.997990	8.983577	11.010423	10.002004	11.018427	30
31	8.982883	9.997984	8.984899	11.015101	10.002016	11.017117	29
32	8.984189	9.997972	8.986217	11.013783	10.002028	11.015811	28
33	8.985491	9.997959	8.987532	11.012468	10.002041	11.014509	27
34	8.986789	9.997947	8.988842	11.011158	10.002053	11.013211	26
35	8.988083	9.997935	8.990149	11.009851	10.002065	11.011917	25
36	8.989374	9.997922	8.991451	11.008549	10.002078	11.010626	24
37	8.990660	9.997910	8.992750	11.007250	10.002090	11.009340	23
38	8.991943	9.997897	8.994045	11.005955	10.002103	11.008057	22
39	8.993222	9.997885	8.995337	11.004663	10.002115	11.006778	21
40	8.994497	9.997873	8.996624	11.003376	10.002127	11.005503	20
41	8.995768	9.997859	8.997908	11.002092	10.002141	11.004232	19
42	8.997036	9.997847	8.999188	11.000812	10.002153	11.002964	18
43	8.998299	9.997835	9.000465	10.999535	10.002165	11.001701	17
44	8.999559	9.997822	9.001738	10.998262	10.002178	11.000441	16
45	9.000816	9.997809	9.003007	10.996963	10.002191	10.999184	15
46	9.002069	9.997797	9.004272	10.995728	10.002203	10.997931	14
47	9.003318	9.997784	9.005534	10.994466	10.002216	10.996682	13
48	9.004563	9.997771	9.006792	10.993208	10.002229	10.995437	12
49	9.005805	9.997758	9.008046	10.991953	10.002242	10.994195	11
50	9.007044	9.997745	9.009298	10.990702	10.002255	10.992956	10
51	9.008278	9.997732	9.010546	10.989454	10.002268	10.991722	9
52	9.009510	9.997719	9.011790	10.988210	10.002281	10.990490	8
53	9.010737	9.997706	9.013031	10.986969	10.002294	10.989263	7
54	9.011962	9.997693	9.014268	10.985732	10.002307	10.988038	6
55	9.013182	9.997680	9.015502	10.984498	10.002320	10.986818	5
56	9.014400	9.997667	9.016733	10.983267	10.002333	10.985600	4
57	9.015613	9.997654	9.017959	10.982041	10.002346	10.984387	3
58	9.016824	9.997641	9.019183	10.980817	10.002359	10.983176	2
59	9.018031	9.997628	9.020403	10.979597	10.002372	10.981969	1
60	9.019235	9.997614	9.021620	10.978380	10.002386	10.980765	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

(370
150)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

6 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.019235	9.997614	9.021620	10.978380	10.002386	10.980765
1	9.020435	9.997601	9.022834	10.977166	10.002399	10.979565
2	9.021632	9.997588	9.024044	10.975956	10.002412	10.978368
3	9.022825	9.997574	9.025251	10.974749	10.002426	10.977175
4	9.024014	9.997561	9.026365	10.973545	10.002439	10.975984
5	9.025203	9.997547	9.027655	10.972345	10.002453	10.974797
6	9.026386	9.997534	9.028852	10.971148	10.002466	10.973614
7	9.027567	9.997521	9.030046	10.969954	10.002479	10.972433
8	9.028744	9.997507	9.031237	10.968763	10.002493	10.971256
9	9.029918	9.997493	9.032425	10.967575	10.002507	10.970082
10	9.031089	9.997480	9.033609	10.966391	10.002520	10.968911
11	9.032257	9.997466	9.034791	10.965209	10.002534	10.967743
12	9.033421	9.997452	9.035969	10.964031	10.002548	10.966579
13	9.034582	9.997439	9.037144	10.962856	10.002561	10.965418
14	9.035741	9.997425	9.038316	10.961684	10.002575	10.964259
15	9.036896	9.997411	9.039485	10.960515	10.002589	10.963104
16	9.038048	9.997397	9.040651	10.959349	10.002603	10.961952
17	9.039197	9.997383	9.041813	10.958187	10.002617	10.960803
18	9.040342	9.997369	9.042973	10.957027	10.002631	10.959658
19	9.041485	9.997355	9.044130	10.955870	10.002645	10.958515
20	9.042625	9.997341	9.045284	10.954716	10.002659	10.957375
21	9.043762	9.997327	9.046434	10.953566	10.002673	10.956238
22	9.044895	9.997313	9.047582	10.952418	10.002687	10.955105
23	9.046026	9.997299	9.048727	10.951273	10.002701	10.953974
24	9.047154	9.997285	9.049869	10.950131	10.002715	10.952846
25	9.048279	9.997271	9.051008	10.948992	10.002729	10.951721
26	9.049400	9.997257	9.052144	10.947856	10.002743	10.950600
27	9.050519	9.997242	9.053277	10.946723	10.002758	10.949481
28	9.051635	9.997228	9.054407	10.945593	10.002772	10.948365
29	9.052748	9.997214	9.055535	10.944465	10.002786	10.947252
30	9.053859	9.997199	9.056659	10.943341	10.002801	10.946141
		Secant		Tangent		Secant

83 Degrees.

A Table of Artificial Sines,

(371
452)

6 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.053859	9.997199	9.056659	10.943341	10.002801	10.946141	30
31	9.054966	9.997185	9.057781	10.942219	10.002815	10.945034	29
32	9.056071	9.997170	9.058900	10.941100	10.002830	10.943929	28
33	9.057172	9.997156	9.060016	10.939984	10.002844	10.942828	27
34	9.058271	9.997141	9.061130	10.938870	10.002859	10.941729	26
35	9.059367	9.997127	9.062240	10.937760	10.002873	10.940633	25
36	9.060460	9.997112	9.063348	10.936652	10.002888	10.939540	24
37	9.061551	9.997098	9.064453	10.935547	10.002902	10.938449	23
38	9.062639	9.997083	9.065556	10.934444	10.002917	10.937361	22
39	9.063723	9.997068	9.066655	10.933345	10.002932	10.936277	21
40	9.064806	9.997053	9.067752	10.932248	10.002947	10.935194	20
41	9.065885	9.997039	9.068846	10.931154	10.002961	10.934115	19
42	9.066962	9.997024	9.069938	10.930062	10.002976	10.933038	18
43	9.068036	9.997009	9.071027	10.928973	10.002991	10.931964	17
44	9.069107	9.996994	9.072113	10.927887	10.003006	10.930893	16
45	9.070176	9.996979	9.073197	10.926803	10.003021	10.929824	15
46	9.071242	9.996964	9.074278	10.925722	10.003036	10.928758	14
47	9.072305	9.996949	9.075356	10.914644	10.003058	10.927695	13
48	9.073366	9.996934	9.076432	10.923468	10.003066	10.926634	12
49	9.074424	9.996919	9.077505	10.922495	10.003081	10.925576	11
50	9.075480	9.996904	9.078576	10.921424	10.003096	10.924520	10
51	9.076533	9.996889	9.079644	10.920356	10.003111	10.923467	9
52	9.077583	9.996874	9.080710	10.919290	10.003126	10.922417	8
53	9.078631	9.996858	9.081773	10.918227	10.003142	10.921369	7
54	9.079676	9.996843	9.082833	10.917167	10.003157	10.920324	6
55	9.080719	9.996828	9.083891	10.916109	10.003172	10.919281	5
56	9.081759	9.996812	9.084947	10.915053	10.003188	10.918241	4
57	9.082797	9.996797	9.086000	10.914000	10.003203	10.917203	3
58	9.083832	9.996782	9.087050	10.912950	10.003218	10.916168	2
59	9.084864	9.996766	9.088098	10.911902	10.003234	10.915136	1
60	9.085894	9.996751	9.089144	10.910856	10.003249	10.914106	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

83 Degrees.

(338)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

7 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.085895	9.996751	9.089144	10.910856	10.003249	10.914105	60
1	9.086922	9.996735	9.090187	10.909813	10.003265	10.913078	59
2	9.087947	9.996720	9.091228	10.908772	10.003280	10.912053	58
3	9.088970	9.996704	9.092266	10.907734	10.003296	10.911030	57
4	9.089990	9.996688	9.093302	10.906698	10.003312	10.910010	56
5	9.091008	9.996673	9.094335	10.905665	10.003327	10.908992	55
6	9.092024	9.996657	9.095367	10.904633	10.003343	10.907976	54
7	9.093037	9.996641	9.096395	10.903605	10.003359	10.906963	53
8	9.094047	9.996625	9.097422	10.902578	10.003375	10.905953	52
9	9.095056	9.996610	9.098446	10.901554	10.003390	10.904944	51
10	9.096062	9.996594	9.099468	10.900532	10.003406	10.903938	50
11	9.097065	9.996578	9.100487	10.899513	10.003422	10.902935	49
12	9.098066	9.996562	9.101504	10.898496	10.003438	10.901934	48
13	9.099065	9.996546	9.102519	10.897481	10.003454	10.900935	47
14	9.100062	9.996530	9.103532	10.896468	10.003470	10.899938	46
15	9.101056	9.996514	9.104542	10.895458	10.003486	10.898944	45
16	9.102048	9.996498	9.105550	10.894450	10.003502	10.897952	44
17	9.103037	9.996482	9.106556	10.893444	10.003518	10.896963	43
18	9.104025	9.996465	9.107559	10.892441	10.003535	10.895975	42
19	9.105010	9.996449	9.108560	10.891440	10.003551	10.894990	41
20	9.105992	9.996433	9.109559	10.890441	10.003567	10.894008	40
21	9.106973	9.996417	9.110556	10.889444	10.003583	10.893027	39
22	9.107951	9.996400	9.111551	10.888449	10.003600	10.892049	38
23	9.108927	9.996384	9.112543	10.887457	10.003616	10.891073	37
24	9.109901	9.996368	9.113533	10.886467	10.003632	10.890099	36
25	9.110873	9.996351	9.114521	10.885479	10.003649	10.889127	35
26	9.111842	9.996335	9.115507	10.884493	10.003665	10.888158	34
27	9.112809	9.996318	9.116491	10.883509	10.003682	10.887191	33
28	9.113774	9.996302	9.117472	10.882528	10.003698	10.886226	32
29	9.114737	9.996285	9.118452	10.881548	10.003715	10.885263	31
30	9.115698	9.996269	9.119429	10.880571	10.003731	10.884302	30
		Secant		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

82 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(373)
(458)

7 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
30	9.115698	9.996269	9.119429	10.880571	10.003731	10.884302
31	9.116656	9.996252	9.120404	10.879596	10.003748	10.883344
32	9.117612	9.996235	9.121377	10.878623	10.003765	10.882388
33	9.118567	9.996218	9.122348	10.877652	10.003782	10.881433
34	9.119519	9.996202	9.123317	10.876683	10.003798	10.880481
35	9.120469	9.996185	9.124284	10.875716	10.003815	10.879531
36	9.121417	9.996168	9.125249	10.874751	10.003832	10.878583
37	9.122362	9.996151	9.126211	10.873789	10.003849	10.877638
38	9.123306	9.996134	9.127172	10.872828	10.003866	10.876694
39	9.124248	9.996117	9.128130	10.871870	10.003883	10.875752
40	9.125187	9.996100	9.129087	10.870913	10.003900	10.874813
41	9.126125	9.996083	9.130041	10.869959	10.003917	10.873875
42	9.127060	9.996066	9.130994	10.869006	10.003934	10.872940
43	9.127993	9.996049	9.131944	10.868055	10.003951	10.872007
44	9.128925	9.996032	9.132893	10.867107	10.003968	10.871075
45	9.129854	9.996015	9.133839	10.866161	10.003985	10.870146
46	9.130781	9.995998	9.134783	10.865217	10.004002	10.869219
47	9.131706	9.995980	9.135726	10.864274	10.004020	10.868294
48	9.132630	9.995963	9.136666	10.863334	10.004037	10.867370
49	9.133551	9.995946	9.137605	10.862395	10.004054	10.866449
50	9.134470	9.995928	9.138542	10.861458	10.004072	10.865530
51	9.135387	9.995911	9.139476	10.860524	10.004089	10.864613
52	9.136303	9.995894	9.140409	10.859591	10.004106	10.863697
53	9.137216	9.995876	9.141340	10.858660	10.004124	10.862784
54	9.138127	9.995859	9.142269	10.857731	10.004141	10.861873
55	9.139037	9.995841	9.143196	10.856804	10.004159	10.860963
56	9.139944	9.995823	9.144121	10.855879	10.004177	10.860056
57	9.140850	9.995806	9.145044	10.854956	10.004194	10.859150
58	9.141754	9.995788	9.145965	10.854035	10.004212	10.858245
59	9.142655	9.995770	9.146885	10.853115	10.004230	10.857345
60	9.143555	9.995753	9.147802	10.852198	10.004247	10.856445
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

8 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
54	0.90110	0.15412	10.004147	10.856445 60
55	0.90150	0.15452	10.004153	10.855547 59
56	0.90190	0.15492	10.004159	10.854651 58
57	0.90230	0.15532	10.004165	10.853757 57
58	0.90270	0.15572	10.004171	10.852864 56
59	0.90310	0.15612	10.004177	10.851974 55
60	0.90350	0.15652	10.004183	10.851085 54
1	0.90390	0.15692	10.004189	10.850199 53
2	0.90430	0.15732	10.004195	10.849314 52
3	0.90470	0.15772	10.004201	10.848431 51
4	0.90510	0.15812	10.004207	10.847549 50
5	0.90550	0.15852	10.004213	10.846670 49
6	0.90590	0.15892	10.004219	10.845792 48
7	0.90630	0.15932	10.004225	10.844917 47
8	0.90670	0.15972	10.004231	10.844043 46
9	0.90710	0.16012	10.004237	10.843170 45
10	0.90750	0.16052	10.004243	10.842300 44
11	0.90790	0.16092	10.004249	10.841431 43
12	0.90830	0.16132	10.004255	10.840565 42
13	0.90870	0.16172	10.004261	10.839700 41
14	0.90910	0.16212	10.004267	10.838836 40
15	0.90950	0.16252	10.004273	10.837975 39
16	0.90990	0.16292	10.004279	10.837115 38
17	0.91030	0.16332	10.004285	10.836257 37
18	0.91070	0.16372	10.004291	10.835400 36
19	0.91110	0.16412	10.004297	10.834546 35
20	0.91150	0.16452	10.004303	10.833693 34
21	0.91190	0.16492	10.004309	10.832841 33
22	0.91230	0.16532	10.004315	10.831992 32
23	0.91270	0.16572	10.004321	10.831144 31
24	0.91310	0.16612	10.004327	10.830298 30
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes
81 Degrees.				

Tangents and Secants.

(376
455)

8 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.169702	9.995203	9.174499	10.825501	10.004797	10.830298	30
31	9.170546	9.995184	9.175162	10.824638	10.004816	10.829454	29
32	9.171389	9.995165	9.176224	10.823776	10.004835	10.828611	28
33	9.172230	9.995146	9.177084	10.822916	10.004854	10.827770	27
34	9.173070	9.995127	9.177942	10.822058	10.004873	10.826930	26
35	9.173908	9.995108	9.178799	10.821201	10.004892	10.826092	25
36	9.174744	9.995089	9.179655	10.820345	10.004911	10.825256	24
37	9.175578	9.995070	9.180508	10.819492	10.004930	10.824422	23
38	9.176411	9.995051	9.181360	10.818640	10.004949	10.823589	22
39	9.177242	9.995032	9.182211	10.817789	10.004968	10.822758	21
40	9.178072	9.995013	9.183059	10.816941	10.004987	10.821928	20
41	9.178900	9.994993	9.183907	10.816093	10.005007	10.821100	19
42	9.179726	9.994974	9.184752	10.815248	10.005026	10.820274	18
43	9.180551	9.994955	9.185597	10.814403	10.005045	10.819449	17
44	9.181374	9.994935	9.186439	10.813561	10.005065	10.818626	16
45	9.182196	9.994916	9.187280	10.812720	10.005084	10.817804	15
46	9.183016	9.994896	9.188120	10.811880	10.005104	10.816984	14
47	9.183834	9.994877	9.188957	10.811043	10.005123	10.816166	13
48	9.184651	9.994857	9.189794	10.810206	10.005143	10.815349	12
49	9.185466	9.994838	9.190629	10.809371	10.005162	10.814534	11
50	9.186280	9.994818	9.191462	10.808538	10.005182	10.813720	10
51	9.187092	9.994798	9.192294	10.807706	10.005202	10.812908	9
52	9.187903	9.994779	9.193124	10.806876	10.005221	10.812097	8
53	9.188712	9.994759	9.193953	10.806047	10.005241	10.811288	7
54	9.189519	9.994739	9.194780	10.805220	10.005261	10.810481	6
55	9.190325	9.994719	9.195606	10.804394	10.005281	10.809675	5
56	9.191130	9.994700	9.196430	10.803570	10.005300	10.808870	4
57	9.191933	9.994680	9.197253	10.802747	10.005320	10.808066	3
58	9.192734	9.994660	9.198074	10.801926	10.005340	10.807266	2
59	9.193534	9.994640	9.198894	10.801106	10.005360	10.806466	1
60	9.194332	9.994620	9.199712	10.800288	10.005380	10.805668	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

81 Degrees.

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Tangents and Secants.

9 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.194332	9.994620	9.199712	10.620388	10.005380	10.805668	60
1	9.195129	9.994600	9.200529	10.799471	10.005400	10.804871	59
2	9.195925	9.994580	9.201345	10.798655	10.005420	10.804075	58
3	9.196719	9.994560	9.202159	10.797841	10.005440	10.803281	57
4	9.197511	9.994540	9.202971	10.797029	10.005460	10.802489	56
5	9.198302	9.994519	9.203782	10.796218	10.005481	10.801698	55
6	9.199091	9.994499	9.204592	10.795408	10.005501	10.800909	54
7	9.199879	9.994479	9.205400	10.794600	10.005521	10.800121	53
8	9.200666	9.994459	9.206207	10.793793	10.005541	10.799334	52
9	9.201451	9.994438	9.207013	10.792987	10.005562	10.798549	51
10	9.202234	9.994418	9.207817	10.792183	10.005582	10.797766	50
11	9.203017	9.994397	9.208619	10.791381	10.005603	10.796983	49
12	9.203797	9.994377	9.209420	10.790580	10.005623	10.796203	48
13	9.204577	9.994357	9.210220	10.789780	10.005643	10.795423	47
14	9.205354	9.994336	9.211018	10.788982	10.005664	10.794646	46
15	9.206131	9.994316	9.211815	10.788185	10.005684	10.793869	45
16	9.206906	9.994295	9.212611	10.787389	10.005705	10.793094	44
17	9.207679	9.994274	9.213405	10.786595	10.005726	10.792321	43
18	9.208452	9.994254	9.214198	10.785802	10.005746	10.791548	42
19	9.209222	9.994233	9.214989	10.785011	10.005767	10.790778	41
20	9.209992	9.994212	9.215779	10.784221	10.005788	10.790008	40
21	9.210760	9.994191	9.216568	10.783432	10.005809	10.789240	39
22	9.211526	9.994171	9.217356	10.782644	10.005829	10.788474	38
23	9.212291	9.994150	9.218142	10.781858	10.005850	10.787709	37
24	9.213055	9.994129	9.218926	10.781074	10.005871	10.786945	36
25	9.213818	9.994108	9.219710	10.780290	10.005892	10.786182	35
26	9.214579	9.994087	9.220492	10.779508	10.005913	10.785421	34
27	9.215338	9.994066	9.221272	10.778728	10.005934	10.784662	33
28	9.216097	9.994045	9.222052	10.777948	10.005955	10.783903	32
29	9.216854	9.994024	9.222830	10.777170	10.005976	10.783146	31
30	9.217609	9.994003	9.223606	10.776394	10.005997	10.782391	30
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

80 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(377)

9 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.217609	9.994003	9.223606	10.776394	10.005997	10.782391	30
31	9.218363	9.993981	9.224382	10.775618	10.006119	10.781637	29
32	9.219116	9.993960	9.225156	10.774844	10.006040	10.780884	28
33	9.219868	9.993939	9.225929	10.774071	10.006061	10.780132	27
34	9.220618	9.993918	9.226700	10.773309	10.006082	10.779382	26
35	9.221367	9.993896	9.227471	10.772529	10.006104	10.778633	25
36	9.222115	9.993875	9.228239	10.771761	10.006125	10.777885	24
37	9.222861	9.993854	9.229007	10.770993	10.006146	10.777139	23
38	9.223606	9.993832	9.229774	10.770226	10.006168	10.776394	22
39	9.224349	9.993811	9.230539	10.769461	10.006189	10.775651	21
40	9.225092	9.993789	9.231302	10.768698	10.006211	10.774908	20
41	9.225833	9.993768	9.232065	10.767935	10.006232	10.774167	19
42	9.226573	9.993746	9.232820	10.767174	10.006254	10.773427	18
43	9.227311	9.993725	9.233586	10.766414	10.006275	10.772689	17
44	9.228048	9.993703	9.234345	10.765655	10.006297	10.771952	16
45	9.228784	9.993681	9.235103	10.764897	10.006319	10.771216	15
46	9.229519	9.993660	9.235859	10.764141	10.006340	10.770481	14
47	9.230252	9.993638	9.236614	10.763386	10.006362	10.769748	13
48	9.230984	9.993616	9.237368	10.762632	10.006384	10.769016	12
49	9.231715	9.993594	9.238120	10.761880	10.006406	10.768285	11
50	9.232444	9.993572	9.238872	10.761128	10.006428	10.767556	10
51	9.233172	9.993550	9.239622	10.760378	10.006450	10.766828	9
52	9.233899	9.993528	9.240371	10.759629	10.006472	10.766101	8
53	9.234625	9.993507	9.241118	10.758882	10.006493	10.765375	7
54	9.235349	9.993484	9.241865	10.758135	10.006516	10.764651	6
55	9.236073	9.993462	9.242610	10.757390	10.006538	10.763927	5
56	9.236795	9.993440	9.243354	10.756646	10.006560	10.763205	4
57	9.237515	9.993418	9.244097	10.755903	10.006582	10.762485	3
58	9.238235	9.993396	9.244839	10.755161	10.006604	10.761765	2
59	9.238953	9.993374	9.245579	10.754421	10.006626	10.761047	1
60	9.239670	9.993352	9.246319	10.753681	10.006648	10.760330	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

10 Degrees.

(378)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

10 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.239670	9.993351	9.246319	10.753681	10.006649	10.760330
1	9.240386	9.993329	9.247057	10.752943	10.006671	10.759614
2	9.241101	9.993307	9.247794	10.752206	10.006693	10.758899
3	9.241814	9.993284	9.248530	10.751470	10.006716	10.758180
4	9.242526	9.993262	9.249264	10.750736	10.006738	10.757474
5	9.243237	9.993240	9.249998	10.750002	10.006760	10.756763
6	9.243947	9.993217	9.250730	10.749270	10.006783	10.756053
7	9.244656	9.993195	9.251461	10.748539	10.006805	10.755344
8	9.245363	9.993172	9.252191	10.747803	10.006828	10.754637
9	9.246069	9.993149	9.252920	10.747080	10.006851	10.753931
10	9.246775	9.993127	9.253648	10.746352	10.006873	10.753225
11	9.247478	9.993104	9.254374	10.745626	10.006896	10.752522
12	9.248181	9.993081	9.255100	10.744900	10.006919	10.751819
13	9.248883	9.993059	9.255824	10.744176	10.006941	10.751117
14	9.249583	9.993036	9.256547	10.743453	10.006964	10.750417
15	9.250282	9.993013	9.257269	10.742731	10.006987	10.749718
16	9.250980	9.992990	9.257990	10.742010	10.007010	10.749020
17	9.251677	9.992967	9.258710	10.741290	10.007033	10.748323
18	9.252373	9.992944	9.259428	10.740572	10.007056	10.747627
19	9.253067	9.992921	9.260146	10.739854	10.007079	10.746933
20	9.253761	9.992898	9.260862	10.739138	10.007102	10.746239
21	9.254453	9.992875	9.261578	10.738422	10.007125	10.745547
22	9.255144	9.992852	9.262292	10.737708	10.007148	10.744856
23	9.255834	9.992829	9.263005	10.736995	10.007171	10.744166
24	9.256523	9.992806	9.263717	10.736283	10.007194	10.743477
25	9.257211	9.992783	9.264428	10.735572	10.007217	10.742789
26	9.257898	9.992759	9.265138	10.734862	10.007241	10.742102
27	9.258583	9.992736	9.265847	10.734153	10.007264	10.741417
28	9.259268	9.992713	9.266555	10.733445	10.007287	10.740732
29	9.259951	9.992689	9.267261	10.732739	10.007311	10.740049
30	9.260633	9.992666	9.267967	10.732033	10.007334	10.739367
		Sine		Tangent		Secant

79 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(379)

10 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
30	9.260633	9.992666	9.267567	10.732033
31	9.261314	9.992643	9.268671	10.731329
32	9.261994	9.992619	9.269375	10.730625
33	9.262673	9.992595	9.270077	10.729923
34	9.263351	9.992572	9.270779	10.729221
35	9.264026	9.992549	9.271470	10.728521
36	9.264703	9.992525	9.272178	10.727822
37	9.265377	9.992501	9.272876	10.727124
38	9.266051	9.992478	9.273573	10.726427
39	9.266723	9.992454	9.274269	10.725731
40	9.267395	9.992430	9.274964	10.725036
41	9.268065	9.992406	9.275658	10.724342
42	9.268734	9.992382	9.276351	10.723649
43	9.269402	9.992358	9.277043	10.722957
44	9.270069	9.992335	9.277734	10.722266
45	9.270735	9.992311	9.278424	10.721576
46	9.271400	9.992287	9.279113	10.720887
47	9.272053	9.992263	9.279801	10.720199
48	9.272726	9.992238	9.280488	10.719512
49	9.273388	9.992214	9.281174	10.718826
50	9.274049	9.992199	9.281858	10.718142
51	9.274708	9.992166	9.282542	10.717458
52	9.275367	9.992142	9.283225	10.716775
53	9.276024	9.992117	9.283907	10.716093
54	9.276681	9.992093	9.284588	10.715412
55	9.277337	9.992069	9.285268	10.714732
56	9.277991	9.992044	9.285947	10.714053
57	9.278644	9.992020	9.286624	10.713376
58	9.279297	9.991996	9.287301	10.712699
59	9.279948	9.991971	9.287977	10.712023
60	9.280599	9.991947	9.288652	10.711348
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	

Minutes

79 Degrees.

11 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.280599	9.991947	9.288652	10.711348	10.008053	10.719401	60
1	9.281248	9.991922	9.289326	10.710674	10.008078	10.718752	59
2	9.281897	9.991897	9.289999	10.710001	10.008103	10.718103	58
3	9.282544	9.991873	9.290671	10.709329	10.008127	10.717456	57
4	9.283190	9.991848	9.291342	10.708658	10.008152	10.716810	56
5	9.283836	9.991823	9.292013	10.707987	10.008177	10.716164	55
6	9.284480	9.991799	9.292682	10.707318	10.008201	10.715520	54
7	9.285124	9.991774	9.293350	10.706650	10.008226	10.714876	53
8	9.285766	9.991749	9.294017	10.705983	10.008251	10.714234	52
9	9.286408	9.991724	9.294684	10.705316	10.008276	10.713592	51
10	9.287048	9.991699	9.295349	10.704651	10.008301	10.712952	50
11	9.287687	9.991674	9.296013	10.703987	10.008326	10.712313	49
12	9.288326	9.991649	9.296677	10.703323	10.008351	10.711674	48
13	9.288964	9.991624	9.297339	10.702661	10.008376	10.711036	47
14	9.289600	9.991599	9.298001	10.701999	10.008401	10.710400	46
15	9.290236	9.991574	9.298662	10.701338	10.008426	10.709764	45
16	9.290870	9.991549	9.299322	10.700678	10.008451	10.709130	44
17	9.291504	9.991524	9.299980	10.700020	10.008476	10.708496	43
18	9.292137	9.991498	9.300638	10.699362	10.008502	10.707863	42
19	9.292768	9.991473	9.301295	10.698705	10.008527	10.707232	41
20	9.293399	9.991448	9.301951	10.698049	10.008552	10.706601	40
21	9.294029	9.991423	9.302607	10.697393	10.008577	10.705971	39
22	9.294658	9.991397	9.303261	10.696739	10.008603	10.705342	38
23	9.295286	9.991372	9.303914	10.696086	10.008628	10.704714	37
24	9.295913	9.991346	9.304567	10.695433	10.008654	10.704087	36
25	9.296539	9.991321	9.305218	10.694782	10.008679	10.703461	35
26	9.297164	9.991295	9.305869	10.694131	10.008705	10.702836	34
27	9.297788	9.991270	9.306519	10.693481	10.008730	10.702212	33
28	9.298412	9.991244	9.307167	10.692833	10.008756	10.701588	32
29	9.299034	9.991218	9.307815	10.692185	10.008782	10.700966	31
30	9.299655	9.991193	9.308463	10.691537	10.008807	10.700345	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

78 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(461)

11 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.299655	9.991193	9.308463	10.691537	10.008807	10.700345	30
31	9.300276	9.991167	9.309109	10.690891	10.008833	10.699724	29
32	9.300895	9.991141	9.309754	10.690246	10.008859	10.699105	28
33	9.301514	9.991115	9.310398	10.689602	10.008885	10.698486	27
34	9.302132	9.991090	9.311042	10.688958	10.008910	10.697868	26
35	9.302749	9.991064	9.311685	10.688315	10.008936	10.697251	25
36	9.303364	9.991038	9.312327	10.687673	10.008962	10.696636	24
37	9.303979	9.991012	9.312967	10.687033	10.008988	10.696021	23
38	9.304593	9.990986	9.313608	10.686392	10.009014	10.695407	22
39	9.305207	9.990960	9.314247	10.685753	10.009040	10.694793	21
40	9.305819	9.990934	9.314885	10.685115	10.009066	10.694181	20
41	9.306430	9.990908	9.315523	10.684477	10.009092	10.693570	19
42	9.307041	9.990882	9.316159	10.683841	10.009118	10.692959	18
43	9.307650	9.990855	9.316795	10.683205	10.009145	10.692350	17
44	9.308259	9.990829	9.317430	10.682570	10.009171	10.691741	16
45	9.308867	9.990803	9.318064	10.681936	10.009197	10.691133	15
46	9.309474	9.990777	9.318697	10.681303	10.009223	10.690520	14
47	9.310080	9.990750	9.319329	10.680671	10.009250	10.689920	13
48	9.310685	9.990724	9.319961	10.680039	10.009276	10.689315	12
49	9.311280	9.990697	9.320592	10.679408	10.009303	10.688711	11
50	9.311893	9.990671	9.321222	10.678778	10.009329	10.688107	10
51	9.312495	9.990644	9.321851	10.678149	10.009356	10.687505	9
52	9.313097	9.990618	9.322479	10.677521	10.009382	10.686903	8
53	9.313698	9.990591	9.323106	10.676894	10.009409	10.686302	7
54	9.314297	9.990565	9.323733	10.676267	10.009435	10.685703	6
55	9.314896	9.990538	9.324358	10.675642	10.009462	10.685104	5
56	9.315495	9.990511	9.324983	10.675017	10.009489	10.684505	4
57	9.316092	9.990485	9.325607	10.674393	10.009515	10.683908	3
58	9.316688	9.990458	9.326230	10.673770	10.009542	10.683312	2
59	9.317284	9.990431	9.326853	10.673147	10.009569	10.682716	1
60	9.317879	9.990404	9.327474	10.672526	10.009596	10.682121	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	

Tangents and Secants.

(463)

12 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.335337	9.989581	9.345755	10.654245	10.010419	10.664063	30
31	9.335906	9.989553	9.346353	10.653647	10.010447	10.664094	29
32	9.336475	9.989525	9.346949	10.653051	10.010475	10.663525	28
33	9.337043	9.989497	9.347545	10.652455	10.010503	10.662957	27
34	9.337610	9.989469	9.348141	10.651859	10.010531	10.662390	26
35	9.338176	9.989441	9.348735	10.651265	10.010559	10.661824	25
36	9.338742	9.989413	9.349329	10.650671	10.010587	10.661258	24
37	9.339306	9.989384	9.349922	10.650078	10.010616	10.660694	23
38	9.339871	9.989356	9.350514	10.649486	10.010644	10.660129	22
39	9.340434	9.989328	9.351105	10.648894	10.010672	10.659566	21
40	9.340996	9.989299	9.351697	10.648303	10.010701	10.659003	20
41	9.341558	9.989271	9.352287	10.647713	10.010729	10.658442	19
42	9.342119	9.989243	9.352876	10.647124	10.010757	10.657881	18
43	9.342679	9.989214	9.353465	10.646535	10.010786	10.657321	17
44	9.343239	9.989186	9.354053	10.645947	10.010814	10.656761	16
45	9.343797	9.989157	9.354640	10.645360	10.010843	10.656203	15
46	9.344355	9.989128	9.355227	10.644773	10.010872	10.655645	14
47	9.344912	9.989100	9.355813	10.644187	10.010900	10.655088	13
48	9.345469	9.989071	9.356398	10.643602	10.010929	10.654531	12
49	9.346024	9.989042	9.356982	10.643018	10.010958	10.653976	11
50	9.346579	9.989014	9.357566	10.642434	10.010986	10.653421	10
51	9.347134	9.988985	9.358149	10.641851	10.011015	10.652866	9
52	9.347687	9.988956	9.358731	10.641269	10.011044	10.652313	8
53	9.348240	9.988927	9.359313	10.640687	10.011073	10.651760	7
54	9.348792	9.988898	9.359893	10.640107	10.011102	10.651208	6
55	9.349343	9.988869	9.360474	10.639526	10.011131	10.650657	5
56	9.349893	9.988840	9.361053	10.638947	10.011160	10.650107	4
57	9.350443	9.988811	9.361632	10.638368	10.011189	10.649557	3
58	9.350992	9.988782	9.362210	10.637790	10.011218	10.649008	2
59	9.351540	9.988753	9.362787	10.637213	10.011247	10.648460	1
60	9.352088	9.988724	9.363364	10.636636	10.011276	10.647912	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

27 Degrees.

(464)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

13 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
0	9.352088	9.988724	9.363304	10.636636
1	9.352635	9.988695	9.363940	10.636060
2	9.353181	9.988666	9.364516	10.635484
3	9.353726	9.988636	9.365090	10.634910
4	9.354271	9.988607	9.365664	10.634336
5	9.354815	9.988578	9.366237	10.633763
6	9.355358	9.988548	9.366810	10.633190
7	9.355901	9.988519	9.367382	10.632618
8	9.356443	9.988489	9.367953	10.632047
9	9.356984	9.988460	9.368524	10.631476
10	9.357524	9.988430	9.369094	10.630906
11	9.358064	9.988401	9.369663	10.630337
12	9.358603	9.988371	9.370231	10.629769
13	9.359141	9.988342	9.370799	10.629201
14	9.359679	9.988312	9.371367	10.628633
15	9.360215	9.988282	9.371933	10.628067
16	9.360751	9.988252	9.372499	10.627501
17	9.361287	9.988223	9.373064	10.626936
18	9.361822	9.988193	9.373629	10.626371
19	9.362356	9.988163	9.374193	10.625807
20	9.362889	9.988133	9.374756	10.625244
21	9.363422	9.988103	9.375319	10.624681
22	9.363954	9.988073	9.375881	10.624119
23	9.364485	9.988043	9.376442	10.623558
24	9.365016	9.988013	9.377003	10.622997
25	9.365546	9.987983	9.377563	12.622437
26	9.366075	9.987952	9.378123	12.621877
27	9.366604	9.987922	9.378681	12.621319
28	9.367132	9.987892	9.379239	12.620761
29	9.367659	9.987862	9.379797	12.620203
30	9.368185	9.987831	9.380354	12.619646
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes

76 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(465)

13 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.368185	9.987831	9.380354	10.019046	10.012169	10.631815	30
31	9.368711	9.987801	9.380910	10.619090	10.012199	10.631289	29
32	9.369236	9.987771	9.381465	10.618535	10.012229	10.630764	28
33	9.369761	9.987740	9.382020	10.617980	10.012260	10.630239	27
34	9.370285	9.987710	9.382575	10.617425	10.012290	10.629715	26
35	9.370808	9.987679	9.383129	10.616871	10.012321	10.629192	25
36	9.371330	9.987649	9.383682	10.616318	10.012351	10.628670	24
37	9.371852	9.987618	9.384234	10.615766	10.012382	10.628148	23
38	9.372373	9.987588	9.384786	10.615214	10.012412	10.627627	22
39	9.372894	9.987557	9.385337	10.614663	10.012443	10.627106	21
40	9.373414	9.987526	9.385888	10.614112	10.012474	10.626586	20
41	9.373933	9.987495	9.386438	10.613562	10.012505	10.626067	19
42	9.374452	9.987465	9.386987	10.613013	10.012535	10.625548	18
43	9.374970	9.987434	9.387536	10.612464	10.012566	10.625030	17
44	9.375487	9.987403	9.388084	10.611916	1.0012597	10.624513	16
45	9.376003	9.987372	9.388631	10.611369	10.012628	10.623997	15
46	9.376519	9.987341	9.389178	10.610822	10.012659	10.623481	14
47	9.377035	9.987310	9.389724	10.610276	10.012690	10.622965	13
48	9.377549	9.987279	9.390270	10.609730	10.012721	10.622451	12
49	9.378063	9.987248	9.390815	10.609185	10.012752	10.621937	11
50	9.378577	9.987217	9.391359	10.608641	10.012783	10.621423	10
51	9.379089	9.987186	9.391903	10.608097	10.012814	10.620911	9
52	9.379601	9.987155	9.392447	10.607553	10.012845	10.620399	8
53	9.380113	9.987124	9.392989	10.607011	10.012876	10.619887	7
54	9.380624	9.987092	9.393531	10.606469	10.012908	10.619376	6
55	9.381134	9.987061	9.394073	12.605927	10.012939	10.618866	5
56	9.381643	9.987030	9.394614	12.605386	10.012970	10.618357	4
57	9.382152	9.987998	9.395154	12.604846	10.013002	10.617848	3
58	9.382660	9.987967	9.395693	12.604307	10.013033	10.617340	2
59	9.383168	9.987936	9.396233	12.603767	10.013064	10.616832	1
60	9.383675	9.987904	9.396771	12.603229	10.013096	10.616325	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

76 Degrees.

H h

(466)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

14 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.383675	9.986904	9.396771	10.603229	10.013096	10.616325	60
1	9.384181	9.986873	9.397309	10.602691	10.013127	10.615819	59
2	9.384687	9.986841	9.397846	10.602154	10.013159	10.615313	58
3	9.385192	9.986809	9.398383	10.601617	10.013191	10.614808	57
4	9.385697	9.986778	9.398919	10.601081	10.013222	10.614303	56
5	9.386201	9.986746	9.399455	10.600545	10.013254	10.613799	55
6	9.386704	9.986714	9.399990	10.600010	10.013286	10.613296	54
7	9.387207	9.986683	9.400524	10.599476	10.013317	10.612793	53
8	9.387709	9.986651	9.401058	10.598942	10.013349	10.612291	52
9	9.388210	9.986619	9.401591	10.598409	10.013381	10.611790	51
10	9.388711	9.986587	9.402124	10.597876	10.013413	10.611289	50
11	9.389211	9.986555	9.402656	10.597344	10.013445	10.610789	49
12	9.389711	9.986523	9.403187	10.596813	10.013477	10.610289	48
13	9.390210	9.986491	9.403718	10.596282	10.013509	10.609790	47
14	9.390708	9.986459	9.404249	10.595751	10.013541	10.609292	46
15	9.391206	9.986427	9.404778	10.595222	10.013573	10.608794	45
16	9.391703	9.986395	9.405308	10.594692	10.013605	10.608297	44
17	9.392199	9.986363	9.405836	10.594164	10.013637	10.607801	43
18	9.392695	9.986331	9.406364	10.593636	10.013669	10.607305	42
19	9.393190	9.986299	9.406892	10.593108	10.013701	10.606810	41
20	9.393685	9.986266	9.407419	10.592581	10.013734	10.606315	40
21	9.394179	9.986234	9.407945	10.592055	10.013766	10.605821	39
22	9.394673	9.986202	9.408471	10.591529	10.013798	10.605327	38
23	9.395166	9.986169	9.408997	10.591003	10.013831	10.604834	37
24	9.395658	9.986137	9.409521	10.590479	10.013863	10.604342	36
25	9.396150	9.986104	9.410045	10.589955	10.013896	10.603850	35
26	9.396641	9.986072	9.410569	10.589431	10.013928	10.603359	34
27	9.397132	9.986039	9.411092	10.588908	10.013961	10.602868	33
28	9.397621	9.986007	9.411615	10.588385	10.013993	10.602379	32
29	9.398111	9.985974	9.412137	10.587863	10.014026	10.601889	31
30	9.398600	9.985942	9.412658	10.587342	10.014058	10.601400	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

75 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(467)

14 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.398600	9.985942	9.413658	10.587342	10.014058	10.601400	30
31	9.399088	9.985909	9.413179	10.586821	10.014091	10.600912	29
32	9.399575	9.985876	9.413699	10.586301	10.014124	10.600425	28
33	9.400062	9.985843	9.414219	10.585781	10.014157	10.599938	27
34	9.400549	9.985811	9.414738	10.585262	10.014189	10.599451	26
35	9.401035	9.985778	9.415257	10.584743	10.014222	10.598965	25
36	9.401520	9.985745	9.415775	10.584225	10.014255	10.598480	24
37	9.402005	9.985712	9.416293	10.583707	10.014288	10.597995	23
38	9.402489	9.985679	9.416810	10.583190	10.014321	10.597511	22
39	9.402972	9.985646	9.417326	10.582674	10.014354	10.597028	21
40	9.403455	9.985613	9.417842	10.582158	10.014387	10.596545	20
41	9.403938	9.985580	9.418358	10.581642	10.014420	10.596062	19
42	9.404420	9.985547	9.418873	10.581127	10.014453	10.595580	18
43	9.404901	9.985513	9.419387	10.580613	10.014487	10.595099	17
44	9.405382	9.985480	9.419901	10.580099	10.014520	10.594618	16
45	9.405862	9.985447	9.420415	10.579585	10.014553	10.594138	15
46	9.406341	9.985414	9.420927	10.579073	10.014586	10.593659	14
47	9.406820	9.985380	9.421440	10.578560	10.014620	10.593180	13
48	9.407299	9.985347	9.421951	10.578049	10.014653	10.592701	12
49	9.407777	9.985314	9.422463	10.577537	10.014686	10.592223	11
50	9.408254	9.985280	9.422973	10.577027	10.014720	10.591746	10
51	9.408731	9.985247	9.423484	10.576516	10.014753	10.591269	9
52	9.409207	9.985213	9.423993	10.576007	10.014787	10.590793	8
53	9.409682	9.985180	9.424503	10.575497	10.014820	10.590318	7
54	9.410157	9.985146	9.425011	10.574989	10.014854	10.589843	6
55	9.410632	9.985112	9.425519	10.574481	10.014888	10.589368	5
56	9.411106	9.985079	9.426027	10.573973	10.014921	10.588894	4
57	9.411579	9.985045	9.426534	10.573466	10.014955	10.588421	3
58	9.412052	9.985011	9.427041	10.572959	10.014989	10.587948	2
59	9.412524	9.984978	9.427547	10.572453	10.015022	10.587476	1
60	9.412996	9.984944	9.428052	10.571948	10.015056	10.587004	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

75 Degrees.

H h 2

15 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.412996	9.984944	9.428052	10.571948	10.015056	10.587004
1	9.413467	9.984910	9.428557	10.571443	10.015090	10.586533
2	9.413938	9.984876	9.429062	10.570938	10.015124	10.586062
3	9.414406	9.984842	9.429566	10.570434	10.015158	10.585592
4	9.414878	9.984808	9.430070	10.569930	10.015192	10.585122
5	9.415347	9.984774	9.430573	10.569427	10.015226	10.584653
6	9.415815	9.984740	9.431075	10.568925	10.015260	10.584185
7	9.416283	9.984706	9.431577	10.568423	10.015294	10.583717
8	9.416751	9.984672	9.432079	10.567921	10.015328	10.583249
9	9.417217	9.984637	9.432580	10.567420	10.015363	10.582783
10	9.417684	9.984603	9.433080	10.566920	10.015397	10.582316
11	9.418149	9.984569	9.433580	10.566420	10.015431	10.581851
12	9.418615	9.984535	9.434080	10.565920	10.015465	10.581385
13	9.419079	9.984500	9.434579	10.565421	10.015500	10.580921
14	9.419544	9.984466	9.435078	10.564922	10.015534	10.580456
15	9.420007	9.984432	9.435576	10.564424	10.015568	10.579993
16	9.420470	9.984397	9.436073	10.563927	10.015603	10.579530
17	9.420933	9.984363	9.436570	10.563430	10.015637	10.579067
18	9.421395	9.984328	9.437067	10.562933	10.015672	10.578605
19	9.421857	9.984293	9.437563	10.562437	10.015707	10.578143
20	9.422318	9.984259	9.438059	10.561941	10.015741	10.577682
21	9.422778	9.984224	9.438554	10.561446	10.015776	10.577222
22	9.423238	9.984189	9.439048	10.560952	10.015811	10.576762
23	9.423697	9.984155	9.439543	10.560457	10.015845	10.576303
24	9.424156	9.984120	9.440035	10.559964	10.015880	10.575844
25	9.424615	9.984085	9.440529	10.559471	10.015915	10.575385
26	9.425073	9.984050	9.441022	10.558978	10.015950	10.574927
27	9.425530	9.984015	9.441514	10.558486	10.015985	10.574470
28	9.425987	9.983981	9.442006	10.557994	10.016019	10.574013
29	9.426443	9.983946	9.442497	10.557503	10.016054	10.573557
30	9.426899	9.983910	9.442988	10.557012	10.016090	10.573101
		Sine		Tangent		Secant

74 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(469)

15 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.426899	9.983910	9.442988	10.557012	10.016090	10.573101	30
31	9.427354	9.983875	9.443479	10.556521	10.016125	10.572646	29
32	9.427809	9.983840	9.443968	10.556032	10.016160	10.572191	28
33	9.428263	9.983805	9.444458	10.555542	10.016195	10.571737	27
34	9.428717	9.983770	9.444947	10.555053	10.016230	10.571283	26
35	9.429170	9.983735	9.445435	10.554565	10.016265	10.570830	25
36	9.429623	9.983700	9.445923	10.554077	10.016300	10.570377	24
37	9.430075	9.983664	9.446411	10.553589	10.016336	10.569925	23
38	9.430527	9.983629	9.446898	10.553102	10.016371	10.569473	22
39	9.430978	9.983594	9.447384	10.552616	10.016406	10.569022	21
40	9.431429	9.983558	9.447870	10.552130	10.016442	10.568571	20
41	9.431879	9.983522	9.448356	10.551644	10.016477	10.568121	19
42	9.432328	9.983487	9.448841	10.551159	10.016513	10.567672	18
43	9.432778	9.983452	9.449326	10.550674	10.016548	10.567222	17
44	9.433226	9.983416	9.449810	10.550190	10.016584	10.566774	16
45	9.433675	9.983380	9.450294	10.549706	10.016620	10.566325	15
46	9.434122	9.983344	9.450777	10.549223	10.016655	10.565878	14
47	9.434569	9.983309	9.451259	10.548740	10.016691	10.565431	13
48	9.435016	9.983273	9.451744	10.548257	10.016727	10.564984	12
49	9.435462	9.983238	9.452225	10.547775	10.016762	10.564538	11
50	9.435908	9.983202	9.452706	10.547294	10.016798	10.564092	10
51	9.436353	9.983166	9.453187	10.546813	10.016834	10.563647	9
52	9.436798	9.983130	9.453668	10.546332	10.016870	10.563202	8
53	9.437242	9.983094	9.454148	10.545852	10.016906	10.562758	7
54	9.437686	9.983058	9.454628	10.545372	10.016942	10.562314	6
55	9.438129	9.983022	9.455107	10.544893	10.016978	10.561871	5
56	9.438572	9.982986	9.455586	10.544414	10.017014	10.561428	4
57	9.439014	9.982950	9.456064	10.543936	10.017050	10.560986	3
58	9.439456	9.982914	9.456542	10.543458	10.017086	10.560544	2
59	9.439897	9.982878	9.457019	10.542981	10.017122	10.560103	1
60	9.440338	9.982842	9.457496	10.542504	10.017158	10.559662	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

74 Degrees.

H h 3

(470)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

16 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.440338	9.982842	9.457496	10.542504	10.017158	10.559662	60
1	9.440778	9.982805	9.457973	10.542027	10.017195	10.559222	59
2	9.441218	9.982769	9.458449	10.541551	10.017231	10.558782	58
3	9.441658	9.982733	9.458925	10.541075	10.017267	10.558342	57
4	9.442096	9.982696	9.459400	10.540600	10.017304	10.557904	56
5	9.442535	9.982660	9.459875	10.540125	10.017340	10.557465	55
6	9.442973	9.982624	9.460349	10.539651	10.017376	10.557027	54
7	9.443410	9.982587	9.460823	10.539177	10.017413	10.556590	53
8	9.443847	9.982551	9.461297	10.538703	10.017449	10.556153	52
9	9.444284	9.982514	9.461770	10.538230	10.017486	10.555716	51
10	9.444720	9.982477	9.462242	10.537758	10.017523	10.555280	50
11	9.445155	9.982441	9.462714	10.537286	10.017559	10.554845	49
12	9.445590	9.982404	9.463186	10.536814	10.017596	10.554410	48
13	9.446025	9.982367	9.463658	10.536342	10.017633	10.553975	47
14	9.446459	9.982331	9.464128	10.535872	10.017669	10.553541	46
15	9.446893	9.982294	9.464599	10.535401	10.017706	10.553107	45
16	9.447326	9.982257	9.465069	10.534931	10.017743	10.552674	44
17	9.447759	9.982220	9.465539	10.534461	10.017780	10.552241	43
18	9.448191	9.982183	9.466008	10.533992	10.017817	10.551809	42
19	9.448623	9.982146	9.466476	10.533524	10.017854	10.551377	41
20	9.449054	9.982109	9.466945	10.533055	10.017891	10.550946	40
21	9.449485	9.982072	9.467413	10.532587	10.017928	10.550515	39
22	9.449915	9.982035	9.467880	10.532120	10.017965	10.550085	38
23	9.450345	9.981998	9.468347	10.531653	10.018002	10.549655	37
24	9.450775	9.981961	9.468814	10.531186	10.018039	10.549225	36
25	9.451204	9.981924	9.469280	10.530720	10.018076	10.548796	35
26	9.451632	9.981886	9.469746	10.530254	10.018114	10.548368	34
27	9.452060	9.981849	9.470211	10.529789	10.018151	10.547940	33
28	9.452488	9.981812	9.470676	10.529324	10.018188	10.547512	32
29	9.452915	9.981774	9.471141	10.528859	10.018226	10.547085	31
30	9.453342	9.981737	9.471605	10.528395	10.018263	10.546658	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

73 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(471)

16 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.453342	9.981737	9.471605	10.528395	10.018263	10.540652	30
31	9.453768	9.981699	9.472068	10.527932	10.018301	10.546232	29
32	9.454194	9.981662	9.472532	10.527468	10.018338	10.545806	28
33	9.454619	9.981625	9.472995	10.527005	10.018375	10.545381	27
34	9.455044	9.981587	9.473457	10.526543	10.018413	10.544956	26
35	9.455469	9.981549	9.473919	10.526081	10.018451	10.544531	25
36	9.455893	9.981512	9.474381	10.525619	10.018488	10.544107	24
37	9.456316	9.981474	9.474842	10.525158	10.018526	10.543684	23
38	9.456739	9.981436	9.475303	10.524697	10.018564	10.543261	22
39	9.457162	9.981399	9.475763	10.524237	10.018601	10.542838	21
40	9.457584	9.981361	9.476223	10.523777	10.018639	10.542416	20
41	9.458006	9.981323	9.476683	10.523317	10.018677	10.541994	19
42	9.458427	9.981285	9.477142	10.522858	10.018715	10.541573	18
43	9.458848	9.981247	9.477601	10.522399	10.018753	10.541152	17
44	9.459268	9.981209	9.478059	10.521941	10.018791	10.540732	16
45	9.459688	9.981171	9.478517	10.521483	10.018829	10.540312	15
46	9.460108	9.981133	9.478975	10.521025	10.018867	10.539892	14
47	9.460527	9.981095	9.479432	10.520568	10.018905	10.539473	13
48	9.460946	9.981057	9.479889	10.520111	10.018943	10.539054	12
49	9.461364	9.981019	9.480345	10.519655	10.018981	10.538636	11
50	9.461782	9.980980	9.480801	10.519199	10.019020	10.538218	10
51	9.462199	9.980942	9.481257	10.518743	10.019058	10.537801	9
52	9.462616	9.980904	9.481712	10.518288	10.019096	10.537384	8
53	9.463032	9.980866	9.482167	10.517833	10.019134	10.536968	7
54	9.463448	9.980827	9.482621	10.517379	10.019173	10.536552	6
55	9.463864	9.980789	9.483075	10.516925	10.019211	10.536136	5
56	9.464279	9.980751	9.483529	10.516471	10.019249	10.535721	4
57	9.464694	9.980712	9.483982	10.516018	10.019288	10.535306	3
58	9.465108	9.980673	9.484435	10.515565	10.019327	10.534892	2
59	9.465522	9.980635	9.484887	10.515113	10.019365	10.534478	1
60	9.465935	9.980596	9.485339	10.514661	10.019404	10.534065	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

73 Degrees.

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(472)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

17 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.465935	9.980536	9.485339	10.514661	10.019404	10.534065
1	9.466348	9.980558	9.485791	10.514209	10.019442	10.533652
2	9.466761	9.980519	9.486242	10.513758	10.019481	10.533239
3	9.467173	9.980480	9.486693	10.513307	10.019520	10.532827
4	9.467585	9.980441	9.487143	10.512857	10.019559	10.532415
5	9.467996	9.980403	9.487593	10.512407	10.019597	10.532004
6	9.468407	9.980364	9.488043	10.511957	10.019636	10.531593
7	9.468817	9.980325	9.488492	10.511508	10.019675	10.531183
8	9.469227	9.980286	9.488941	10.511059	10.019714	10.530773
9	9.469637	9.980247	9.489390	10.510610	10.019753	10.530363
10	9.470046	9.980208	9.489838	10.510162	10.019792	10.529954
11	9.470455	9.980169	9.490286	10.509714	10.019831	10.529545
12	9.470863	9.980130	9.490733	10.509267	10.019870	10.529137
13	9.471271	9.980091	9.491180	10.508820	10.019909	10.528729
14	9.471678	9.980052	9.491627	10.508373	10.019948	10.528322
15	9.472086	9.980012	9.492073	10.507927	10.019988	10.527914
16	9.472492	9.979973	9.492519	10.507481	10.020027	10.527508
17	9.472898	9.979934	9.492965	10.507035	10.020066	10.527102
18	9.473304	9.979895	9.493410	10.506590	10.020105	10.526696
19	9.473710	9.979855	9.493854	10.506146	10.020145	10.526290
20	9.474115	9.979816	9.494299	10.505701	10.020184	10.525885
21	9.474519	9.979776	9.494743	10.505257	10.020224	10.525481
22	9.474923	9.979737	9.495186	10.504814	10.020263	10.525077
23	9.475327	9.979697	9.495630	10.504370	10.020303	10.524673
24	9.475730	9.979658	9.496073	10.503927	10.020342	10.524270
25	9.476133	9.979618	9.496515	10.503485	10.020382	10.523867
26	9.476536	9.979578	9.496957	10.503043	10.020422	10.523464
27	9.476938	9.979539	9.497399	10.502601	10.020461	10.523062
28	9.477340	9.979499	9.497841	10.502159	10.020501	10.522660
29	9.477741	9.979459	9.498282	10.501718	10.020541	10.522259
30	9.478142	9.979419	9.498722	10.501278	10.020581	10.521858
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

72 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(473)

17 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
30	9.478142	9.979419	9.492722	10.501278
31	9.478542	9.979380	9.499163	10.500837
32	9.478942	9.979340	9.499603	10.500397
33	9.479342	9.979300	9.500042	10.499958
34	9.479741	9.979260	9.500481	10.499519
35	9.480140	9.979220	9.500920	10.499080
36	9.480538	9.979180	9.501359	10.498641
37	9.480937	9.979140	9.501797	10.498203
38	9.481334	9.979100	9.502235	10.497765
39	9.481731	9.979059	9.502672	10.497328
40	9.482128	9.979019	9.503109	10.496891
41	9.482525	9.978979	9.503546	10.496454
42	9.482921	9.978939	9.503982	10.496018
43	9.483316	9.978898	9.504418	10.495582
44	9.483712	9.978858	9.504854	10.495146
45	9.484107	9.978817	9.505289	10.494711
46	9.484501	9.978777	9.505724	10.494276
47	9.484895	9.978736	9.506159	10.493841
48	9.485289	9.978696	9.506593	10.493407
49	9.485682	9.978655	9.507027	10.492973
50	9.486075	9.978615	9.507460	10.492540
51	9.486467	9.978574	9.507893	10.492107
52	9.486859	9.978533	9.508326	10.491674
53	9.487251	9.978493	9.508759	10.491241
54	9.487643	9.978452	9.509191	10.490809
55	9.488035	9.978411	9.509622	10.490378
56	9.488424	9.978370	9.510054	10.489946
57	9.488814	9.978329	9.510485	10.489515
58	9.489204	9.978288	9.510916	10.489084
59	9.489593	9.978247	9.511346	10.488654
60	9.489982	9.978206	9.511776	10.488224
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minute

72 Degrees.

18 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
0	9.480982	9.978206	9.511776	10.488224	10.021794	10.500018	60
1	9.490371	9.978165	9.512206	10.487794	10.021835	10.509629	59
2	9.490759	9.978124	9.512635	10.487365	10.021876	10.509241	58
3	9.491147	9.978083	9.513064	10.486936	10.021917	10.508852	57
4	9.491534	9.978042	9.513493	10.486507	10.021958	10.508465	56
5	9.491922	9.978001	9.513921	10.486079	10.021999	10.508078	55
6	9.492308	9.977959	9.514349	10.485651	10.022041	10.507692	54
7	9.492695	9.977918	9.514777	10.485223	10.022082	10.507305	53
8	9.493081	9.977878	9.515204	10.484796	10.022122	10.506917	52
9	9.493466	9.977835	9.515631	10.484369	10.022165	10.506534	51
10	9.493851	9.977794	9.516057	10.483943	10.022206	10.506149	50
11	9.494236	9.977752	9.516484	10.483516	10.022248	10.505764	49
12	9.494620	9.977711	9.516910	10.483090	10.022289	10.505380	48
13	9.495005	9.977669	9.517335	10.482665	10.022331	10.504995	47
14	9.495388	9.977628	9.517761	10.482239	10.022372	10.504612	46
15	9.495772	9.977586	9.518185	10.481815	10.022414	10.504228	45
16	9.496154	9.977544	9.518610	10.481390	10.022456	10.503846	44
17	9.496537	9.977503	9.519034	10.480966	10.022497	10.503463	43
18	9.496919	9.977461	9.519458	10.480542	10.022539	10.503081	42
19	9.497301	9.977419	9.519882	10.480118	10.022581	10.502699	41
20	9.497682	9.977377	9.520305	10.479695	10.022623	10.502318	40
21	9.498063	9.977335	9.520728	10.479272	10.022665	10.501937	39
22	9.498444	9.977293	9.521151	10.478849	10.022707	10.501556	38
23	9.498824	9.977251	9.521573	10.478427	10.022749	10.501176	37
24	9.499204	9.977209	9.521995	10.478005	10.022791	10.500796	36
25	9.499584	9.977167	9.522417	10.477583	10.022833	10.500416	35
26	9.499963	9.977125	9.522838	10.477162	10.022875	10.500037	34
27	9.500342	9.977083	9.523259	10.476741	10.022917	10.499658	33
28	9.500721	9.977041	9.523679	10.476321	10.022959	10.499279	32
29	9.501099	9.976999	9.524100	10.475900	10.023001	10.498901	31
30	9.501476	9.976957	9.524520	10.475480	10.023043	10.498524	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

71 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(475)

18 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.501476	9.976957	9.524520	10.475480	10.023043	10.498524	30
31	9.501854	9.976914	9.524939	10.475061	10.023086	10.498146	29
32	9.502231	9.976872	9.525359	10.474641	10.023128	10.497769	28
33	9.502607	9.976830	9.525778	10.474222	10.023170	10.497393	27
34	9.502984	9.976787	9.526197	10.473803	10.023213	10.497016	26
35	9.503360	9.976745	9.526615	10.473385	10.023255	10.496640	25
36	9.503735	9.976702	9.527035	10.472967	10.023298	10.496265	24
37	9.504110	9.976660	9.527451	10.472549	10.023340	10.495890	23
38	9.504485	9.976617	9.527868	10.472132	10.023383	10.495515	22
39	9.504860	9.976574	9.528285	10.471715	10.023426	10.495140	21
40	9.505234	9.976532	9.528702	10.471298	10.023468	10.494766	20
41	9.505608	9.976489	9.529119	10.470881	10.023511	10.494392	19
42	9.505981	9.976446	9.529535	10.470465	10.023554	10.494019	18
43	9.506354	9.976404	9.529950	10.470050	10.023596	10.493646	17
44	9.506727	9.976361	9.530366	10.469634	10.023639	10.493273	16
45	9.507099	9.976318	9.530781	10.469219	10.023682	10.492901	15
46	9.507471	9.976275	9.531196	10.468804	10.023725	10.492529	14
47	9.507843	9.976232	9.531611	10.468389	10.023768	10.492157	13
48	9.508214	9.976189	9.532025	10.467975	10.023811	10.491786	12
49	9.508585	9.976146	9.532439	10.467561	10.023854	10.491415	11
50	9.508956	9.976103	9.532853	10.467147	10.023897	10.491044	10
51	9.509326	9.976060	9.533266	10.466734	10.023940	10.490674	9
52	9.509696	9.976017	9.533679	10.466321	10.023983	10.490304	8
53	9.510065	9.975974	9.534092	10.465908	10.024026	10.489935	7
54	9.510434	9.975930	9.534504	10.465496	10.024069	10.489566	6
55	9.510803	9.975887	9.534916	10.465084	10.024113	10.489197	5
56	9.511172	9.975844	9.535328	10.464672	10.024156	10.488828	4
57	9.511540	9.975800	9.535739	10.464261	10.024200	10.488460	3
58	9.511907	9.975757	9.536150	10.463850	10.024243	10.488093	2
59	9.512275	9.975713	9.536561	10.463439	10.024287	10.487725	1
60	9.512642	9.975670	9.536972	10.463028	10.024330	10.487358	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

71 Deg

(476)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

19 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.512642	9.975670	9.536972	10.463028	10.024330	10.487358	60
1	9.513009	9.975626	9.537382	10.462618	10.024374	10.486991	59
2	9.513375	9.975583	9.537792	10.462208	10.024417	10.486625	58
3	9.513741	9.975539	9.538202	10.461798	10.024461	10.486259	57
4	9.514107	9.975496	9.538611	10.461389	10.024504	10.485893	56
5	9.514472	9.975452	9.539020	10.460980	10.024548	10.485528	55
6	9.514837	9.975408	9.539429	10.460571	10.024592	10.485163	54
7	9.515202	9.975365	9.539837	10.460163	10.024635	10.484798	53
8	9.515566	9.975321	9.540245	10.459755	10.024679	10.484434	52
9	9.515930	9.975277	9.540653	10.459347	10.024723	10.484070	51
10	9.516294	9.975233	9.541061	10.458939	10.024767	10.483706	50
11	9.516657	9.975189	9.541468	10.458532	10.024811	10.483343	49
12	9.517020	9.975145	9.541875	10.458125	10.024855	10.482980	48
13	9.517382	9.975101	9.542281	10.457719	10.024899	10.482618	47
14	9.517745	9.975057	9.542688	10.457312	10.024943	10.482255	46
15	9.518107	9.975013	9.543094	10.456906	10.024987	10.481893	45
16	9.518468	9.974969	9.543499	10.456501	10.025031	10.481532	44
17	9.518829	9.974925	9.543905	10.456095	10.025075	10.481171	43
18	9.519190	9.974880	9.544310	10.455690	10.025120	10.480810	42
19	9.519551	9.974836	9.544715	10.455285	10.025164	10.480449	41
20	9.519911	9.974792	9.545119	10.454881	10.025208	10.480089	40
21	9.520271	9.974747	9.545524	10.454476	10.025253	10.479729	39
22	9.520631	9.974703	9.545928	10.454072	10.025297	10.479369	38
23	9.520990	9.974659	9.546331	10.453669	10.025341	10.479010	37
24	9.521349	9.974614	9.546735	10.453265	10.025386	10.478651	36
25	9.521707	9.974570	9.547138	10.452862	10.025430	10.478293	35
26	9.522066	9.974525	9.547540	10.452460	10.025475	10.477934	34
27	9.522423	9.974481	9.547943	10.452057	10.025519	10.477577	33
28	9.522781	9.974436	9.548345	10.451655	10.025563	10.477219	32
29	9.523138	9.974391	9.548747	10.451253	10.025607	10.476862	31
30	9.523495	9.974347	9.549149	10.450851	10.025653	10.476505	30
		Secant		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

70 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(477)

19 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.523495	9.974347	9.549149	10.450851	10.025053	10.476505	30
31	9.523852	9.974302	9.549550	10.450450	10.025698	10.476148	29
32	9.524208	9.974257	9.549951	10.450049	10.025743	10.475792	28
33	9.524564	9.974212	9.550352	10.449648	10.025788	10.475436	27
34	9.524920	9.974167	9.550752	10.449248	10.025833	10.475080	26
35	9.525275	9.974122	9.551152	10.448848	10.025878	10.474725	25
36	9.525630	9.974077	9.551552	10.448448	10.025923	10.474370	24
37	9.525984	9.974032	9.551952	10.448048	10.025968	10.474016	23
38	9.526339	9.973987	9.552351	10.447649	10.026013	10.473661	22
39	9.526693	9.973942	9.552750	10.447250	10.026058	10.473307	21
40	9.527046	9.973897	9.553149	10.446851	10.026103	10.472954	20
41	9.527400	9.973852	9.553548	10.446452	10.026148	10.472600	19
42	9.527753	9.973807	9.553946	10.446054	10.026193	10.472247	18
43	9.528105	9.973761	9.554344	10.445656	10.026239	10.471895	17
44	9.528458	9.973716	9.554741	10.445256	10.026284	10.471542	16
45	9.528810	9.973671	9.555139	10.444861	10.026329	10.471190	15
46	9.529161	9.973625	9.555536	10.444464	10.026375	10.470839	14
47	9.529513	9.973580	9.555933	10.444067	10.026420	10.470487	13
48	9.529864	9.973535	9.556329	10.443671	10.026465	10.470136	12
49	9.530215	9.973489	9.556725	10.443275	10.026511	10.469785	11
50	9.530565	9.973443	9.557121	10.442879	10.026557	10.469435	10
51	9.530915	9.973398	9.547517	10.442483	10.026602	10.469085	9
52	9.531265	9.973352	9.557912	10.442088	10.026648	10.468735	8
53	9.531614	9.973307	9.558308	10.441692	10.026693	10.468386	7
54	9.531963	9.973261	9.558702	10.441298	10.026739	10.468037	6
55	9.532312	9.973215	9.559097	10.440903	10.026785	10.467688	5
56	9.532661	9.973169	9.559491	10.440506	10.026831	10.467339	4
57	9.533009	9.973124	9.559885	10.440115	10.026876	10.466991	3
58	9.533357	9.973078	9.560279	10.439720	10.026922	10.466643	2
59	9.533704	9.973032	9.560673	10.439327	10.026968	10.466296	1
60	9.534052	9.972986	9.561066	10.438934	10.027014	10.465948	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

70 Degrees.

20 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.534052	9.972986	9.561066	10.438934	10.027014	10.465948
1	9.534399	9.972940	9.561459	10.438541	10.027060	10.465691
2	9.534745	9.972894	9.561851	10.438149	10.027106	10.465435
3	9.535092	9.972848	9.562244	10.437756	10.027152	10.465178
4	9.535437	9.972802	9.562636	10.437364	10.027198	10.464922
5	9.535783	9.972755	9.563028	10.436972	10.027245	10.464665
6	9.536129	9.972709	9.563419	10.436581	10.027291	10.464408
7	9.536474	9.972663	9.563811	10.436189	10.027337	10.464151
8	9.536818	9.972617	9.564202	10.435798	10.027383	10.463894
9	9.537163	9.972570	9.564592	10.435408	10.027430	10.463637
10	9.537507	9.972524	9.564983	10.435017	10.027476	10.463380
11	9.537851	9.972477	9.565373	10.434627	10.027523	10.463123
12	9.538194	9.972431	9.565763	10.434237	10.027569	10.462866
13	9.538538	9.972385	9.566153	10.433847	10.027615	10.462608
14	9.538880	9.972338	9.566542	10.433458	10.027662	10.462351
15	9.539223	9.972291	9.566932	10.433068	10.027709	10.462094
16	9.539565	9.972245	9.567321	10.432679	10.027755	10.461837
17	9.539907	9.972198	9.567709	10.432291	10.027802	10.461580
18	9.540249	9.972151	9.568098	10.431902	10.027849	10.461323
19	9.540590	9.972105	9.568486	10.431514	10.027895	10.461066
20	9.540931	9.972058	9.568873	10.431127	10.027942	10.460809
21	9.541272	9.972011	9.569261	10.430739	10.027989	10.460552
22	9.541613	9.971964	9.569648	10.430352	10.028036	10.460295
23	9.541953	9.971917	9.570035	10.429965	10.028083	10.460038
24	9.542293	9.971870	9.570422	10.429578	10.028130	10.459781
25	9.542632	9.971823	9.570809	10.429191	10.028177	10.459524
26	9.542971	9.971776	9.571195	10.428805	10.028224	10.459267
27	9.543310	9.971729	9.571581	10.428419	10.028271	10.459010
28	9.543649	9.971682	9.571967	10.428033	10.028318	10.458753
29	9.543987	9.971635	9.572352	10.427648	10.028365	10.458496
30	9.544325	9.971588	9.572738	10.427262	10.028412	10.458239
	Secant		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

69 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(479)

20 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.544325	9.971588	9.572738	10.427262	10.028412	10.455675	30
31	9.544663	9.971540	9.573123	10.426877	10.028460	10.455337	29
32	9.545001	9.971493	9.573507	10.426493	10.028507	10.454999	28
33	9.545338	9.971446	9.573892	10.426108	10.028554	10.454662	27
34	9.545674	9.971398	9.574276	10.425724	10.028602	10.454326	26
35	9.546011	9.971351	9.574660	10.425340	10.028649	10.453989	25
36	9.546347	9.971303	9.575044	10.424956	10.028697	10.453653	24
37	9.546683	9.971256	9.575427	10.424573	10.028744	10.453317	23
38	9.547019	9.971208	9.575810	10.424190	10.028792	10.452981	22
39	9.547354	9.971161	9.576193	10.423807	10.028839	10.452646	21
40	9.547689	9.971113	9.576576	10.423424	10.028887	10.452311	20
41	9.548024	9.971065	9.576958	10.423042	10.028935	10.451976	19
42	9.548358	9.971018	9.577341	10.422659	10.028982	10.451642	18
43	9.548693	9.970970	9.577723	10.422277	10.029030	10.451307	17
44	9.549027	9.970922	9.578104	10.421896	10.029078	10.450973	16
45	9.549360	9.970874	9.578486	10.421514	10.029126	10.450640	15
46	9.549693	9.970826	9.578867	10.421133	10.029174	10.450307	14
47	9.550026	9.970779	9.579248	10.420752	10.029221	10.449974	13
48	9.550359	9.970731	9.579629	10.420371	10.029269	10.449641	12
49	9.550692	9.970683	9.580000	10.419991	10.029317	10.449308	11
50	9.551024	9.970635	9.580389	10.419611	10.029365	10.448970	10
51	9.551356	9.970586	9.580765	10.419231	10.029414	10.448644	9
52	9.551687	9.970538	9.581149	10.418851	10.029462	10.448313	8
53	9.552018	9.970490	9.581528	10.418472	10.029510	10.447982	7
54	9.552349	9.970442	9.581907	10.418093	10.029558	10.447651	6
55	9.552680	9.970394	9.582286	12.417714	10.029606	10.447320	5
56	9.553010	9.970345	9.582665	12.417335	10.029655	10.446990	4
57	9.553341	9.970297	9.583043	12.416957	10.029703	10.446659	3
58	9.553670	9.970249	9.583422	12.416578	10.029751	10.446330	2
59	9.554000	9.970200	9.583800	12.416200	10.029800	10.446000	1
60	9.554329	9.970152	9.584177	12.415823	10.029848	10.445671	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

69 Degrees.

(480)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

21 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
0	9.554329	9.970152	9.584177	10.415823
1	9.554358	9.970103	9.584555	10.415445
2	9.554387	9.970055	9.584932	10.415068
3	9.554415	9.970006	9.585309	10.414691
4	9.554444	9.969957	9.585686	10.414314
5	9.554471	9.969909	9.586062	10.413938
6	9.554500	9.969860	9.586439	10.413561
7	9.554528	9.969811	9.586815	10.413185
8	9.554556	9.969762	9.587190	10.412810
9	9.554584	9.969714	9.587566	10.412434
10	9.554612	9.969665	9.587941	10.412059
11	9.554640	9.969616	9.588316	10.411684
12	9.554668	9.969567	9.588691	10.411309
13	9.554696	9.969518	9.589066	10.410934
14	9.554724	9.969469	9.589440	10.410560
15	9.554752	9.969420	9.589814	10.410186
16	9.554780	9.969370	9.590188	10.409812
17	9.554808	9.969321	9.590562	10.409438
18	9.554836	9.969272	9.590935	10.409065
19	9.554864	9.969223	9.591308	10.408692
20	9.554892	9.969173	9.591681	10.408319
21	9.554920	9.969124	9.592054	10.407946
22	9.554948	9.969075	9.592426	10.407574
23	9.554976	9.969025	9.592798	10.407202
24	9.555004	9.968976	9.593170	10.406830
25	9.555032	9.968926	9.593542	10.406458
26	9.555060	9.968877	9.593914	10.406086
27	9.555088	9.968827	9.594285	10.405715
28	9.555116	9.968777	9.594656	10.405344
29	9.555144	9.968728	9.595027	10.404973
30	9.555172	9.968678	9.595397	10.404601
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes

68 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(481)

21 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent		Secant		
30	9.564075	9.968678	9.595397	10.404603	10.031322	10.435925
31	9.564396	9.968628	9.595768	10.404232	10.031372	10.435604
32	9.564716	9.968578	9.596138	10.403862	10.031422	10.435284
33	9.565036	9.968528	9.596508	10.403492	10.031472	10.434964
34	9.565356	9.968479	9.596878	10.403122	10.031521	10.434644
35	9.565676	9.968429	9.597247	10.402753	10.031571	10.434324
36	9.565995	9.968379	9.597616	10.402384	10.031621	10.434005
37	9.566314	9.968328	9.597985	10.402015	10.031672	10.433686
38	9.566632	9.968278	9.598354	10.401646	10.031722	10.433368
39	9.566951	9.968228	9.598722	10.401278	10.031772	10.433049
40	9.567269	9.968178	9.599091	10.400909	10.031822	10.432731
41	9.567587	9.968128	9.599459	10.400541	10.031872	10.432413
42	9.567904	9.968078	9.599827	10.400173	10.031922	10.432096
43	9.568222	9.968027	9.600194	10.399806	10.031973	10.431778
44	9.568539	9.967977	9.600562	10.399438	10.032023	10.431461
45	9.568855	9.967927	9.600929	10.399071	10.032073	10.431145
46	9.569172	9.967876	9.601296	10.398704	10.032124	10.430828
47	9.569488	9.967826	9.601662	10.398338	10.032174	10.430512
48	9.569804	9.967775	9.602029	10.397971	10.032225	10.430196
49	9.570120	9.967725	9.602395	10.397605	10.032275	10.429880
50	9.570435	9.967674	9.602761	10.397239	10.032326	10.429565
51	9.570751	9.967623	9.603127	10.396873	10.032377	10.429249
52	9.571056	9.967573	9.603493	10.396507	10.032427	10.428934
53	9.571380	9.967522	9.603858	10.396142	10.032478	10.428620
54	9.571695	9.967471	9.604223	10.395777	10.032529	10.428305
55	9.572009	9.967420	9.604588	10.395412	10.032580	10.427991
56	9.572323	9.967370	9.604953	10.395047	10.032630	10.427677
57	9.572636	9.967319	9.605317	10.394683	10.032681	10.427364
58	9.572949	9.967268	9.605682	10.394318	10.032732	10.427051
59	9.573263	9.967217	9.606046	10.393954	10.032783	10.426737
60	9.573575	9.967166	9.606410	10.393590	10.032834	10.426425
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

68 Degrees.

22 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.573575	9.967166	9.606410	10.393590	10.032834	10.426425	60
1	9.573888	9.967115	9.606773	10.393227	10.032885	10.426112	59
2	9.574200	9.967064	9.607137	10.392863	10.032936	10.425800	58
3	9.574512	9.967013	9.607500	10.392500	10.032987	10.425488	57
4	9.574824	9.966961	9.607863	10.392137	10.033039	10.425176	56
5	9.575136	9.966910	9.608225	10.391775	10.033090	10.424864	55
6	9.575447	9.966859	9.608588	10.391412	10.033141	10.424553	54
7	9.575758	9.966807	9.608950	10.391050	10.033193	10.424242	53
8	9.576068	9.966756	9.609312	10.390688	10.033244	10.423932	52
9	9.576379	9.966705	9.609674	10.390326	10.033295	10.423621	51
10	9.576689	9.966653	9.610036	10.389964	10.033347	10.423311	50
11	9.576999	9.966602	9.610397	10.389603	10.033398	10.423001	49
12	9.577309	9.966550	9.610759	10.389241	10.033450	10.422691	48
13	9.577618	9.966499	9.611120	10.388880	10.033501	10.422382	47
14	9.577927	9.966447	9.611480	10.388520	10.033553	10.422073	46
15	9.578236	9.966395	9.611841	10.388159	10.033605	10.421764	45
16	9.578545	9.966344	9.612201	10.387799	10.033656	10.421455	44
17	9.578854	9.966292	9.612561	10.387439	10.033708	10.421146	43
18	9.579162	9.966240	9.612921	10.387079	10.033760	10.420838	42
19	9.579469	9.966188	9.613281	10.386719	10.033812	10.420531	41
20	9.579777	9.966137	9.613641	10.386359	10.033863	10.420223	40
21	9.580085	9.966085	9.614000	10.386000	10.033915	10.419915	39
22	9.580392	9.966033	9.614359	10.385641	10.033967	10.419608	38
23	9.580699	9.965981	9.614718	10.385282	10.034019	10.419301	37
24	9.581005	9.965928	9.615077	10.384923	10.034072	10.418995	36
25	9.581312	9.965876	9.615435	10.384565	10.034124	10.418688	35
26	9.581618	9.965824	9.615793	10.384207	10.034176	10.418382	34
27	9.581924	9.965772	9.616151	10.383849	10.034228	10.418076	33
28	9.582229	9.965720	9.616509	10.383491	10.034280	10.417771	32
29	9.582535	9.965668	9.616867	10.383133	10.034332	10.417465	31
30	9.582840	9.965615	9.617224	10.382776	10.034385	10.417160	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

67 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(483)

22 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.582840	9.965615	9.617224	10.382776	10.034385	10.417100	30
31	9.583145	9.965563	9.617582	10.382418	10.034437	10.416855	29
32	9.583449	9.965511	9.617939	10.382061	10.034489	10.416551	28
33	9.583754	9.965458	9.618295	10.381705	10.034542	10.416246	27
34	9.584058	9.965406	9.618652	10.381348	10.034594	10.415942	26
35	9.584361	9.965353	9.619008	10.380992	10.034647	10.415639	25
36	9.584665	9.965301	9.619365	10.380635	10.034699	10.415335	24
37	9.584968	9.965248	9.619721	10.380279	10.034752	10.415032	23
38	9.585272	9.965195	9.620076	10.379924	10.034705	10.414728	22
39	9.585574	9.965143	9.620432	10.379568	10.034857	10.414426	21
40	9.585877	9.965090	9.620787	10.379213	10.034910	10.414123	20
41	9.586180	9.965037	9.621142	10.378858	10.034963	10.413820	19
42	9.586482	9.964984	9.621497	10.378503	10.035016	10.413518	18
43	9.586784	9.964931	9.621852	10.378148	10.035069	10.413216	17
44	9.587085	9.964879	9.622207	10.377793	10.035121	10.412915	16
45	9.587386	9.964826	9.622561	10.377439	10.035174	10.412614	15
46	9.587688	9.964773	9.622915	10.377085	10.035227	10.412312	14
47	9.587988	9.964719	9.623269	10.376731	10.035281	10.412012	13
48	9.588289	9.964666	9.623623	10.376377	10.035334	10.411711	12
49	9.588590	9.964613	9.623976	10.376024	10.035387	10.411410	11
50	9.588890	9.964560	9.624330	10.375670	10.035440	10.411110	10
51	9.589190	9.964507	9.624683	10.375317	10.035493	10.400810	9
52	9.589489	9.964454	9.625036	10.374964	10.035546	10.400511	8
53	9.589789	9.964400	9.625388	10.374612	10.035600	10.400211	7
54	9.590088	9.964347	9.625741	10.374259	10.035653	10.400912	6
55	9.590387	9.964294	9.626093	10.373907	10.035706	10.400613	5
56	9.590686	9.964240	9.626445	10.373555	10.035760	10.400314	4
57	9.590984	9.964187	9.626797	10.373203	10.035813	10.400016	3
58	9.591282	9.964133	9.627149	10.372851	10.035867	10.400718	2
59	9.591580	9.964080	9.627501	10.372499	10.035920	10.400420	1
60	9.591878	9.964026	9.627852	10.372148	10.035974	10.400122	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

67 Degrees.

23 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.591878	9.964026	9.627852	10.372148	10.035974	10.408122
1	9.592175	9.963972	9.628203	10.371797	10.036028	10.407825
2	9.592473	9.963919	9.628554	10.371446	10.036081	10.407527
3	9.592770	9.963865	9.628905	10.371095	10.036135	10.407230
4	9.593067	9.963811	9.629255	10.370745	10.036189	10.406933
5	9.593363	9.963757	9.629606	10.370394	10.036243	10.406637
6	9.593659	9.963704	9.629956	10.370044	10.036296	10.406341
7	9.593955	9.963650	9.630306	10.369694	10.036350	10.406045
8	9.594251	9.963596	9.630656	10.369344	10.036404	10.405749
9	9.594547	9.963542	9.631005	10.368995	10.036458	10.405453
10	9.594842	9.963488	9.631354	10.368646	10.036512	10.405158
11	9.595137	9.963434	9.631704	10.368296	10.036566	10.404863
12	9.595432	9.963379	9.632053	10.367947	10.036621	10.404568
13	9.595727	9.963325	9.632401	10.367599	10.036675	10.404273
14	9.596021	9.963271	9.632750	10.367250	10.036729	10.403979
15	9.596315	9.963217	9.633098	10.366902	10.036783	10.403685
16	9.596609	9.963162	9.633447	10.366553	10.036838	10.403391
17	9.596903	9.963108	9.633795	10.366205	10.036892	10.403097
18	9.597196	9.963054	9.634143	10.365857	10.036946	10.402804
19	9.597490	9.962999	9.634490	10.365510	10.037001	10.402510
20	9.597783	9.962945	9.634838	10.365162	10.037055	10.402217
21	9.598075	9.962890	9.635185	10.364815	10.037110	10.401925
22	9.598368	9.962836	9.635532	10.364468	10.037164	10.401632
23	9.598660	9.962781	9.635879	10.364121	10.037219	10.401340
24	9.598952	9.962727	9.636226	10.363774	10.037273	10.401048
25	9.599244	9.962672	9.636572	10.363428	10.037328	10.400756
26	9.599536	9.962617	9.636918	10.363082	10.037383	10.400464
27	9.599827	9.962562	9.637265	10.362735	10.037438	10.400173
28	9.600118	9.962508	9.637611	10.362389	10.037492	10.399882
29	9.600409	9.962453	9.637956	10.362044	10.037547	10.399591
30	9.600700	9.962398	9.638302	10.361698	10.037602	10.399300
		Secant		Tangent		Secant

66 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(485)

23 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
30	9.600700	9.962398	9.638302	10.361698	10.037602	10.399300
31	9.600990	9.962343	9.638647	10.361353	10.037657	10.399010
32	9.601280	9.962288	9.638992	10.361008	10.037712	10.398720
33	9.601570	9.962233	9.639337	10.360663	10.037767	10.398430
34	9.601860	9.962178	9.639682	10.360318	10.037822	10.398140
35	9.602149	9.962123	9.640027	10.359973	10.037877	10.397851
36	9.602439	9.962067	9.640371	10.359629	10.037933	10.397561
37	9.602728	9.962012	9.640716	10.359284	10.037988	10.397272
38	9.603017	9.961957	9.641060	10.358940	10.038043	10.396983
39	9.603305	9.961902	9.641404	10.358596	10.038098	10.396695
40	9.603594	9.961846	9.641747	10.358253	10.038154	10.396406
41	9.603882	9.961791	9.642091	10.357909	10.038209	10.396118
42	9.604170	9.961735	9.642434	10.357566	10.038265	10.395830
43	9.604457	9.961680	9.642777	10.357223	10.038320	10.395543
44	9.604745	9.961624	9.643120	10.356880	10.038376	10.395255
45	9.605032	9.961569	9.643463	10.356537	10.038431	10.394968
46	9.605319	9.961513	9.643806	10.356194	10.038487	10.394681
47	9.605606	9.961458	9.644148	10.355852	10.038542	10.394394
48	9.605892	9.961402	9.644490	10.355510	10.038598	10.394108
49	9.606179	9.961346	9.644832	10.355168	10.038654	10.393821
50	9.606465	9.961290	9.645174	10.354826	10.038710	10.393535
51	9.606751	9.961235	9.645516	10.354484	10.038765	10.393249
52	9.607036	9.961179	9.645857	10.354143	10.038821	10.392964
53	9.607322	9.961123	9.646199	10.353801	10.038877	10.392678
54	9.607607	9.961067	9.646540	10.353460	10.038933	10.392395
55	9.607892	9.961011	9.646881	10.353119	10.038989	10.392108
56	9.608176	9.960955	9.647222	10.352778	10.039045	10.391824
57	9.608461	9.960899	9.647562	10.352438	10.039101	10.391539
58	9.608745	9.960843	9.647903	10.352097	10.039157	10.391255
59	9.609029	9.960786	9.648243	10.351757	10.039214	10.390971
60	9.609313	9.960730	9.648583	10.351417	10.039270	10.390687
		Sine		Tangent		Secant

66 Degrees.

24 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.609313	9.960730	9.648583	10.351417	10.039270	10.39066	60
1	9.609597	9.960674	9.648923	10.351077	10.039326	10.39040	59
2	9.609880	9.960618	9.649263	10.350737	10.039382	10.39012	58
3	9.610163	9.960561	9.649602	10.350398	10.039439	10.389837	57
4	9.610446	9.960505	9.649942	10.350058	10.039495	10.389554	56
5	9.610729	9.960448	9.650281	10.349719	10.039552	10.389271	55
6	9.611012	9.960392	9.650620	10.349380	10.039608	10.388988	54
7	9.611294	9.960335	9.650959	10.349041	10.039665	10.388706	53
8	9.611576	9.960279	9.651297	10.348703	10.039721	10.388424	52
9	9.611858	9.960222	9.651636	10.348364	10.039778	10.388142	51
10	9.612140	9.960166	9.651974	10.348026	10.039834	10.387860	50
11	9.612421	9.960109	9.652312	10.347688	10.039891	10.387579	49
12	9.612702	9.960052	9.652650	10.347350	10.039948	10.387298	48
13	9.612983	9.959995	9.652988	10.347012	10.040005	10.387017	47
14	9.613264	9.959938	9.653326	10.346674	10.040062	10.386736	46
15	9.613545	9.959882	9.653663	10.346337	10.040118	10.386455	45
16	9.613825	9.959825	9.654000	10.346000	10.040175	10.386175	44
17	9.614105	9.959768	9.654337	10.345663	10.040232	10.385895	43
18	9.614385	9.959711	9.654674	10.345326	10.040289	10.385615	42
19	9.614665	9.959653	9.655011	10.344989	10.040347	10.385335	41
20	9.614944	9.959596	9.655348	10.344652	10.040404	10.385056	40
21	9.615223	9.959539	9.655684	10.344316	10.040461	10.384777	39
22	9.615502	9.959482	9.656020	10.343980	10.040518	10.384498	38
23	9.615781	9.959425	9.656356	10.343644	10.040575	10.384219	37
24	9.616060	9.959368	9.656692	10.343308	10.040632	10.383940	36
25	9.616338	9.959310	9.657028	10.342972	10.040690	10.383662	35
26	9.616616	9.959253	9.657364	10.342636	10.040747	10.383384	34
27	9.616894	9.959195	9.657699	10.342301	10.040805	10.383106	33
28	9.617172	9.959138	9.658034	10.341966	10.040862	10.382828	32
29	9.617450	9.959081	9.658369	10.341631	10.040919	10.382550	31
30	9.617727	9.959023	9.658704	10.341296	10.040977	10.382273	30
		Secant		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

65 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(487)

24 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.617727	9.959023	9.658704	10.341296	10.041977	10.382273	30
31	9.618004	9.958965	9.659039	10.340961	10.041035	10.381996	29
32	9.618281	9.958908	9.659373	10.340627	10.041092	10.381719	28
33	9.618558	9.958850	9.659708	10.340292	10.041150	10.381442	27
34	9.618834	9.958792	9.660042	10.339958	10.041208	10.381166	26
35	9.619110	9.958734	9.660376	10.339624	10.041266	10.380890	25
36	9.619386	9.958677	9.660710	10.339290	10.041323	10.380614	24
37	9.619662	9.958619	9.661043	10.338957	10.041381	10.380338	23
38	9.619938	9.958561	9.661377	10.338623	10.041439	10.380062	22
39	9.620213	9.958503	9.661710	10.338290	10.041497	10.379787	21
40	9.620488	9.958445	9.662043	10.337957	10.041555	10.379512	20
41	9.620763	9.958387	9.662376	10.337624	10.041613	10.379237	19
42	9.621038	9.958329	9.662709	10.337291	10.041671	10.378962	18
43	9.621313	9.958271	9.663042	10.336958	10.041729	10.378687	17
44	9.621587	9.958212	9.663375	10.336625	10.041788	10.378413	16
45	9.621861	9.958154	9.663707	10.336293	10.041846	10.378139	15
46	9.622135	9.958096	9.664039	10.335961	10.041904	10.377865	14
47	9.622409	9.958038	9.664371	10.335629	10.041962	10.377591	13
48	9.622682	9.957979	9.664703	10.335297	10.042021	10.377318	12
49	9.622956	9.957921	9.665035	10.334965	10.042079	10.377044	11
50	9.623229	9.957863	9.665366	10.334634	10.042137	10.376771	10
51	9.623502	9.957804	9.665697	10.334303	10.042196	10.376498	9
52	9.623774	9.957746	9.666029	10.333971	10.042254	10.376226	8
53	9.624047	9.957687	9.666360	10.333640	10.042313	10.375953	7
54	9.624319	9.957628	9.666691	10.333309	10.042372	10.375681	6
55	9.624591	9.957570	9.667021	10.332979	10.042430	10.375409	5
56	9.624863	9.957511	9.667352	10.332648	10.042489	10.375137	4
57	9.625135	9.957452	9.667682	10.332318	10.042548	10.374865	3
58	9.625406	9.957393	9.668013	10.331987	10.042607	10.374594	2
59	9.625677	9.957335	9.668343	10.331657	10.042665	10.374323	1
60	9.625948	9.957276	9.668672	10.331328	10.042724	10.374052	0
	Sine		Tangen		Secant		Minutes

65 Degrees.

25 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.625948	9.957276	9.668672	10.331328	10.042724	10.374052
1	9.626219	9.957217	9.669002	10.330998	10.042783	10.373781
2	9.626490	9.957158	9.669332	10.330668	10.042842	10.373510
3	9.626760	9.957099	9.669661	10.330339	10.042901	10.373240
4	9.627030	9.957040	9.669991	10.330009	10.042960	10.372970
5	9.627300	9.956981	9.670320	10.329680	10.043019	10.372700
6	9.627570	9.956922	9.670649	10.329351	10.043078	10.372430
7	9.627840	9.956862	9.670977	10.329023	10.043138	10.372160
8	9.628109	9.956803	9.671306	10.328694	10.043197	10.371891
9	9.628378	9.956744	9.671634	10.328366	10.043256	10.371622
10	9.628647	9.956684	9.671963	10.328037	10.043316	10.371353
11	9.628916	9.956625	9.672291	10.327709	10.043375	10.371084
12	9.629184	9.956566	9.672619	10.327381	10.043434	10.370816
13	9.629453	9.956506	9.672947	10.327053	10.043494	10.370547
14	9.629721	9.956447	9.673274	10.326726	10.043553	10.370279
15	9.629989	9.956387	9.673602	10.326398	10.043613	10.370011
16	9.630257	9.956327	9.673929	10.326071	10.043673	10.369743
17	9.630524	9.956268	9.674257	10.325743	10.043732	10.369476
18	9.630792	9.956208	9.674584	10.325416	10.043792	10.369208
19	9.631059	9.956148	9.674910	10.325090	10.043852	10.368941
20	9.631326	9.956089	9.675237	10.324763	10.043911	10.368674
21	9.631593	9.956029	9.675564	10.324436	10.043971	10.368407
22	9.631859	9.955969	9.675890	10.324110	10.044031	10.368141
23	9.632126	9.955909	9.676216	10.323784	10.044091	10.367874
24	9.632392	9.955849	9.676543	10.323457	10.044151	10.367608
25	9.632658	9.955789	9.676869	10.323131	10.044211	10.367342
26	9.632923	9.955729	9.677194	10.322806	10.044271	10.367077
27	9.633189	9.955669	9.677520	10.322480	10.044331	10.366811
28	9.633454	9.955609	9.677846	10.322154	10.044391	10.366546
29	9.633719	9.955548	9.678171	10.321829	10.044452	10.366281
30	9.633984	9.955488	9.678496	10.321504	10.044512	10.366016
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

64 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(489)

25 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangen	Secant	
30	9.633984	9.955488	9.678496	10.321504
31	9.634249	9.955428	9.678821	10.321179
32	9.634514	9.955368	9.679146	10.320854
33	9.634778	9.955307	9.679471	10.320529
34	9.635042	9.955247	9.679795	10.320205
35	9.635306	9.955180	9.680120	10.319880
36	9.635570	9.955126	9.680444	10.319556
37	9.635833	9.955065	9.680768	10.319232
38	9.636097	9.955005	9.681092	10.318908
39	9.636360	9.954944	9.681416	10.318584
40	9.636623	9.954883	9.681740	10.318260
41	9.636886	9.954823	9.682063	10.317937
42	9.637148	9.954762	9.682386	10.317614
43	9.637411	9.954701	9.682710	10.317290
44	9.637673	9.954640	9.683033	10.316967
45	9.637935	9.954579	9.683356	10.316644
46	9.638197	9.954518	9.683678	10.316322
47	9.638458	9.954457	9.684001	10.315999
48	9.638720	9.954396	9.684324	10.315676
49	9.638981	9.954335	9.684646	10.315354
50	9.639243	9.954274	9.684968	10.315032
51	9.639503	9.954213	9.685290	10.314710
52	9.639764	9.954152	9.685612	10.314388
53	9.640024	9.954090	9.685934	10.314066
54	9.640284	9.954029	9.686255	10.313745
55	9.640544	9.953968	9.686577	10.313423
56	9.640804	9.953906	9.686898	10.313102
57	9.641064	9.953845	9.687219	10.312781
58	9.641323	9.953783	9.687540	10.312460
59	9.641583	9.953722	9.687861	10.312139
60	9.641842	9.953660	9.688182	10.311818
	Sine	Tangen	Secant	Minutes

64 Degrees.

(490)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

26 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
0	9.641842	9.953660	9.688182	10.311818	10.046340	10.358158	60
1	9.642101	9.953598	9.688502	10.311498	10.046402	10.357899	59
2	9.642360	9.953537	9.688823	10.311177	10.046463	10.357640	58
3	9.642618	9.953475	9.689143	10.310857	10.046525	10.357382	57
4	9.642876	9.953413	9.689463	10.310537	10.046587	10.357124	56
5	9.643135	9.953352	9.689783	10.310217	10.046648	10.356865	55
6	9.643393	9.953290	9.690103	10.309897	10.046710	10.356607	54
7	9.643650	9.953228	9.690423	10.309577	10.046772	10.356350	53
8	9.643908	9.953166	9.690742	10.309258	10.046834	10.356092	52
9	9.644165	9.953104	9.691062	10.308938	10.046896	10.355835	51
10	9.644423	9.953042	9.691381	10.308619	10.046958	10.355577	50
11	9.644680	9.952980	9.691700	10.308300	10.047020	10.355320	49
12	9.644937	9.952917	9.692019	10.307981	10.047083	10.355063	48
13	9.645193	9.952855	9.692338	10.307662	10.047145	10.354807	47
14	9.645450	9.952793	9.692657	10.307343	10.047207	10.354550	46
15	9.645706	9.952731	9.692975	10.307025	10.047269	10.354294	45
16	9.645962	9.952669	9.693293	10.306707	10.047331	10.354038	44
17	9.646218	9.952606	9.693612	10.306388	10.047394	10.353782	43
18	9.646474	9.952544	9.693930	10.306070	10.047456	10.353526	42
19	9.646729	9.952481	9.694248	10.305752	10.047519	10.353271	41
20	9.646984	9.952419	9.694566	10.305434	10.047581	10.353016	40
21	9.647239	9.952356	9.694883	10.305117	10.047644	10.352761	39
22	9.647495	9.952294	9.695201	10.304799	10.047706	10.352505	38
23	9.647749	9.952231	9.695518	10.304482	10.047769	10.352251	37
24	9.648004	9.952168	9.695836	10.304164	10.047832	10.351996	36
25	9.648258	9.952105	9.696153	10.303847	10.047895	10.351742	35
26	9.648512	9.952043	9.696470	10.303530	10.047957	10.351488	34
27	9.648766	9.951980	9.696787	10.303213	10.048020	10.351234	33
28	9.649020	9.951917	9.697103	10.302897	10.048083	10.350980	32
29	9.649274	9.951854	9.697420	10.302580	10.048146	10.350726	31
30	9.649527	9.951791	9.697736	10.302264	10.048209	10.350473	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

63 Degrees.

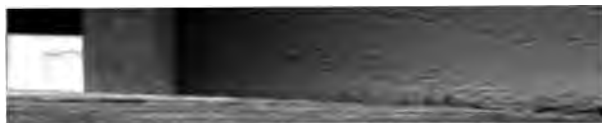
Tangents and Secants.

(491)

26 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.649527	9.951791	9.697736	10.302264	10.048209	10.350473	30
31	9.649781	9.951728	9.698053	10.301947	10.048272	10.350219	29
32	9.650034	9.951665	9.698369	10.301631	10.048335	10.349966	28
33	9.650287	9.951602	9.698685	10.301315	10.048398	10.349713	27
34	9.650539	9.951539	9.699001	10.300999	10.048461	10.349461	26
35	9.650792	9.951476	9.699316	10.300684	10.048524	10.349208	25
36	9.651044	9.951412	9.699632	10.300368	10.048588	10.348956	24
37	9.651297	9.951349	9.699947	10.300053	10.048651	10.348703	23
38	9.651549	9.951286	9.700263	10.299737	10.048714	10.348451	22
39	9.651800	9.951222	9.700578	10.299422	10.048778	10.348200	21
40	9.652052	9.951159	9.700893	10.299107	10.048841	10.347948	20
41	9.652304	9.951096	9.701208	10.298792	10.048904	10.347696	19
42	9.652555	9.951032	9.701523	10.298477	10.048968	10.347445	18
43	9.652806	9.950968	9.701837	10.298163	10.049032	10.347194	17
44	9.653057	9.950905	9.702152	10.297848	10.049095	10.346943	16
45	9.653307	9.950841	9.702466	10.297534	10.049159	10.346693	15
46	9.653558	9.950778	9.702780	10.297220	10.049222	10.346442	14
47	9.653808	9.950714	9.703095	10.296905	10.049286	10.346192	13
48	9.654059	9.950650	9.703409	10.296591	10.049350	10.345941	12
49	9.654309	9.950586	9.703723	10.296277	10.049414	10.345691	11
50	9.654558	9.950522	9.704036	10.295964	10.049478	10.345442	10
51	9.654808	9.950458	9.704350	10.295650	10.049542	10.345192	9
52	9.655057	9.950394	9.704663	10.295337	10.049606	10.344943	8
53	9.655307	9.950330	9.704977	10.295023	10.049670	10.344693	7
54	9.655556	9.950266	9.705290	10.294710	10.049734	10.344444	6
55	9.655805	9.950202	9.705603	10.294397	10.049798	10.344195	5
56	9.656054	9.950138	9.705916	10.294084	10.049862	10.343946	4
57	9.656302	9.950074	9.706228	10.293772	10.049926	10.343698	3
58	9.656551	9.950009	9.706541	10.293459	10.049991	10.343449	2
59	9.656799	9.949945	9.706854	10.293146	10.050055	10.343201	1
60	9.657047	9.949881	9.707166	10.292834	10.050119	10.342953	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

63 Degrees.



(492)		A Table of Artificial Sines,				
27 Degrees.						
Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.657047	9.949861	9.707166	10.292834	10.050119	10.342953
1	9.657295	9.949816	9.707478	10.292522	10.050184	10.342705
2	9.657542	9.949752	9.707790	10.292210	10.050248	10.342458
3	9.657790	9.949688	9.708102	10.291898	10.050312	10.342210
4	9.658037	9.949623	9.708414	10.291586	10.050377	10.341963
5	9.658284	9.949558	9.708726	10.291274	10.050442	10.341716
6	9.658531	9.949494	9.709037	10.290963	10.050506	10.341469
7	9.658778	9.949429	9.709349	10.290651	10.050571	10.341222
8	9.659025	9.949364	9.709660	10.290340	10.050636	10.340975
9	9.659271	9.949300	9.709971	10.290029	10.050700	10.340729
10	9.659517	9.949235	9.710282	10.289718	10.050765	10.340483
11	9.659763	9.949170	9.710593	10.289407	10.050830	10.340237
12	9.660009	9.949105	9.710904	10.289096	10.050895	10.339991
13	9.660255	9.949040	9.711215	10.288785	10.050960	10.339745
14	9.660500	9.948975	9.711525	10.288475	10.051025	10.339500
15	9.660746	9.948910	9.711836	10.288164	10.051090	10.339254
16	9.660991	9.948845	9.712146	10.287854	10.051155	10.339009
17	9.661236	9.948780	9.712456	10.287544	10.051220	10.338764
18	9.661481	9.948715	9.712766	10.287234	10.051285	10.338519
19	9.661726	9.948649	9.713076	10.286924	10.051351	10.338274
20	9.661970	9.948584	9.713386	10.286614	10.051416	10.338030
21	9.662214	9.948519	9.713696	10.286304	10.051481	10.337786
22	9.662459	9.948453	9.714005	10.285995	10.051547	10.337541
23	9.662703	9.948388	9.714314	10.285686	10.051612	10.337297
24	9.662946	9.948323	9.714624	10.285376	10.051677	10.337054
25	9.663190	9.948257	9.714933	10.285067	10.051743	10.336810
26	9.663433	9.948192	9.715242	10.284758	10.051808	10.336567
27	9.663677	9.948126	9.715551	10.284449	10.051874	10.336323
28	9.663920	9.948060	9.715859	10.284141	10.051940	10.336080
29	9.664163	9.947995	9.716168	10.283832	10.052005	10.335837
30	9.664406	9.947929	9.716477	10.283523	10.052071	10.335594
		Sine		Tangent		Secant
						Minutes

62 Degrees.	
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62 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(493)

27 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.664406	9.947929	9.716477	10.283523	10.052071	10.335594	30
31	9.664648	9.947863	9.716785	10.283215	10.052137	10.335352	29
32	9.664891	9.947797	9.717093	10.282907	10.052203	10.335109	28
33	9.665133	9.947731	9.717401	10.282599	10.052269	10.334867	27
34	9.665375	9.947665	9.717709	10.282291	10.052335	10.334625	26
35	9.665617	9.947599	9.718017	10.281983	10.052401	10.334383	25
36	9.665859	9.947533	9.718325	10.281675	10.052467	10.334141	24
37	9.666100	9.947467	9.718633	10.281367	10.052533	10.333900	23
38	9.666341	9.947401	9.718940	10.281060	10.052599	10.333659	22
39	9.666583	9.947335	9.719248	10.280752	10.052665	10.333417	21
40	9.666824	9.947269	9.719555	10.280445	10.052731	10.333176	20
41	9.667065	9.947203	9.719862	10.280138	10.052797	10.332935	19
42	9.667305	9.947136	9.720169	10.279831	10.052864	10.332695	18
43	9.667546	9.947070	9.720476	10.279524	10.052930	10.332454	17
44	9.667786	9.947004	9.720783	10.279217	10.052996	10.332214	16
45	9.668026	9.946937	9.721089	10.278911	10.053063	10.331974	15
46	9.668266	9.946871	9.721396	10.278604	10.053129	10.331734	14
47	9.668506	9.946804	9.721702	10.278298	10.053196	10.331494	13
48	9.668746	9.946738	9.722008	10.277992	10.053262	10.331254	12
49	9.668986	9.946671	9.722315	10.277685	10.053329	10.331014	11
50	9.669225	9.946604	9.722621	10.277379	10.053396	10.330775	10
51	9.669464	9.946538	9.722927	10.277073	10.053462	10.330536	9
52	9.669703	9.946471	9.723232	10.276768	10.053529	10.330297	8
53	9.669942	9.946404	9.723538	10.276462	10.053596	10.330058	7
54	9.670181	9.946337	9.723844	10.276156	10.053663	10.329819	6
55	9.670419	9.946270	9.724149	10.275851	10.053730	10.329581	5
56	9.670658	9.946203	9.724454	10.275546	10.053797	10.329342	4
57	9.670896	9.946136	9.724759	10.275241	10.053864	10.329104	3
58	9.671134	9.946069	9.725065	10.274935	10.053931	10.328866	2
59	9.671372	9.946002	9.725369	10.274631	10.053998	10.328628	1
60	9.671609	9.945935	9.725674	10.274326	10.054065	10.328391	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

62 Degrees.

28 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.671609	9.945935	9.725674	10.274326	10.054065	10.328391	60
1	9.671847	9.945868	9.725979	10.274021	10.054132	10.328153	59
2	9.672084	9.945801	9.726284	10.273716	10.054199	10.327916	58
3	9.672321	9.945733	9.726588	10.273412	10.054267	10.327679	57
4	9.672558	9.945666	9.726893	10.273107	10.054334	10.327442	56
5	9.672795	9.945598	9.727197	10.272803	10.054402	10.327205	55
6	9.673032	9.945531	9.727501	10.272499	10.054469	10.326968	54
7	9.673268	9.945464	9.727805	10.272195	10.054536	10.326732	53
8	9.673505	9.945396	9.728109	10.271891	10.054604	10.326495	52
9	9.673741	9.945328	9.728412	10.271588	10.054672	10.326259	51
10	9.673977	9.945261	9.728716	10.271284	10.054739	10.326023	50
11	9.674213	9.945193	9.729020	10.270980	10.054807	10.325787	49
12	9.674448	9.945126	9.729323	10.270677	10.054874	10.325552	48
13	9.674684	9.945058	9.729626	10.270374	10.054942	10.325316	47
14	9.674919	9.944990	9.729929	10.270071	10.055010	10.325081	46
15	9.675155	9.944922	9.730233	10.269767	10.055078	10.324845	45
16	9.675390	9.944854	9.730535	10.269465	10.055146	10.324610	44
17	9.675625	9.944786	9.730838	10.269162	10.055214	10.324375	43
18	9.675859	9.944718	9.731141	10.268859	10.055282	10.324141	42
19	9.676094	9.944650	9.731444	10.268556	10.055350	10.323906	41
20	9.676328	9.944582	9.731746	10.268254	10.055418	10.323672	40
21	9.676562	9.944514	9.732048	10.267952	10.055486	10.323438	39
22	9.676796	9.944446	9.732351	10.267649	10.055554	10.323204	38
23	9.677030	9.944377	9.732653	10.267347	10.055623	10.322970	37
24	9.677264	9.944309	9.732955	10.267045	10.055691	10.322736	36
25	9.677498	9.944241	9.733257	10.266743	10.055759	10.322502	35
26	9.677731	9.944173	9.733558	10.266442	10.055827	10.322269	34
27	9.677964	9.944104	9.733860	10.266140	10.055896	10.322036	33
28	9.678197	9.944036	9.734162	10.265838	10.055964	10.321803	32
29	9.678430	9.943967	9.734463	10.265537	10.056033	10.321570	31
30	9.678663	9.943898	9.734764	10.265236	10.056102	10.321337	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

61 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(495)

28 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.678663	9.943898	9.734764	10.265236	10.056102	10.321337	30
31	9.678895	9.943830	9.735066	10.264934	10.056170	10.321105	29
32	9.679128	9.943761	9.735367	10.264633	10.056239	10.320872	28
33	9.679360	9.943693	9.735668	10.264332	10.056307	10.320640	27
34	9.679592	9.943624	9.735968	10.264032	10.056376	10.320408	26
35	9.679824	9.943555	9.736269	10.263731	10.056445	10.320176	25
36	9.680056	9.943486	9.736570	10.263430	10.056514	10.319944	24
37	9.680288	9.943417	9.736871	10.263129	10.056583	10.319712	23
38	9.680519	9.943348	9.737171	10.262829	10.056652	10.319481	22
39	9.680750	9.943279	9.737471	10.262529	10.056721	10.319250	21
40	9.680982	9.943210	9.737771	10.262229	10.056790	10.319018	20
41	9.681213	9.943141	9.738071	10.261929	10.056859	10.318787	19
42	9.681443	9.943072	9.738371	10.261629	10.056928	10.318557	18
43	9.681674	9.943003	9.738671	10.261329	10.056997	10.318326	17
44	9.681905	9.942934	9.738971	10.261029	10.057066	10.318095	16
45	9.682135	9.942864	9.739271	10.260729	10.057136	10.317865	15
46	9.682365	9.942795	9.739570	10.260430	10.057205	10.317635	14
47	9.682595	9.942725	9.739870	10.260130	10.057275	10.317405	13
48	9.682825	9.942656	9.740169	10.259831	10.057344	10.317175	12
49	9.683055	9.942587	9.740468	10.259532	10.057413	10.316945	11
50	9.683284	9.942517	9.740767	10.259233	10.057483	10.316716	10
51	9.683514	9.942448	9.741066	10.258934	10.057552	10.316486	9
52	9.683743	9.942378	9.741365	10.258635	10.057622	10.316257	8
53	9.683972	9.942308	9.741664	10.258336	10.057692	10.316028	7
54	9.684201	9.942239	9.741962	10.258038	10.057761	10.315799	6
55	9.684430	9.942169	9.742261	10.257739	10.057831	10.315570	5
56	9.684658	9.942099	9.742559	10.257441	10.057901	10.315342	4
57	9.684887	9.942029	9.742858	10.257142	10.057971	10.315113	3
58	9.685115	9.941959	9.743156	10.256844	10.058041	10.314885	2
59	9.685343	9.941889	9.743454	10.256546	10.058111	10.314657	1
60	9.685571	9.941819	9.743752	10.256248	10.058181	10.314429	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

61 Degrees.

29 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.685571	9.941819	9.743752	10.256248	10.058181	10.314429	60
1	9.685799	9.941749	9.744050	10.255950	10.058251	10.314201	59
2	9.686027	9.941679	9.744348	10.255652	10.058321	10.313973	58
3	9.686254	9.941609	9.744645	10.255355	10.058391	10.313746	57
4	9.686482	9.941539	9.744943	10.255057	10.058461	10.313518	56
5	9.686709	9.941468	9.745240	10.254760	10.058532	10.313291	55
6	9.686936	9.941398	9.745538	10.254462	10.058602	10.313064	54
7	9.687163	9.941328	9.745835	10.254165	10.058672	10.312837	53
8	9.687389	9.941258	9.746132	10.253868	10.058742	10.312611	52
9	9.687616	9.941187	9.746429	10.253571	10.058813	10.312384	51
10	9.687843	9.941117	9.746726	10.253274	10.058883	10.312157	50
11	9.688069	9.941046	9.747023	10.252977	10.058954	10.311931	49
12	9.688295	9.940975	9.747319	10.252681	10.059025	10.311705	48
13	9.688521	9.940905	9.747616	10.252384	10.059095	10.311479	47
14	9.688747	9.940834	9.747912	10.252088	10.059166	10.311253	46
15	9.688972	9.940763	9.748209	10.251791	10.059237	10.311028	45
16	9.689198	9.940693	9.748505	10.251495	10.059307	10.310802	44
17	9.689423	9.940622	9.748801	10.251199	10.059378	10.310577	43
18	9.689648	9.940551	9.749097	10.250903	10.059449	10.310352	42
19	9.689873	9.940480	9.749393	10.250607	10.059520	10.310127	41
20	9.690098	9.940409	9.749689	10.250311	10.059591	10.309902	40
21	9.690323	9.940338	9.749985	10.250015	10.059662	10.309677	39
22	9.690548	9.940267	9.750281	10.249719	10.059733	10.309452	38
23	9.690772	9.940196	9.750576	10.249424	10.059804	10.309228	37
24	9.690996	9.940125	9.750872	10.249128	10.059875	10.309004	36
25	9.691220	9.940053	9.751167	10.248833	10.059947	10.308780	35
26	9.691444	9.939982	9.751462	10.248538	10.060018	10.308556	34
27	9.691668	9.939911	9.751757	10.248243	10.060089	10.308332	33
28	9.691892	9.939840	9.752052	10.247948	10.060160	10.308108	32
29	9.692115	9.939768	9.752347	10.247653	10.060232	10.307885	31
30	9.692339	9.939697	9.752642	10.247358	10.060303	10.307661	30
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

60 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(497)

29 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.692339	9.939697	9.752642	10.247358	10.060303	10.307661	30
31	9.692562	9.939625	9.752937	10.247063	10.060375	10.307438	29
32	9.692785	9.939554	9.753231	10.246769	10.060446	10.307215	28
33	9.693009	9.939482	9.753526	10.246474	10.060518	10.306991	27
34	9.693231	9.939410	9.753820	10.246180	10.060590	10.306769	26
35	9.693453	9.939339	9.754115	10.245885	10.060661	10.306547	25
36	9.693676	9.939267	9.754409	10.245591	10.060733	10.306324	24
37	9.693898	9.939195	9.754703	10.245297	10.060805	10.306102	23
38	9.694120	9.939123	9.754997	10.245003	10.060877	10.305880	22
39	9.694342	9.939051	9.755291	10.244709	10.060949	10.305658	21
40	9.694564	9.938980	9.755585	10.244415	10.061020	10.305436	20
41	9.694786	9.938908	9.755878	10.244122	10.061092	10.305214	19
42	9.695007	9.938836	9.756172	10.243828	10.061164	10.304993	18
43	9.695229	9.938763	9.756465	10.243535	10.061237	10.304771	17
44	9.695450	9.938691	9.756759	10.243241	10.061309	10.304550	16
45	9.695671	9.938619	9.757052	10.242948	10.061381	10.304329	15
46	9.695892	9.938547	9.757345	10.242655	10.061453	10.304108	14
47	9.696113	9.938475	9.757638	10.242362	10.061525	10.303887	13
48	9.696334	9.938402	9.757931	10.242069	10.061598	10.303666	12
49	9.696554	9.938330	9.758224	10.241776	10.061670	10.303446	11
50	9.696774	9.938258	9.758517	10.241483	10.061742	10.303226	10
51	9.696995	9.938185	9.758810	10.241190	10.061815	10.303005	9
52	9.697215	9.938113	9.759102	10.240898	10.061887	10.302785	8
53	9.697435	9.938040	9.759395	10.240605	10.061960	10.302565	7
54	9.697654	9.937967	9.759687	10.240313	10.062033	10.302346	6
55	9.697874	9.937895	9.759979	10.240021	10.062105	10.302126	5
56	9.698094	9.937822	9.760272	10.239728	10.062178	10.301906	4
57	9.698313	9.937749	9.760564	10.239436	10.062251	10.301687	3
58	9.698532	9.937676	9.760806	10.239144	10.062324	10.301468	2
59	9.698751	9.937603	9.761148	10.238852	10.062397	10.301249	1
60	9.698970	9.937531	9.761439	10.238561	10.062469	10.301030	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

60 Degrees.

K k

30 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.698970	9.937531	9.761439	10.238501	10.062469	10.301030 60
1	9.699189	9.937458	9.761731	10.238269	10.062541	10.300811 59
2	9.699407	9.937385	9.762023	10.237977	10.062615	10.300593 58
3	9.699626	9.937312	9.762314	10.237686	10.062688	10.300374 57
4	9.699844	9.937238	9.762606	10.237394	10.062762	10.300156 56
5	9.700062	9.937165	9.762897	10.237103	10.062835	10.299938 55
6	9.700280	9.937092	9.763188	10.236812	10.062908	10.299720 54
7	9.700498	9.937019	9.763479	10.236521	10.062981	10.299502 53
8	9.700716	9.936946	9.763770	10.236230	10.063054	10.299284 52
9	9.700933	9.936872	9.764061	10.235939	10.063128	10.299067 51
10	9.701151	9.936799	9.764352	10.235648	10.063201	10.298849 50
11	9.701368	9.936725	9.764643	10.235357	10.063275	10.298632 49
12	9.701585	9.936652	9.764933	10.235067	10.063348	10.298415 48
13	9.701802	9.936578	9.765224	10.234776	10.063422	10.298198 47
14	9.702019	9.936505	9.765514	10.234486	10.063495	10.297981 46
15	9.702236	9.936431	9.765805	10.234195	10.063569	10.297764 45
16	9.702452	9.936357	9.766095	10.233905	10.063643	10.297548 44
17	9.702669	9.936284	9.766385	10.233615	10.063716	10.297331 43
18	9.702885	9.936210	9.766675	10.233325	10.063790	10.297115 42
19	9.703101	9.936136	9.766965	10.233035	10.063864	10.296899 41
20	9.703317	9.936062	9.767255	10.232745	10.063938	10.296683 40
21	9.703533	9.935988	9.767545	10.232455	10.064012	10.296467 39
22	9.703749	9.935914	9.767834	10.232166	10.064086	10.296251 38
23	9.703964	9.935840	9.768124	10.231876	10.064160	10.296036 37
24	9.704170	9.935766	9.768413	10.231587	10.064234	10.295821 36
25	9.704395	9.935692	9.768703	10.231297	10.064308	10.295605 35
26	9.704610	9.935618	9.768992	10.231008	10.064382	10.295390 34
27	9.704825	9.935543	9.769281	10.230719	10.064457	10.295175 33
28	9.705040	9.935469	9.769570	10.230430	10.064531	10.294960 32
29	9.705254	9.935395	9.769860	10.230140	10.064605	10.294746 31
30	9.705469	9.935320	9.770148	10.229852	10.064680	10.294531 30
		Secant		Tangent		Secant

59 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(499)

30 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.705409	9.935320	9.770148	10.229852	10.064680	10.294531	30
31	9.705683	9.935246	9.770437	10.229563	10.064754	10.294317	29
32	9.705897	9.935171	9.770726	10.229274	10.064829	10.294103	28
33	9.706112	9.935097	9.771015	10.228985	10.064903	10.293888	27
34	9.706326	9.935022	9.771303	10.228697	10.064978	10.293674	26
35	9.706539	9.934948	9.771592	10.228408	10.065052	10.293461	25
36	9.706753	9.934873	9.771880	10.228120	10.065127	10.293247	24
37	9.706967	9.934798	9.772168	10.227832	10.065202	10.293033	23
38	9.707180	9.934723	9.772457	10.227543	10.065277	10.292820	22
39	9.707393	9.934649	9.772745	10.227255	10.065351	10.292607	21
40	9.707606	9.934574	9.773033	10.226967	10.065426	10.292394	20
41	9.707819	9.934499	9.773321	10.226679	10.065501	10.292181	19
42	9.708032	9.934424	9.773608	10.226392	10.065576	10.291968	18
43	9.708245	9.934349	9.773896	10.226104	10.065651	10.291755	17
44	9.708457	9.934274	9.774184	10.225816	10.065726	10.291543	16
45	9.708670	9.934199	9.774471	10.225529	10.065801	10.291330	15
46	9.708882	9.934123	9.774759	10.225241	10.065877	10.291118	14
47	9.709094	9.934048	9.775046	10.224954	10.065952	10.290906	13
48	9.709306	9.933973	9.775333	10.224667	10.066027	10.290694	12
49	9.709518	9.933898	9.775621	10.224379	10.066102	10.290482	11
50	9.709730	9.933822	9.775908	10.224092	10.066178	10.290270	10
51	9.709941	9.933747	9.776195	10.223805	10.066253	10.290059	9
52	9.710153	9.933671	9.776482	10.223518	10.066329	10.289847	8
53	9.710364	9.933596	9.776769	10.223231	10.066404	10.289636	7
54	9.710575	9.933520	9.777055	10.222945	10.066480	10.289425	6
55	9.710786	9.933444	9.777342	10.222658	10.066556	10.289214	5
56	9.710997	9.933369	9.777628	10.222372	10.066631	10.289003	4
57	9.711208	9.933293	9.777915	10.222085	10.066707	10.288792	3
58	9.711419	9.933217	9.778201	10.221799	10.066783	10.288581	2
59	9.711629	9.933141	9.778487	10.221513	10.066859	10.288371	1
60	9.711839	9.933066	9.778774	10.221226	10.066934	10.288161	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

59 Degrees.

K k 2

(500)

A Table of Artificial Sines,

31 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.711839	9.932066	9.778774	10.221226	10.066934	10.288161
1	9.712049	9.932990	9.779060	10.220940	10.067010	10.287951
2	9.712259	9.932914	9.779346	10.220654	10.067086	10.287741
3	9.712469	9.932838	9.779632	10.220368	10.067162	10.287531
4	9.712679	9.932762	9.779918	10.220082	10.067238	10.287321
5	9.712889	9.932685	9.780203	10.219797	10.067315	10.287111
6	9.713098	9.932609	9.780489	10.219511	10.067391	10.286902
7	9.713308	9.932533	9.780775	10.219225	10.067467	10.286692
8	9.713517	9.932457	9.781060	10.218940	10.067543	10.286483
9	9.713726	9.932380	9.781346	10.218654	10.067620	10.286274
10	9.713935	9.932304	9.781631	10.218369	10.067696	10.286065
11	9.714144	9.932228	9.781916	10.218084	10.067772	10.285856
12	9.714352	9.932151	9.782201	10.217799	10.067849	10.285648
13	9.714561	9.932075	9.782486	10.217514	10.067925	10.285439
14	9.714769	9.931998	9.782771	10.217229	10.068002	10.285231
15	9.714978	9.931921	9.783056	10.216944	10.068079	10.285022
16	9.715186	9.931845	9.783341	10.216659	10.068155	10.284814
17	9.715394	9.931768	9.783626	10.216374	10.068232	10.284606
18	9.715601	9.931691	9.783910	10.216090	10.068309	10.284399
19	9.715809	9.931614	9.784195	10.215805	10.068386	10.284191
20	9.716017	9.931537	9.784479	10.215521	10.068463	10.283983
21	9.716224	9.931460	9.784764	10.215236	10.068540	10.283776
22	9.716432	9.931383	9.785048	10.214952	10.068617	10.283568
23	9.716639	9.931306	9.785332	10.214668	10.068694	10.283361
24	9.716846	9.931229	9.785616	10.214384	10.068771	10.283154
25	9.717053	9.931154	9.785900	10.214100	10.068848	10.282947
26	9.717259	9.931075	9.786184	10.213816	10.068925	10.282741
27	9.717466	9.930998	9.786468	10.213532	10.069002	10.282534
28	9.717672	9.930920	9.786752	10.213248	10.069080	10.282328
29	9.717879	9.930843	9.787036	10.212964	10.069157	10.282121
30	9.718085	9.930766	9.787319	10.212681	10.069234	10.281915
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

58 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(501)

31 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes			
30	9.718085	9.930760	9.787319	10.212081	10.069234	10.281915	30
31	9.718291	9.930688	9.787603	10.212397	10.069312	10.281709	29
32	9.718497	9.930611	9.787886	10.212114	10.069389	10.281503	28
33	9.718703	9.930533	9.788170	10.211830	10.069467	10.281297	27
34	9.718909	9.930456	9.788453	10.211547	10.069544	10.281091	26
35	9.719114	9.930378	9.788736	10.211264	10.069622	10.280886	25
36	9.719320	9.930300	9.789019	10.210981	10.069700	10.280680	24
37	9.719525	9.930223	9.789302	10.210698	10.069777	10.280475	23
38	9.719730	9.930145	9.789585	10.210415	10.069855	10.280270	22
39	9.719935	9.930067	9.789868	10.210132	10.069933	10.280065	21
40	9.720140	9.929989	9.790151	10.209849	10.070011	10.279860	20
41	9.720345	9.929911	9.790433	10.209567	10.070089	10.279655	19
42	9.720549	9.929833	9.790716	10.209284	10.070167	10.279451	18
43	9.720754	9.929755	9.790999	10.209001	10.070245	10.279246	17
44	9.720958	9.929677	9.791281	10.208719	10.070323	10.279042	16
45	9.721162	9.929599	9.791563	10.208437	10.070401	10.278838	15
46	9.721366	9.929521	9.791846	10.208154	10.070479	10.278634	14
47	9.721570	9.929442	9.792128	10.207872	10.070558	10.278430	13
48	9.721774	9.929364	9.792410	10.207590	10.070636	10.278226	12
49	9.721978	9.929286	9.792692	10.207308	10.070714	10.278022	11
50	9.722181	9.929207	9.792974	10.207026	10.070793	10.277819	10
51	9.722385	9.929129	9.793256	10.206744	10.070871	10.277615	9
52	9.722588	9.929050	9.793538	10.206462	10.070950	10.277412	8
53	9.722791	9.928972	9.793819	10.206181	10.071028	10.277209	7
54	9.722994	9.928893	9.794101	10.205899	10.071107	10.277005	6
55	9.723197	9.928814	9.794383	10.205617	10.071186	10.276803	5
56	9.723400	9.928736	9.794664	10.205336	10.071264	10.276600	4
57	9.723603	9.928657	9.794945	10.205055	10.071343	10.276397	3
58	9.723805	9.928578	9.795227	10.204773	10.071422	10.276195	2
59	9.724007	9.928499	9.795508	10.204492	10.071501	10.275993	1
60	9.724210	9.928420	9.795789	10.204211	10.071580	10.275790	0
	Sine	Tangent	Secant				

58 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(501)

31 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant
30	9.718085	9.930765	9.787319
31	9.718291	9.930688	9.787603
32	9.718497	9.930611	9.787886
33	9.718703	9.930533	9.788170
34	9.718909	9.930456	9.788453
35	9.719114	9.930378	9.788736
36	9.719320	9.930300	9.789019
37	9.719525	9.930223	9.789302
38	9.719730	9.930145	9.789585
39	9.719935	9.930067	9.789868
40	9.720140	9.929989	9.790151
41	9.720345	9.929911	9.790433
42	9.720549	9.929833	9.790716
43	9.720754	9.929755	9.790999
44	9.720958	9.929677	9.791281
45	9.721162	9.929599	9.791563
46	9.721365	9.929521	9.791846
47	9.721570	9.929442	9.792128
48	9.721774	9.929364	9.792410
49	9.721978	9.929286	9.792692
50	9.722181	9.929207	9.792974
51	9.722385	9.929129	9.793256
52	9.722588	9.929050	9.793538
53	9.722791	9.928972	9.793819
54	9.722994	9.928893	9.794101
55	9.723197	9.928814	9.794383
56	9.723400	9.928735	9.794664
57	9.723603	9.928657	9.794945
58	9.723805	9.928578	9.795227
59	9.724007	9.928499	9.795508
60	9.724210	9.928420	9.795789

Sine

Tangent

f

5° Degrees.

32 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
0	9.724210	9.928420	9.795789	10.204211
1	9.724412	9.928341	9.796070	10.203930
2	9.724614	9.928262	9.796351	10.203649
3	9.724816	9.928183	9.796632	10.203368
4	9.725017	9.928104	9.796913	10.203087
5	9.725219	9.928025	9.797194	10.202806
6	9.725420	9.927946	9.797474	10.202526
7	9.725622	9.927867	9.797755	10.202245
8	9.725823	9.927787	9.798036	10.201964
9	9.726024	9.927708	9.798316	10.201684
10	9.726225	9.927628	9.798596	10.201404
11	9.726426	9.927549	9.798877	10.201123
12	9.726626	9.927469	9.799157	10.200843
13	9.726827	9.927390	9.799437	10.200563
14	9.727027	9.927310	9.799717	10.200283
15	9.727228	9.927231	9.799997	10.200003
16	9.727428	9.927151	9.800277	10.199723
17	9.727628	9.927071	9.800557	10.199443
18	9.727828	9.926991	9.800836	10.199164
19	9.728027	9.926911	9.801116	10.198884
20	9.728227	9.926831	9.801396	10.198604
21	9.728427	9.926751	9.801675	10.198325
22	9.728626	9.926671	9.801955	10.198045
23	9.728825	9.926591	9.802234	10.197766
24	9.729024	9.926511	9.802513	10.197487
25	9.729223	9.926431	9.802792	10.197208
26	9.729422	9.926351	9.803072	10.196928
27	9.729621	9.926270	9.803351	10.196649
28	9.729821	9.926190	9.803630	10.196370
29	9.730018	9.926110	9.803908	10.196092
30	9.730216	9.926029	9.804187	10.195813
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes

57 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(503)

32 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.730216	9.926029	9.804187	10.195813	10.073971	10.269784	30
31	9.730415	9.925949	9.804466	10.195534	10.074051	10.269585	29
32	9.730613	9.925868	9.804745	10.195255	10.074132	10.269387	28
33	9.730811	9.925787	9.805023	10.194977	10.074213	10.269189	27
34	9.731009	9.925707	9.805302	10.194698	10.074293	10.268991	26
35	9.731206	9.925626	9.805580	10.194420	10.074374	10.268794	25
36	9.731404	9.925545	9.805859	10.194141	10.074455	10.268596	24
37	9.731601	9.925465	9.806137	10.193863	10.074535	10.268399	23
38	9.731799	9.925384	9.806415	10.193585	10.074616	10.268201	22
39	9.731996	9.925303	9.806693	10.193307	10.074697	10.268004	21
40	9.732193	9.925222	9.806971	10.193029	10.074778	10.267807	20
41	9.732390	9.925141	9.807249	10.192751	10.074859	10.267610	19
42	9.732587	9.925060	9.807527	10.192473	10.074940	10.267413	18
43	9.732784	9.924979	9.807805	10.192195	10.075021	10.267216	17
44	9.732980	9.924897	9.808083	10.191917	10.075103	10.267020	16
45	9.733177	9.924816	9.808361	10.191639	10.075184	10.266823	15
46	9.733373	9.924735	9.808638	10.191362	10.075265	10.266627	14
47	9.733569	9.924653	9.808916	10.191084	10.075347	10.266431	13
48	9.733765	9.924572	9.809193	10.190807	10.075428	10.266235	12
49	9.733961	9.924491	9.809471	10.190529	10.075509	10.266039	11
50	9.734157	9.924409	9.809748	10.190252	10.075591	10.265843	10
51	9.734353	9.924328	9.810025	10.189975	10.075672	10.265647	9
52	9.734548	9.924246	9.810302	10.189698	10.075754	10.265452	8
53	9.734744	9.924164	9.810580	10.189420	10.075836	10.265256	7
54	9.734939	9.924083	9.810857	10.189143	10.075917	10.265061	6
55	9.735134	9.924001	9.811134	10.188866	10.075999	10.264866	5
56	9.735330	9.923919	9.811410	10.188590	10.076081	10.264670	4
57	9.735525	9.923837	9.811687	10.188313	10.076163	10.264475	3
58	9.735719	9.923755	9.811964	10.188036	10.076245	10.264281	2
59	9.735914	9.923673	9.812241	10.187759	10.076327	10.264086	1
60	9.736009	9.923591	9.812517	10.187483	10.076409	10.263891	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

57 Degrees.

K k 4

33 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.736109	9.923591	9.812517	10.187483	10.076409	10.263291	60
1	9.736303	9.923509	9.812794	10.187206	10.076491	10.263697	59
2	9.736498	9.923427	9.813070	10.186930	10.076573	10.263502	58
3	9.736692	9.923345	9.813347	10.186653	10.076655	10.263308	57
4	9.736886	9.923263	9.813623	10.186377	10.076737	10.263114	56
5	9.737080	9.923180	9.813899	10.186101	10.076820	10.262920	55
6	9.737274	9.923098	9.814175	10.185825	10.076902	10.262726	54
7	9.737467	9.923016	9.814452	10.185548	10.076984	10.262533	53
8	9.737661	9.922933	9.814728	10.185272	10.077067	10.262339	52
9	9.737855	9.922851	9.815004	10.184996	10.077149	10.262145	51
10	9.738048	9.922768	9.815279	10.184721	10.077232	10.261952	50
11	9.738241	9.922686	9.815555	10.184445	10.077314	10.261759	49
12	9.738434	9.922603	9.815831	10.184169	10.077397	10.261566	48
13	9.738627	9.922520	9.816107	10.183893	10.077480	10.261373	47
14	9.738820	9.922438	9.816382	10.183618	10.077562	10.261180	46
15	9.739013	9.922355	9.816658	10.183342	10.077645	10.260987	45
16	9.739205	9.922272	9.816933	10.183067	10.077728	10.260795	44
17	9.739398	9.922189	9.817209	10.182791	10.077811	10.260602	43
18	9.739590	9.922106	9.817484	10.182516	10.077894	10.260410	42
19	9.739782	9.922023	9.817759	10.182241	10.077977	10.260217	41
20	9.739975	9.921940	9.818035	10.181965	10.078060	10.260025	40
21	9.740167	9.921857	9.818310	10.181690	10.078143	10.259833	39
22	9.740359	9.921774	9.818585	10.181415	10.078226	10.259641	38
23	9.740550	9.921691	9.818860	10.181140	10.078309	10.259450	37
24	9.740742	9.921607	9.819135	10.180865	10.078393	10.259258	36
25	9.740934	9.921524	9.819410	10.180590	10.078476	10.259066	35
26	9.741125	9.921441	9.819684	10.180316	10.078559	10.258875	34
27	9.741316	9.921357	9.819959	10.180041	10.078643	10.258684	33
28	9.741507	9.921274	9.820234	10.179766	10.078726	10.258493	32
29	9.741699	9.921190	9.820508	10.179492	10.078810	10.258301	31
30	9.741889	9.921107	9.820783	10.179217	10.078893	10.258111	30
		Secant		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

56 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(505)

33 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.741889	9.921107	9.820783	10.179217	10.078893	10.258111	30
31	9.742080	9.921023	9.821057	10.178943	10.078977	10.257920	29
32	9.742271	9.920939	9.821332	10.178668	10.079061	10.257729	28
33	9.742462	9.920855	9.821606	10.178394	10.079145	10.257538	27
34	9.742652	9.920772	9.821880	10.178120	10.079228	10.257348	26
35	9.742842	9.920688	9.822154	10.177846	10.079312	10.257158	25
36	9.743033	9.920604	9.822429	10.177571	10.079396	10.256967	24
37	9.743223	9.920520	9.822703	10.177297	10.079480	10.256777	23
38	9.743413	9.920436	9.822977	10.177023	10.079564	10.256587	22
39	9.743602	9.920352	9.823250	10.176750	10.079648	10.256398	21
40	9.743792	9.920268	9.823524	10.176476	10.079732	10.256208	20
41	9.743982	9.920184	9.823798	10.176202	10.079816	10.256018	19
42	9.744171	9.920099	9.824072	10.175928	10.079901	10.255829	18
43	9.744361	9.920015	9.824345	10.175655	10.079985	10.255639	17
44	9.744550	9.919931	9.824619	10.175381	10.080069	10.255450	16
45	9.744739	9.919846	9.824893	10.175107	10.080154	10.255261	15
46	9.744928	9.919762	9.825166	10.174834	10.080238	10.255072	14
47	9.745117	9.919677	9.825439	10.174561	10.080323	10.254883	13
48	9.745306	9.919593	9.825713	10.174287	10.080407	10.254694	12
49	9.745494	9.919508	9.825986	10.174014	10.080492	10.254506	11
50	9.745683	9.919424	9.826259	10.173741	10.080576	10.254317	10
51	9.745871	9.919339	9.826532	10.173468	10.080661	10.254129	9
52	9.746059	9.919254	9.826805	10.173195	10.080746	10.253941	8
53	9.746248	9.919169	9.827078	10.172922	10.080831	10.253752	7
54	9.746426	9.919084	9.827351	10.172649	10.080916	10.253564	6
55	9.746624	9.919000	9.827624	10.172376	10.080000	10.253376	5
56	9.746811	9.918915	9.827897	10.172103	10.080085	10.253189	4
57	9.746999	9.918830	9.828170	10.171830	10.080170	10.253001	3
58	9.747187	9.918744	9.828442	10.171558	10.080256	10.252813	2
59	9.747374	9.918659	9.828715	10.171285	10.080341	10.252626	1
60	9.747562	9.918574	9.828987	10.171013	10.080426	10.252438	0
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minute

56 Degrees.

34 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.747562	9.918574	9.828987	10.171043	10.081426	10.252438
1	9.747749	9.918489	9.829260	10.170740	10.081511	10.252251
2	9.747936	9.918404	9.829532	10.170468	10.081596	10.252064
3	9.748123	9.918318	9.829805	10.170195	10.081682	10.251877
4	9.748310	9.918233	9.830077	10.169923	10.081767	10.251690
5	9.748497	9.918147	9.830349	10.169651	10.081853	10.251503
6	9.748683	9.918062	9.830621	10.169379	10.081938	10.251317
7	9.748870	9.917976	9.830893	10.169107	10.082024	10.251130
8	9.749056	9.917891	9.831165	10.168835	10.082109	10.250944
9	9.749242	9.917805	9.831437	10.168563	10.082195	10.250758
10	9.749429	9.917719	9.831709	10.168291	10.082281	10.250571
11	9.749615	9.917634	9.831981	10.168019	10.082366	10.250385
12	9.749801	9.917548	9.832253	10.167747	10.082452	10.250199
13	9.749987	9.917462	9.832525	10.167475	10.082538	10.250013
14	9.750172	9.917376	9.832796	10.167204	10.082624	10.249828
15	9.750358	9.917290	9.833068	10.166932	10.082710	10.249642
16	9.750543	9.917204	9.833339	10.166661	10.082796	10.249457
17	9.750729	9.917118	9.833611	10.166389	10.082882	10.249271
18	9.750914	9.917032	9.833882	10.166118	10.082968	10.249086
19	9.751099	9.916945	9.834154	10.165846	10.083055	10.248901
20	9.751284	9.916859	9.834425	10.165575	10.083141	10.248716
21	9.751469	9.916773	9.834696	10.165304	10.083227	10.248531
22	9.751654	9.916687	9.834967	10.165033	10.083313	10.248346
23	9.751838	9.916600	9.835238	10.164762	10.083400	10.248162
24	9.752023	9.916514	9.835509	10.164491	10.083486	10.247977
25	9.752207	9.916427	9.835780	10.164220	10.083573	10.247793
26	9.752392	9.916341	9.836051	10.163949	10.083659	10.247608
27	9.752576	9.916254	9.836322	10.163678	10.083746	10.247424
28	9.752760	9.916167	9.836593	10.163407	10.083833	10.247240
29	9.752944	9.916080	9.836864	10.163136	10.083920	10.247056
30	9.753128	9.915994	9.837134	10.162866	10.084006	10.246872
		Sine		Tangent		Secant
Minutes						

55 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(507)

34 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
30	9.753128	9.915994	9.837134	10.162866	10.084006	10.24687
31	9.753312	9.915907	9.837405	10.162595	10.084093	10.246888
32	9.753495	9.915820	9.837675	10.162325	10.084180	10.246505
33	9.753679	9.915733	9.837946	10.162054	10.084267	10.246321
34	9.753862	9.915646	9.838216	10.161784	10.084354	10.2463
35	9.754046	9.915559	9.838487	10.161513	10.084441	10.24554
36	9.754229	9.915472	9.838757	10.161243	10.084528	10.245771
37	9.754412	9.915385	9.839027	10.160973	10.084615	10.245588
38	9.754595	9.915297	9.839297	10.160703	10.084703	10.245405
39	9.754778	9.915210	9.839568	10.160432	10.084790	10.245222
40	9.754960	9.915123	9.839838	10.160162	10.084877	10.245040
41	9.755143	9.915035	9.840108	10.159892	10.084965	10.244857
42	9.755326	9.914948	9.840378	10.159622	10.085052	10.244674
43	9.755508	9.914860	9.840647	10.159353	10.085140	10.244492
44	9.755690	9.914773	9.840917	10.159083	10.085227	10.244310
45	9.755872	9.914685	9.841187	10.158813	10.085315	10.244128
46	9.756054	9.914598	9.841457	10.158543	10.085402	10.243946
47	9.756236	9.914510	9.841726	10.158274	10.085490	10.243764
48	9.756418	9.914422	9.841996	10.158004	10.085578	10.243582
49	9.756600	9.914334	9.842266	10.157734	10.085666	10.243400
50	9.756781	9.914246	9.842535	10.157465	10.085754	10.243219
51	9.756963	9.914158	9.842805	10.157195	10.085842	10.243037
52	9.757144	9.914070	9.843074	10.156926	10.085930	10.242856
53	9.757326	9.913982	9.843343	10.156657	10.086018	10.242674
54	9.757507	9.913894	9.843612	10.156388	10.086106	10.242493
55	9.757688	9.913806	9.843882	10.156118	10.086194	10.242312
56	9.757869	9.913718	9.844151	10.155849	10.086282	10.242131
57	9.758049	9.913630	9.844420	10.155580	10.086370	10.241951
58	9.758230	9.913541	9.844689	10.155311	10.086459	10.241770
59	9.758411	9.913453	9.844958	10.155042	10.086547	10.241589
60	9.758591	9.913364	9.845227	10.154773	10.086636	10.241409
	Sine		Tangen		Secant	Minutes

55 Degrees.

35 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.758591	9.913364	9.845227	10.154773	10.086630	10.241409
1	9.758772	9.913276	9.845496	10.154504	10.086724	10.241228
2	9.758952	9.913187	9.845764	10.154236	10.086813	10.241048
3	9.759132	9.913099	9.846033	10.153967	10.086901	10.240868
4	9.759312	9.913010	9.846302	10.153698	10.086990	10.240688
5	9.759492	9.912921	9.846570	10.153430	10.087079	10.240508
6	9.759672	9.912833	9.846839	10.153161	10.087167	10.240328
7	9.759851	9.912744	9.847107	10.152893	10.087256	10.240149
8	9.760031	9.912655	9.847376	10.152624	10.087345	10.239969
9	9.760211	9.912566	9.847644	10.152356	10.087434	10.239789
10	9.760390	9.912477	9.847913	10.152087	10.087523	10.239610
11	9.760569	9.912388	9.848181	10.151819	10.087612	10.239431
12	9.760748	9.912299	9.848449	10.151551	10.087701	10.239252
13	9.760927	9.912210	9.848717	10.151283	10.087790	10.239073
14	9.761106	9.912121	9.848985	10.151015	10.087879	10.238894
15	9.761285	9.912031	9.849254	10.150746	10.087969	10.238715
16	9.761464	9.911942	9.849522	10.150478	10.088058	10.238536
17	9.761642	9.911853	9.849790	10.150210	10.088147	10.238357
18	9.761821	9.911763	9.850057	10.149943	10.088237	10.238179
19	9.761999	9.911674	9.850325	10.149675	10.088326	10.238001
20	9.762177	9.911584	9.850593	10.149407	10.088416	10.237823
21	9.762356	9.911495	9.850861	10.149139	10.088505	10.237644
22	9.762534	9.911405	9.851128	10.148872	10.088595	10.237466
23	9.762712	9.911315	9.851396	10.148604	10.088685	10.237288
24	9.762889	9.911226	9.851664	10.148336	10.088774	10.237111
25	9.763067	9.911136	9.851931	10.148069	10.088864	10.236933
26	9.763245	9.911046	9.852199	10.147801	10.088954	10.236755
27	9.763422	9.910956	9.852466	10.147534	10.089044	10.236578
28	9.763600	9.910866	9.852733	10.147267	10.089134	10.236400
29	9.763777	9.910776	9.853001	10.146999	10.089224	10.236223
30	9.763954	9.910686	9.853268	10.146732	10.089314	10.236046
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

54 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(509)

35 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.763954	9.910686	9.853268	10.146732	10.089314	10.236046	30
31	9.764131	9.910596	9.853535	10.146465	10.089404	10.235869	29
32	9.764308	9.910506	9.853802	10.146198	10.089494	10.235692	28
33	9.764485	9.910415	9.854069	10.145931	10.089585	10.235515	27
34	9.764662	9.910325	9.854336	10.145664	10.089675	10.235338	26
35	9.764838	9.910235	9.854603	10.145397	10.089765	10.235162	25
36	9.765015	9.910144	9.854870	10.145130	10.089856	10.234985	24
37	9.765191	9.910054	9.855137	10.144863	10.089946	10.234809	23
38	9.765367	9.909963	9.855404	10.144596	10.090037	10.234633	22
39	9.765544	9.909873	9.855671	10.144329	10.090127	10.234456	21
40	9.765720	9.909782	9.855938	10.144062	10.090218	10.234280	20
41	9.765896	9.909691	9.856204	10.143796	10.090309	10.234104	19
42	9.766071	9.909601	9.856471	10.143529	10.090399	10.233929	18
43	9.766247	9.909510	9.856737	10.143263	10.090490	10.233753	17
44	9.766423	9.909419	9.857004	10.142996	10.090581	10.233577	16
45	9.766598	9.909328	9.857270	10.142730	10.090672	10.233402	15
46	9.766774	9.909237	9.857537	10.142463	10.090763	10.233226	14
47	9.766949	9.909146	9.857803	10.142197	10.090854	10.233051	13
48	9.767124	9.909055	9.858069	10.141931	10.090945	10.232876	12
49	9.767300	9.908964	9.858336	10.141664	10.091036	10.232700	11
50	9.767475	9.908873	9.858602	10.141398	10.091127	10.232525	10
51	9.767649	9.908781	9.858868	10.141132	10.091219	10.232351	9
52	9.767824	9.908690	9.859134	10.140866	10.091310	10.232176	8
53	9.767999	9.908599	9.859400	10.140600	10.091401	10.232001	7
54	9.768173	9.908507	9.859666	10.140334	10.091493	10.231827	6
55	9.768348	9.908416	9.859932	10.140068	10.091584	10.231652	5
56	9.768522	9.908324	9.860198	10.139802	10.091676	10.231478	4
57	9.768697	9.908233	9.860464	10.139536	10.091767	10.231303	3
58	9.768871	9.908141	9.860730	10.139270	10.091859	10.231129	2
59	9.769045	9.908049	9.860995	10.139005	10.091951	10.230955	1
60	9.769219	9.907958	9.861261	10.138739	10.092042	10.230781	0
	Sine		Tangen		Secant		Minutes

54 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(511)

36 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
30	9.774388	9.905179	9.869209	10.130791	10.094821	10.225612
31	9.774558	9.905085	9.869473	10.130527	10.094915	10.225442
32	9.774729	9.904992	9.869737	10.130263	10.095008	10.225271
33	9.774899	9.904898	9.870001	10.129999	10.095102	10.225101
34	9.775070	9.904804	9.870265	10.129735	10.095196	10.224930
35	9.775240	9.904711	9.870529	10.129471	10.095289	10.224760
36	9.775410	9.904617	9.870793	10.129207	10.095383	10.224590
37	9.775580	9.904523	9.871057	10.128943	10.095477	10.224420
38	9.775750	9.904429	9.871321	10.128679	10.095571	10.224250
39	9.775920	9.904335	9.871585	10.128415	10.095665	10.224080
40	9.776090	9.904241	9.871849	10.128151	10.095759	10.223910
41	9.776259	9.904147	9.872112	10.127888	10.095853	10.223741
42	9.776429	9.904053	9.872376	10.127624	10.095947	10.223571
43	9.776598	9.903959	9.872640	10.127360	10.096041	10.223402
44	9.776768	9.903864	9.872903	10.127097	10.096136	10.223232
45	9.776937	9.903770	9.873167	10.126833	10.096230	10.223063
46	9.777106	9.903676	9.873430	10.126570	10.096324	10.222894
47	9.777275	9.903581	9.873694	10.126306	10.096419	10.222725
48	9.777444	9.903487	9.873957	10.126043	10.096513	10.222556
49	9.777613	9.903392	9.874220	10.125780	10.096608	10.222387
50	9.777781	9.903298	9.874484	10.125516	10.096702	10.222219
51	9.777950	9.903203	9.874747	10.125253	10.096797	10.222050
52	9.778119	9.903108	9.875010	10.124990	10.096892	10.221881
53	9.778287	9.903014	9.875273	10.124727	10.096986	10.221713
54	9.778455	9.902919	9.875536	10.124464	10.097081	10.221545
55	9.778623	9.902824	9.875800	10.124200	10.097176	10.221377
56	9.778792	9.902729	9.876063	10.123937	10.097271	10.221208
57	9.778960	9.902634	9.876326	10.123674	10.097366	10.221040
58	9.779128	9.902539	9.876589	10.123411	10.097461	10.220872
59	9.779295	9.902444	9.876851	10.123149	10.097556	10.220705
60	9.779461	9.902349	9.877114	10.122886	10.097651	10.220539
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

53 Degrees.

37 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.779463	9.902349	9.877114	10.122886	10.097651	10.220537	60
1	9.779631	9.902253	9.877377	10.122623	10.097747	10.220309	59
2	9.779798	9.902158	9.877940	10.122360	10.097842	10.220202	58
3	9.779965	9.902063	9.877903	10.122097	10.097937	10.220035	57
4	9.780133	9.901967	9.878165	10.121835	10.098033	10.219867	56
5	9.780300	9.901872	9.878428	10.121572	10.098128	10.219700	55
6	9.780467	9.901776	9.878691	10.121309	10.098224	10.219533	54
7	9.780634	9.901681	9.878953	10.121047	10.098319	10.219366	53
8	9.780801	9.901585	9.879216	10.120784	10.098415	10.219199	52
9	9.780968	9.901489	9.879478	10.120522	10.098511	10.219032	51
10	9.781134	9.901394	9.879741	10.120259	10.098606	10.218866	50
11	9.781301	9.901298	9.880003	10.119997	10.098702	10.218699	49
12	9.781467	9.901202	9.880265	10.119735	10.098798	10.218533	48
13	9.781634	9.901106	9.880528	10.119472	10.098894	10.218366	47
14	9.781800	9.901010	9.880790	10.119210	10.098990	10.218200	46
15	9.782066	9.900914	9.881052	10.118948	10.099086	10.217034	45
16	9.782132	9.900818	9.881314	10.118686	10.099182	10.217868	44
17	9.782298	9.900722	9.881576	10.118424	10.099278	10.217702	43
18	9.782464	9.900626	9.881839	10.118161	10.099374	10.217536	42
19	9.782630	9.900529	9.882101	10.117899	10.099471	10.217370	41
20	9.782796	9.900433	9.882363	10.117637	10.099567	10.217204	40
21	9.782961	9.900337	9.882625	10.117375	10.099663	10.217039	39
22	9.783127	9.900240	9.882887	10.117113	10.099760	10.216873	38
23	9.783292	9.900144	9.883148	10.116852	10.099856	10.216708	37
24	9.783457	9.900047	9.883410	10.116590	10.099953	10.216543	36
25	9.783623	9.899951	9.883672	10.116328	10.100049	10.216377	35
26	9.783788	9.899854	9.883934	10.116066	10.100149	10.216212	34
27	9.783953	9.899757	9.884196	10.115804	10.100243	10.216047	33
28	9.784118	9.899660	9.884457	10.115543	10.100340	10.215882	32
29	9.784282	9.899564	9.884719	10.115281	10.100436	10.215718	31
30	9.784447	9.899467	9.884980	10.115020	10.100533	10.215553	30
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

52 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(513)

37 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.784447	9.899467	9.884980	10.115020	10.100533	10.215553	30
31	9.784612	9.899370	9.885242	10.114758	10.100630	10.215388	29
32	9.784776	9.899273	9.885503	10.114497	10.100727	10.215224	28
33	9.784941	9.899176	9.885765	10.114235	10.100824	10.215059	27
34	9.785105	9.899078	9.886026	10.113974	10.100922	10.214895	26
35	9.785269	9.898981	9.886288	10.113712	10.101019	10.214731	25
36	9.785433	9.898884	9.886549	10.113451	10.101116	10.214567	24
37	9.785597	9.898787	9.886810	10.113190	10.101213	10.214403	23
38	9.785761	9.898689	9.887072	10.112928	10.101311	10.214239	22
39	9.785925	9.898592	9.887333	10.112667	10.101408	10.214075	21
40	9.786089	9.898494	9.887594	10.112406	10.101506	10.213911	20
41	9.786252	9.898397	9.887855	10.112145	10.101603	10.213748	19
42	9.786416	9.898299	9.888116	10.111884	10.101701	10.213584	18
43	9.786579	9.898202	9.888377	10.111623	10.101798	10.213421	17
44	9.786742	9.898104	9.888639	10.111361	10.101896	10.213258	16
45	9.786906	9.898006	9.888900	10.111100	10.101994	10.213094	15
46	9.787069	9.897908	9.889160	10.110840	10.102092	10.212931	14
47	9.787232	9.897810	9.889421	10.110579	10.102190	10.212768	13
48	9.787395	9.897712	9.889682	10.110318	10.102288	10.212605	12
49	9.787557	9.897614	9.889943	10.110057	10.102386	10.212443	11
50	9.787720	9.897516	9.890204	10.109796	10.102484	10.212280	10
51	9.787883	9.897418	9.890465	10.109535	10.102582	10.212117	9
52	9.788045	9.897320	9.890725	10.109275	10.102680	10.211955	8
53	9.788208	9.897222	9.890986	10.109014	10.102778	10.211792	7
54	9.788370	9.897123	9.891247	10.108753	10.102877	10.211630	6
55	9.788532	9.897025	9.891507	10.108493	10.102975	10.211468	5
56	9.788694	9.896926	9.891768	10.108232	10.103074	10.211306	4
57	9.788856	9.896828	9.892028	10.107972	10.103172	10.211144	3
58	9.789018	9.896729	9.892289	10.107711	10.103271	10.210982	2
59	9.789180	9.896631	9.892549	10.107451	10.103369	10.210820	1
60	9.789342	9.896532	9.892810	10.107190	10.103468	10.210658	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		

52 Degrees.

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38 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
0	9.789342	9.896532	9.892810	10.107190	10.103468	10.210658	60
1	9.789504	9.896433	9.893070	10.106930	10.103567	10.210496	59
2	9.789665	9.896335	9.893331	10.106669	10.103665	10.210335	58
3	9.789827	9.896236	9.893591	10.106409	10.103764	10.210173	57
4	9.789988	9.896137	9.893851	10.106149	10.103863	10.210012	56
5	9.790149	9.896038	9.894111	10.105889	10.103962	10.209851	55
6	9.790310	9.895939	9.894371	10.105629	10.104061	10.209690	54
7	9.790471	9.895840	9.894632	10.105368	10.104160	10.209529	53
8	9.790632	9.895741	9.894892	10.105108	10.104259	10.209368	52
9	9.790793	9.895641	9.895152	10.104847	10.104359	10.209207	51
10	9.790954	9.895542	9.895412	10.104588	10.104458	10.209046	50
11	9.791115	9.895443	9.895672	10.104328	10.104557	10.208885	49
12	9.791275	9.895343	9.895932	10.104068	10.104657	10.208725	48
13	9.791436	9.895244	9.896192	10.103808	10.104756	10.208564	47
14	9.791596	9.895144	9.896452	10.103548	10.104856	10.208404	46
15	9.791757	9.895045	9.896712	10.103288	10.104955	10.208243	45
16	9.791917	9.894945	9.896971	10.103029	10.105055	10.208083	44
17	9.792077	9.894846	9.897231	10.102769	10.105154	10.207923	43
18	9.792237	9.894746	9.897491	10.102509	10.105254	10.207763	42
19	9.792397	9.894646	9.897751	10.102249	10.105354	10.207603	41
20	9.792557	9.894546	9.898010	10.101990	10.105454	10.207443	40
21	9.792716	9.894446	9.898270	10.101730	10.105554	10.207284	39
22	9.792876	9.894346	9.898530	10.101470	10.105654	10.207124	38
23	9.793035	9.894246	9.898789	10.101211	10.105754	10.206965	37
24	9.793195	9.894146	9.899049	10.100951	10.105854	10.206805	36
25	9.793354	9.894046	9.899308	10.100692	10.105954	10.206646	35
26	9.793513	9.893946	9.899568	10.100432	10.106054	10.206487	34
27	9.793673	9.893846	9.899827	10.100173	10.106154	10.206327	33
28	9.793832	9.893745	9.900086	10.099914	10.106255	10.206168	32
29	9.793991	9.893645	9.900346	10.099654	10.106355	10.206009	31
30	9.794150	9.893544	9.900605	10.099395	10.106456	10.205850	30
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

51 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(515)

38 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.794150	9.893544	9.900605	10.099395	10.106456	10.205850	30
31	9.794308	9.893444	9.900864	10.099136	10.106556	10.205692	29
32	9.794467	9.893343	9.901124	10.098876	10.106657	10.205533	28
33	9.794626	9.893243	9.901383	10.098617	10.106757	10.205374	27
34	9.794784	9.893142	9.901642	10.098358	10.106858	10.205216	26
35	9.794942	9.893041	9.901901	10.098099	10.106959	10.205058	25
36	9.795101	9.892940	9.902160	10.097840	10.107060	10.204899	24
37	9.795259	9.892839	9.902419	10.097581	10.107161	10.204741	23
38	9.795417	9.892738	9.902679	10.097321	10.107262	10.204583	22
39	9.795575	9.892637	9.902938	10.097062	10.107363	10.204425	21
40	9.795733	9.892536	9.903197	10.096803	10.107464	10.204267	20
41	9.795891	9.892435	9.903455	10.096545	10.107565	10.204109	19
42	9.796049	9.892334	9.903714	10.096286	10.107666	10.203951	18
43	9.796206	9.892233	9.903973	10.096027	10.107767	10.203794	17
44	9.796364	9.892132	9.904232	10.095768	10.107868	10.203636	16
45	9.796521	9.892030	9.904491	10.095509	10.107970	10.203479	15
46	9.796679	9.891929	9.904750	10.095250	10.108071	10.203321	14
47	9.796836	9.891827	9.905008	10.094992	10.108173	10.203164	13
48	9.796993	9.891726	9.905267	10.094733	10.108274	10.203007	12
49	9.797150	9.891624	9.905526	10.094474	10.108376	10.202850	11
50	9.797307	9.891523	9.905784	10.094216	10.108477	10.202693	10
51	9.797464	9.891421	9.906043	10.093957	10.108579	10.202536	9
52	9.797621	9.891319	9.906302	10.093698	10.108681	10.202379	8
53	9.797777	9.891217	9.906560	10.093440	10.108783	10.202223	7
54	9.797934	9.891115	9.906819	10.093181	10.108885	10.202066	6
55	9.798091	9.891013	9.907077	10.092923	10.108987	10.201909	5
56	9.798247	9.890911	9.907336	10.092664	10.109089	10.201753	4
57	9.798403	9.890809	9.907594	10.092406	10.109191	10.201597	3
58	9.798560	9.890707	9.907852	10.092148	10.109293	10.201440	2
59	9.798716	9.890605	9.908111	10.091889	10.109395	10.201284	1
60	9.798872	9.890503	9.908369	10.091631	10.109497	10.201128	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

51 Degrees.

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39 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
0	9.798872	9.890503	9.908365	10.091631
1	9.799028	9.890400	9.908627	10.091373
2	9.799184	9.890298	9.908886	10.091114
3	9.799339	9.890195	9.909141	10.090856
4	9.799495	9.890093	9.909402	10.090598
5	9.799651	9.889991	9.909660	10.090340
6	9.799806	9.889888	9.909918	10.090082
7	9.799962	9.889785	9.910177	10.089823
8	9.800117	9.889682	9.910435	10.089565
9	9.800272	9.889579	9.910693	10.089307
10	9.800427	9.889476	9.910951	10.089049
11	9.800582	9.889374	9.911209	10.088791
12	9.800737	9.889271	9.911467	10.088533
13	9.800892	9.889167	9.911724	10.088276
14	9.801047	9.889064	9.911982	10.088018
15	9.801201	9.888961	9.912240	10.087760
16	9.801356	9.888858	9.912498	10.087502
17	9.801511	9.888755	9.912756	10.087244
18	9.801665	9.888651	9.913014	10.086986
19	9.801819	9.888548	9.913271	10.086729
20	9.801973	9.888444	9.913529	10.086471
21	9.802128	9.888341	9.913787	10.086213
22	9.802282	9.888237	9.914044	10.085956
23	9.802435	9.888133	9.914302	10.085698
24	9.802589	9.888030	9.914560	10.085440
25	9.802743	9.887926	9.914817	10.085183
26	9.802897	9.887822	9.915075	10.084925
27	9.803050	9.887718	9.915332	10.084668
28	9.803204	9.887614	9.915590	10.084410
29	9.803357	9.887510	9.915847	10.084153
30	9.803510	9.887406	9.916104	10.083896
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes

50 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(517)

39 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.803510	9.887406	9.916104	10.083890	10.112594	10.196499	30
31	9.803664	9.887302	9.916361	10.083638	10.112698	10.196336	29
32	9.803817	9.887198	9.916619	10.083381	10.112802	10.196183	28
33	9.803970	9.887093	9.916876	10.083124	10.112907	10.196030	27
34	9.804123	9.886989	9.917134	10.082866	10.113011	10.195877	26
35	9.804276	9.886885	9.917391	10.082609	10.113115	10.195724	25
36	9.804428	9.886780	9.917648	10.082352	10.113220	10.195572	24
37	9.804581	9.886676	9.917905	10.082095	10.113324	10.195419	23
38	9.804734	9.886571	9.918163	10.081837	10.113429	10.195266	22
39	9.804886	9.886466	9.918420	10.081580	10.113534	10.195114	21
40	9.805038	9.886362	9.918677	10.081323	10.113638	10.194962	20
41	9.805191	9.886257	9.918934	10.081066	10.113743	10.194809	19
42	9.805343	9.886152	9.919191	10.080809	10.113848	10.194657	18
43	9.805495	9.886047	9.919448	10.080552	10.113953	10.194505	17
44	9.805647	9.885942	9.919705	10.080295	10.114058	10.194353	16
45	9.805799	9.885837	9.919962	10.080038	10.114163	10.194201	15
46	9.805951	9.885732	9.920219	10.079781	10.114268	10.194049	14
47	9.806103	9.885627	9.920476	10.079524	10.114373	10.193897	13
48	9.806254	9.885521	9.920733	10.079267	10.114479	10.193746	12
49	9.806406	9.885416	9.920990	10.079010	10.114584	10.193594	11
50	9.806557	9.885311	9.921247	10.078753	10.114689	10.193443	10
51	9.806709	9.885205	9.921503	10.078497	10.114795	10.193291	9
52	9.806860	9.885100	9.921760	10.078240	10.114900	10.193140	8
53	9.807011	9.884994	9.922017	10.077983	10.115006	10.192989	7
54	9.807163	9.884889	9.922274	10.077726	10.115111	10.192837	6
55	9.807314	9.884783	9.922530	10.077470	10.115217	10.192686	5
56	9.807465	9.884677	9.922787	10.077213	10.115323	10.192535	4
57	9.807615	9.884572	9.923044	10.076956	10.115428	10.192385	3
58	9.807766	9.884466	9.923300	10.076700	10.115534	10.192234	2
59	9.807917	9.884360	9.923557	10.076443	10.115640	10.192083	1
60	9.808067	9.884254	9.923813	10.076187	10.115746	10.191933	0
	Sine		Tangen		Secant		Minutes

50 Degrees.

40 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
0	9.808068	9.884254	9.923813	10.076187	10.115746	10.191932	60
1	9.808218	9.884148	9.924070	10.075930	10.115852	10.191782	59
2	9.808368	9.884042	9.924327	10.075673	10.115958	10.191632	58
3	9.808519	9.883936	9.924583	10.075417	10.116064	10.191481	57
4	9.808669	9.883829	9.924840	10.075160	10.116171	10.191331	56
5	9.808819	9.883723	9.925096	10.074904	10.116277	10.191181	55
6	9.808969	9.883617	9.925352	10.074648	10.116383	10.191031	54
7	9.809119	9.883510	9.925609	10.074391	10.116490	10.190881	53
8	9.809269	9.883404	9.925865	10.074135	10.116596	10.190731	52
9	9.809419	9.883297	9.926121	10.073879	10.116703	10.190581	51
10	9.809569	9.883191	9.926378	10.073622	10.116809	10.190431	50
11	9.809718	9.883084	9.926634	10.073366	10.116916	10.190282	49
12	9.809868	9.882977	9.926890	10.073110	10.117023	10.190132	48
13	9.810017	9.882871	9.927147	10.072853	10.117129	10.189983	47
14	9.810167	9.882764	9.927403	10.072597	10.117236	10.189833	46
15	9.810316	9.882657	9.927659	10.072341	10.117343	10.189684	45
16	9.810465	9.882550	9.927915	10.072085	10.117450	10.189535	44
17	9.810614	9.882443	9.928171	10.071829	10.117557	10.189386	43
18	9.810763	9.882336	9.928427	10.071573	10.117664	10.189237	42
19	9.810912	9.882228	9.928683	10.071317	10.117772	10.189088	41
20	9.811061	9.882121	9.928940	10.071060	10.117879	10.188939	40
21	9.811210	9.882014	9.929196	10.070804	10.117986	10.188790	39
22	9.811358	9.881907	9.929452	10.070548	10.118093	10.188642	38
23	9.811507	9.881799	9.929708	10.070292	10.118201	10.188493	37
24	9.811655	9.881692	9.929964	10.070036	10.118308	10.188345	36
25	9.811804	9.881584	9.930219	10.069781	10.118416	10.188196	35
26	9.811952	9.881477	9.930475	10.069525	10.118523	10.188048	34
27	9.812100	9.881369	9.930731	10.069269	10.118631	10.187900	33
28	9.812248	9.881261	9.930987	10.069013	10.118739	10.187752	32
29	9.812397	9.881153	9.931243	10.068757	10.118847	10.187603	31
30	9.812544	9.881045	9.931499	10.068501	10.118955	10.187456	30
		Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

49 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(519)

40 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.812544	9.881045	9.931499	10.068501	10.118955	10.187456	30
31	9.812692	9.880938	9.931755	10.068245	10.119062	10.187308	29
32	9.812840	9.880830	9.932010	10.067990	10.119170	10.187160	28
33	9.812988	9.880721	9.932266	10.067734	10.119279	10.187012	27
34	9.813135	9.880613	9.932522	10.067478	10.119387	10.186865	26
35	9.813283	9.880505	9.932778	10.067222	10.119495	10.186717	25
36	9.813430	9.880397	9.933033	10.066967	10.119603	10.186570	24
37	9.813578	9.880289	9.933289	10.066711	10.119711	10.186422	23
38	9.813725	9.880180	9.933545	10.066455	10.119820	10.186275	22
39	9.813872	9.880072	9.933800	10.066200	10.119928	10.186128	21
40	9.814019	9.879963	9.934056	10.065944	10.120037	10.185981	20
41	9.814166	9.879855	9.934311	10.065689	10.120145	10.185834	19
42	9.814313	9.879746	9.934567	10.065433	10.120254	10.185687	18
43	9.814460	9.879637	9.934823	10.065177	10.120363	10.185540	17
44	9.814607	9.879529	9.935078	10.064922	10.120471	10.185393	16
45	9.814753	9.879420	9.935333	10.064667	10.120580	10.185247	15
46	9.814900	9.879311	9.935589	10.064411	10.120689	10.185100	14
47	9.815046	9.879202	9.935844	10.064156	10.120798	10.184954	13
48	9.815193	9.879093	9.936100	10.063900	10.120907	10.184807	12
49	9.815339	9.878984	9.936355	10.063645	10.121016	10.184661	11
50	9.815485	9.878875	9.936610	10.063390	10.121125	10.184515	10
51	9.815631	9.878766	9.936866	10.063134	10.121234	10.184369	9
52	9.815778	9.878656	9.937121	10.062879	10.121344	10.184222	8
53	9.815923	9.878547	9.937376	10.062624	10.121453	10.184077	7
54	9.816069	9.878438	9.937632	10.062368	10.121562	10.183931	6
55	9.816215	9.878328	9.937887	10.062113	10.121672	10.183785	5
56	9.816361	9.878219	9.938142	10.061858	10.121781	10.183639	4
57	9.816507	9.878109	9.938397	10.061603	10.121891	10.183493	3
58	9.816652	9.877999	9.938653	10.061347	10.122001	10.183348	2
59	9.816797	9.877890	9.938908	10.061092	10.122110	10.183203	1
60	9.816943	9.877780	9.939163	10.060837	10.122220	10.183057	0
		Secant		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

40 Degrees.

L 14

41 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.816943	9.877780	9.939163	10.060837	10.122220	10.183057
1	9.817088	9.877670	9.939418	10.060582	10.122330	10.182912
2	9.817233	9.877560	9.939673	10.060327	10.122440	10.182767
3	9.817378	9.877450	9.939928	10.060072	10.122550	10.182622
4	9.817523	9.877340	9.940183	10.059817	10.122660	10.182477
5	9.817668	9.877230	9.940438	10.059562	10.122770	10.182332
6	9.817813	9.877120	9.940694	10.059306	10.122880	10.182187
7	9.817958	9.877010	9.940949	10.059051	10.122990	10.182042
8	9.818103	9.876899	9.941204	10.058796	10.123101	10.181897
9	9.818247	9.876789	9.941458	10.058542	10.123211	10.181753
10	9.818392	9.876678	9.941713	10.058287	10.123322	10.181608
11	9.818536	9.876568	9.941968	10.058032	10.123432	10.181464
12	9.818681	9.876457	9.942223	10.057777	10.123543	10.181319
13	9.818825	9.876347	9.942478	10.057522	10.123653	10.181175
14	9.818969	9.876236	9.942733	10.057267	10.123764	10.181031
15	9.819113	9.876125	9.942988	10.057012	10.123875	10.180887
16	9.819257	9.876014	9.943243	10.056757	10.123986	10.180743
17	9.819401	9.875904	9.943498	10.056502	10.124096	10.180599
18	9.819545	9.875793	9.943752	10.056248	10.124207	10.180455
19	9.819689	9.875682	9.944007	10.055993	10.124318	10.180311
20	9.819832	9.875571	9.944262	10.055738	10.124429	10.180168
21	9.819976	9.875459	9.944517	10.055483	10.124541	10.180024
22	9.820120	9.875348	9.944771	10.055229	10.124652	10.179880
23	9.820263	9.875237	9.945026	10.054974	10.124763	10.179737
24	9.820406	9.875126	9.945281	10.054719	10.124874	10.179594
25	9.820550	9.875014	9.945535	10.054465	10.124986	10.179450
26	9.820693	9.874903	9.945790	10.054210	10.125097	10.179307
27	9.820836	9.874791	9.946045	10.053955	10.125209	10.179164
28	9.820979	9.874679	9.946299	10.053701	10.125321	10.179021
29	9.821122	9.874568	9.946554	10.053446	10.125432	10.178878
30	9.821265	9.874456	9.946808	10.053192	10.125544	10.178735
		Secant		Tangent		Secant

48 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(521)

41 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
30	9.821265	9.874456	9.946808	10.053192	10.125544	10.178735
31	9.821407	9.874344	9.947063	10.052937	10.125656	10.178593
32	9.821550	9.874232	9.947317	10.052683	10.125768	10.178450
33	9.821693	9.874120	9.947572	10.052428	10.125880	10.178307
34	9.821835	9.874008	9.947826	10.052174	10.125992	10.178165
35	9.821977	9.873896	9.948081	10.051919	10.126104	10.178023
36	9.822120	9.873784	9.948335	10.051665	10.126216	10.177880
37	9.822262	9.873672	9.948590	10.051410	10.126328	10.177738
38	9.822404	9.873560	9.948844	10.051156	10.126440	10.177596
39	9.822546	9.873448	9.949099	10.050901	10.126552	10.177454
40	9.822688	9.873335	9.949353	10.050647	10.126665	10.177312
41	9.822830	9.873223	9.949607	10.050393	10.126777	10.177170
42	9.822972	9.873110	9.949862	10.050138	10.126890	10.177028
43	9.823114	9.872998	9.950116	10.049884	10.127002	10.176886
44	9.823255	9.872885	9.950370	10.049630	10.127115	10.176745
45	9.823397	9.872772	9.950625	10.049375	10.127228	10.176603
46	9.823539	9.872659	9.950879	10.049121	10.127341	10.176461
47	9.823680	9.872547	9.951133	10.048867	10.127453	10.176320
48	9.823821	9.872434	9.951388	10.048612	10.127566	10.176179
49	9.823963	9.872321	9.951642	10.048358	10.127679	10.176037
50	9.824104	9.872208	9.951896	10.048104	10.127792	10.175896
51	9.824245	9.872094	9.952150	10.047850	10.127906	10.175755
52	9.824386	9.871981	9.952404	10.047596	10.128019	10.175614
53	9.824527	9.871868	9.952659	10.047341	10.128132	10.175473
54	9.824668	9.871755	9.952913	10.047087	10.128245	10.175332
55	9.824808	9.871641	9.953167	10.046833	10.128359	10.175192
56	9.824949	9.871528	9.953421	10.046579	10.128472	10.175051
57	9.825090	9.871414	9.953675	10.046325	10.128586	10.174910
58	9.825230	9.871301	9.953929	10.046071	10.128699	10.174770
59	9.825370	9.871187	9.954183	10.045817	10.128813	10.174630
60	9.825511	9.871073	9.954437	10.045563	10.128927	10.174489
		Sine		Tangent		Secant

48 Degrees.

42 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.825511	9.871073	9.954437	10.045563	10.128927	10.174489
1	9.825651	9.870960	9.954691	10.045309	10.129040	10.174349
2	9.825791	9.870846	9.954945	10.045055	10.129154	10.174209
3	9.825931	9.870732	9.955199	10.044801	10.129268	10.174069
4	9.826071	9.870618	9.955453	10.044547	10.129382	10.173929
5	9.826211	9.870504	9.955707	10.044293	10.129496	10.173789
6	9.826351	9.870390	9.955961	10.044039	10.129610	10.173649
7	9.826491	9.870276	9.956215	10.043785	10.129724	10.173509
8	9.826631	9.870161	9.956469	10.043531	10.129839	10.173369
9	9.826770	9.870047	9.956723	10.043277	10.129953	10.173230
10	9.826910	9.869933	9.956977	10.043023	10.130067	10.173090
11	9.827049	9.869818	9.957231	10.042769	10.130182	10.172951
12	9.827189	9.869704	9.957485	10.042515	10.130296	10.172811
13	9.827328	9.869589	9.957739	10.042261	10.130411	10.172672
14	9.827467	9.869474	9.957993	10.042007	10.130526	10.172533
15	9.827606	9.869360	9.958246	10.041754	10.130640	10.172394
16	9.827745	9.869245	9.958500	10.041500	10.130755	10.172255
17	9.827884	9.869130	9.958754	10.041246	10.130870	10.172116
18	9.828023	9.869015	9.959008	10.040992	10.130985	10.171977
19	9.828162	9.868900	9.959262	10.040738	10.131100	10.171838
20	9.828301	9.868785	9.959515	10.040485	10.131215	10.171699
21	9.828439	9.868670	9.959769	10.040231	10.131330	10.171561
22	9.828578	9.868555	9.960023	10.039977	10.131445	10.171422
23	9.828716	9.868440	9.960277	10.039723	10.131560	10.171284
24	9.828855	9.868324	9.960530	10.039470	10.131676	10.171145
25	9.828993	9.868209	9.960784	10.039216	10.131791	10.171007
26	9.829131	9.868093	9.961038	10.038962	10.131907	10.170869
27	9.829269	9.867978	9.961291	10.038709	10.132022	10.170731
28	9.829407	9.867862	9.961545	10.038455	10.132138	10.170593
29	9.829545	9.867747	9.961799	10.038201	10.132253	10.170455
30	9.829683	9.867631	9.962052	10.037948	10.132369	10.170317
	Sine		Tangent		Secant	Minutes

47 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

(523)

42 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.829683	9.807631	9.962052	10.037948	10.132369	10.170317	30
31	9.829821	9.807751	9.962306	10.037694	10.132485	10.170179	29
32	9.829959	9.807899	9.962560	10.037440	10.132601	10.170041	28
33	9.830097	9.808043	9.962813	10.037187	10.132717	10.169903	27
34	9.830234	9.808187	9.963067	10.036933	10.132833	10.169760	26
35	9.830372	9.808331	9.963320	10.036680	10.132949	10.169628	25
36	9.830509	9.808475	9.963574	10.036426	10.133065	10.169491	24
37	9.830646	9.808619	9.963827	10.036173	10.133181	10.169354	23
38	9.830784	9.808763	9.964081	10.035919	10.133297	10.169216	22
39	9.830921	9.808906	9.964335	10.035665	10.133414	10.169079	21
40	9.831058	9.809050	9.964588	10.035412	10.133530	10.168942	20
41	9.831195	9.809193	9.964842	10.035158	10.133647	10.168805	19
42	9.831332	9.809337	9.965095	10.034905	10.133763	10.168668	18
43	9.831469	9.809480	9.965349	10.034651	10.133880	10.168531	17
44	9.831606	9.809624	9.965602	10.034398	10.133996	10.168394	16
45	9.831742	9.809767	9.965855	10.034145	10.134113	10.168258	15
46	9.831879	9.809910	9.966109	10.033891	10.134230	10.168121	14
47	9.832015	9.810053	9.966362	10.033638	10.134347	10.167985	13
48	9.832152	9.810196	9.966616	10.033384	10.134464	10.167848	12
49	9.832288	9.810339	9.966869	10.033131	10.134581	10.167712	11
50	9.832425	9.810482	9.967122	10.032878	10.134698	10.167575	10
51	9.832561	9.810625	9.967376	10.032624	10.134815	10.167439	9
52	9.832697	9.810768	9.967630	10.032370	10.134932	10.167303	8
53	9.832833	9.810910	9.967883	10.032117	10.135050	10.167167	7
54	9.832969	9.811053	9.968136	10.031864	10.135167	10.167031	6
55	9.833105	9.811196	9.968389	10.031611	10.135284	10.166895	5
56	9.833241	9.811339	9.968643	10.031357	10.135402	10.166759	4
57	9.833377	9.811481	9.968896	10.031104	10.135519	10.166623	3
58	9.833512	9.811624	9.969149	10.030851	10.135637	10.166488	2
59	9.833648	9.811767	9.969403	10.030597	10.135755	10.166352	1
60	9.833783	9.811910	9.969656	10.030344	10.135873	10.166217	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

47 Degrees.

43 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant	
0	9.833783	9.864127	9.969656	10.030344	10.135873	10.166217 60
1	9.833919	9.864010	9.969909	10.030091	10.135990	10.166081 59
2	9.834054	9.863892	9.970162	10.029838	10.136108	10.165946 58
3	9.834189	9.863774	9.970416	10.029584	10.136226	10.165811 57
4	9.834325	9.863656	9.970669	10.029331	10.136344	10.165675 56
5	9.834460	9.863538	9.970922	10.029078	10.136462	10.165540 55
6	9.834595	9.863419	9.971175	10.028825	10.136581	10.165405 54
7	9.834730	9.863301	9.971429	10.028571	10.136699	10.165270 53
8	9.834865	9.863183	9.971682	10.028318	10.136817	10.165135 52
9	9.834999	9.863064	9.971935	10.028065	10.136936	10.165001 51
10	9.835134	9.862946	9.972188	10.027812	10.137054	10.164866 50
11	9.835269	9.862827	9.972441	10.027559	10.137173	10.164731 49
12	9.835403	9.862709	9.972695	10.027305	10.137291	10.164597 48
13	9.835538	9.862590	9.972948	10.027052	10.137410	10.164462 47
14	9.835672	9.862471	9.973201	10.026799	10.137529	10.164328 46
15	9.835807	9.862353	9.973454	10.026546	10.137647	10.164193 45
16	9.835941	9.862234	9.973707	10.026293	10.137766	10.164059 44
17	9.836075	9.862115	9.973960	10.026040	10.137885	10.163925 43
18	9.836209	9.861996	9.974213	10.025787	10.138004	10.163791 42
19	9.836343	9.861877	9.974466	10.025534	10.138123	10.163657 41
20	9.836477	9.861758	9.974719	10.025281	10.138242	10.163523 40
21	9.836611	9.861638	9.974973	10.025027	10.138362	10.163389 39
22	9.836745	9.861519	9.975226	10.024774	10.138481	10.163255 38
23	9.836878	9.861400	9.975479	10.024521	10.138600	10.163122 37
24	9.837012	9.861280	9.975732	10.024268	10.138720	10.162988 36
25	9.837146	9.861161	9.975985	10.024015	10.138839	10.162854 35
26	9.837279	9.861041	9.976238	10.023762	10.138959	10.162721 34
27	9.837413	9.860921	9.976491	10.023509	10.139079	10.162587 33
28	9.837546	9.860802	9.976744	10.023256	10.139198	10.162454 32
29	9.837679	9.860682	9.976997	10.023003	10.139318	10.162321 31
30	9.837812	9.860562	9.977250	10.022750	10.139438	10.162188 30
		Sine		Tangent		Secant Minutes

46 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

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43 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		
30	9.837812	9.860562	9.977256	10.022750	10.139438	10.162188	30
31	9.837945	9.860442	9.977503	10.022497	10.139558	10.162055	29
32	9.838078	9.860322	9.977756	10.022244	10.139678	10.161922	28
33	9.838211	9.860202	9.978009	10.021991	10.139798	10.161789	27
34	9.838344	9.860082	9.978262	10.021738	10.139918	10.161656	26
35	9.838477	9.859962	9.978515	10.021485	10.140038	10.161523	25
36	9.838610	9.859842	9.978768	10.021232	10.140158	10.161390	24
37	9.838742	9.859721	9.979021	10.020979	10.140279	10.161258	23
38	9.838875	9.859601	9.979274	10.020726	10.140399	10.161125	22
39	9.839008	9.859480	9.979527	10.020473	10.140520	10.160993	21
40	9.839140	9.859360	9.979780	10.020220	10.140640	10.160860	20
41	9.839272	9.859239	9.980033	10.019967	10.140761	10.160728	19
42	9.839404	9.859119	9.980286	10.019714	10.140881	10.160596	18
43	9.839536	9.858998	9.980538	10.019462	10.141002	10.160464	17
44	9.839668	9.858877	9.980791	10.019209	10.141123	10.160332	16
45	9.839800	9.858756	9.981044	10.018956	10.141244	10.160200	15
46	9.839932	9.858635	9.981297	10.018703	10.141365	10.160068	14
47	9.840064	9.858514	9.981550	10.018450	10.141486	10.159936	13
48	9.840196	9.858393	9.981803	10.018197	10.141607	10.159804	12
49	9.840328	9.858272	9.982056	10.017944	10.141728	10.159672	11
50	9.840459	9.858150	9.982309	10.017691	10.141850	10.159541	10
51	9.840591	9.858029	9.982562	10.017438	10.141971	10.159409	9
52	9.840722	9.857908	9.982814	10.017186	10.142092	10.159278	8
53	9.840854	9.857786	9.983067	10.016933	10.142214	10.159146	7
54	9.840985	9.857665	9.983320	10.016680	10.142335	10.159015	6
55	9.841116	9.857543	9.983573	10.016427	10.142457	10.158884	5
56	9.841247	9.857421	9.983826	10.016174	10.142579	10.158753	4
57	9.841378	9.857300	9.984079	10.015921	10.142700	10.158622	3
58	9.841509	9.857178	9.984331	10.015669	10.142822	10.158491	2
59	9.841640	9.857056	9.984584	10.015416	10.142944	10.158360	1
60	9.841771	9.856934	9.984837	10.015163	10.143066	10.158229	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

46 Degrees.

44 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine	Tangent	Secant	
0	9.841771	9.984837	10.015103	10.143000
1	9.841902	9.985090	10.014910	10.143188
2	9.842033	9.985343	10.014657	10.143310
3	9.842163	9.985596	10.014404	10.143432
4	9.842294	9.985848	10.014152	10.143555
5	9.842424	9.986101	10.013899	10.143677
6	9.842555	9.986354	10.013646	10.143799
7	9.842685	9.986607	10.013393	10.143922
8	9.842815	9.986860	10.013140	10.144044
9	9.842946	9.987112	10.012888	10.144167
10	9.843076	9.987365	10.012635	10.144289
11	9.843206	9.987618	10.012382	10.144412
12	9.843336	9.987871	10.012129	10.144535
13	9.843465	9.988123	10.011877	10.144658
14	9.843595	9.988376	10.011624	10.144781
15	9.843725	9.988629	10.011371	10.144904
16	9.843855	9.988882	10.011118	10.145027
17	9.843984	9.989134	10.010866	10.145150
18	9.844114	9.989387	10.010613	10.145273
19	9.844243	9.989640	10.010360	10.145397
20	9.844371	9.989893	10.010107	10.145520
21	9.844502	9.990145	10.009855	10.145644
22	9.844631	9.990398	10.009602	10.145767
23	9.844760	9.990651	10.009349	10.145891
24	9.844889	9.990903	10.009097	10.146014
25	9.845018	9.991156	10.008844	10.146138
26	9.845147	9.991409	10.008591	10.146262
27	9.845276	9.991662	10.008338	10.146386
28	9.845404	9.991914	10.008086	10.146510
29	9.845533	9.992167	10.007833	10.146634
30	9.845662	9.992420	10.007580	10.146758
	Sine	Tangent	Secant	Minutes

45 Degrees.

Tangents and Secants.

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44 Degrees.

Minutes	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes
30	9.845602	9.853242	9.992420	10.007580	10.146758	10.154338	30
31	9.845790	9.853118	9.992672	10.007328	10.146882	10.154210	29
32	9.845919	9.852994	9.992925	10.007075	10.147006	10.154081	28
33	9.846047	9.852869	9.993178	10.006822	10.147131	10.153953	27
34	9.846175	9.852745	9.993430	10.006570	10.147255	10.153825	26
35	9.846304	9.852620	9.993683	10.006317	10.147380	10.153696	25
36	9.846432	9.852496	9.993936	10.006064	10.147504	10.153568	24
37	9.846560	9.852371	9.994189	10.005811	10.147629	10.153440	23
38	9.846688	9.852247	9.994441	10.005559	10.147753	10.153312	22
39	9.846816	9.852122	9.994694	10.005306	10.147878	10.153184	21
40	9.846944	9.851997	9.994947	10.005053	10.148003	10.153056	20
41	9.847071	9.851872	9.995199	10.004801	10.148128	10.152929	19
42	9.847199	9.851747	9.995452	10.004548	10.148253	10.152801	18
43	9.847327	9.851622	9.995705	10.004295	10.148378	10.152673	17
44	9.847454	9.851497	9.995957	10.004043	10.148503	10.152546	16
45	9.847582	9.851372	9.996210	10.003790	10.148628	10.152418	15
46	9.847709	9.851246	9.996463	10.003537	10.148754	10.152291	14
47	9.847837	9.851121	9.996715	10.003285	10.148879	10.152163	13
48	9.847964	9.850996	9.996968	10.003032	10.149004	10.152036	12
49	9.848091	9.850870	9.997221	10.002779	10.149130	10.151909	11
50	9.848218	9.850745	9.997473	10.002527	10.149255	10.151782	10
51	9.848349	9.850619	9.997726	10.002274	10.149381	10.151653	9
52	9.848472	9.850493	9.997979	10.002021	10.149507	10.151528	8
53	9.848599	9.850367	9.998231	10.001769	10.149633	10.151401	7
54	9.848726	9.850242	9.998484	10.001516	10.149758	10.151274	6
55	9.848852	9.850116	9.998737	10.001263	10.149884	10.151148	5
56	9.848979	9.849990	9.998989	10.001011	10.150010	10.151021	4
57	9.849106	9.849864	9.999242	10.000758	10.150136	10.150894	3
58	9.849232	9.849737	9.999495	10.000505	10.150263	10.150768	2
59	9.849359	9.849611	9.999747	10.000253	10.150389	10.150641	1
60	9.849485	9.849485	10.000000	10.000000	10.150515	10.150515	0
	Sine		Tangent		Secant		Minutes

45 Degrees.

A TABLE of Angles, which every Rumb (or Point of the Compass) maketh with the Meridian.

North	South	Point	D.	M.	North	South
		$\frac{1}{4}$	2	49		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	5	37		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	8	26		
N b E	S by E.	1	11	15	N b W	S by W
		$\frac{1}{4}$	14	4		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	16	52		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	19	41		
N N E	S S E.	2	22	30	N N W	S S W
		$\frac{1}{4}$	25	19		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	28	7		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	30	56		
NE b N	SE b S	3	33	45	NW b N	SW b S
		$\frac{1}{4}$	36	34		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	39	22		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	42	11		
N. East	S. East	4	45	00	N West	S. West
		$\frac{1}{4}$	47	49		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	50	37		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	53	26		
NE b E	SE b E	5	56	15	NW b W	SW b W
		$\frac{1}{4}$	59	4		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	61	52		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	64	41		
E N E.	E S E.	6	67	30	WN W	WSW
		$\frac{1}{4}$	70	19		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	73	7		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	75	56		
E by N	E by S.	7	78	45	W b N	W by S
		$\frac{1}{4}$	81	34		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	84	22		
		$\frac{3}{4}$	87	11		
East	East	8	90	00	West	West

F I N I S.

